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Clinical Toxicology OF Commercial Products

ACUTE POISONING (HOME AND FARM)

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INGREDIENTS INDEX • THERAPEUTIC INDE

TOXICITY RATING CHAR

Toxicity Rating or Class	Probable LETHAL Dose (human)	
	mg./kg.	for 70 kg. man (150 lbs.)
6 super toxic	less than 5	a taste (less than 7 drops)
5 extremely toxic	5–50	between 7 drops and 1 teaspoonful
4 very toxic	50–500	between 1 teaspoonful and one ounc
3 moderately toxic	500–5 gm./kg.	between 1 ounce and 1 pint (or 1 lb)
2 slightly toxic	5–15 gm./kg.	between 1 pint and 1 quart
1 practically non-toxic	above 15 gm./kg.	more than 1 quart

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2. first aid (3) emergency treatment
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7. ingredient manufacturers
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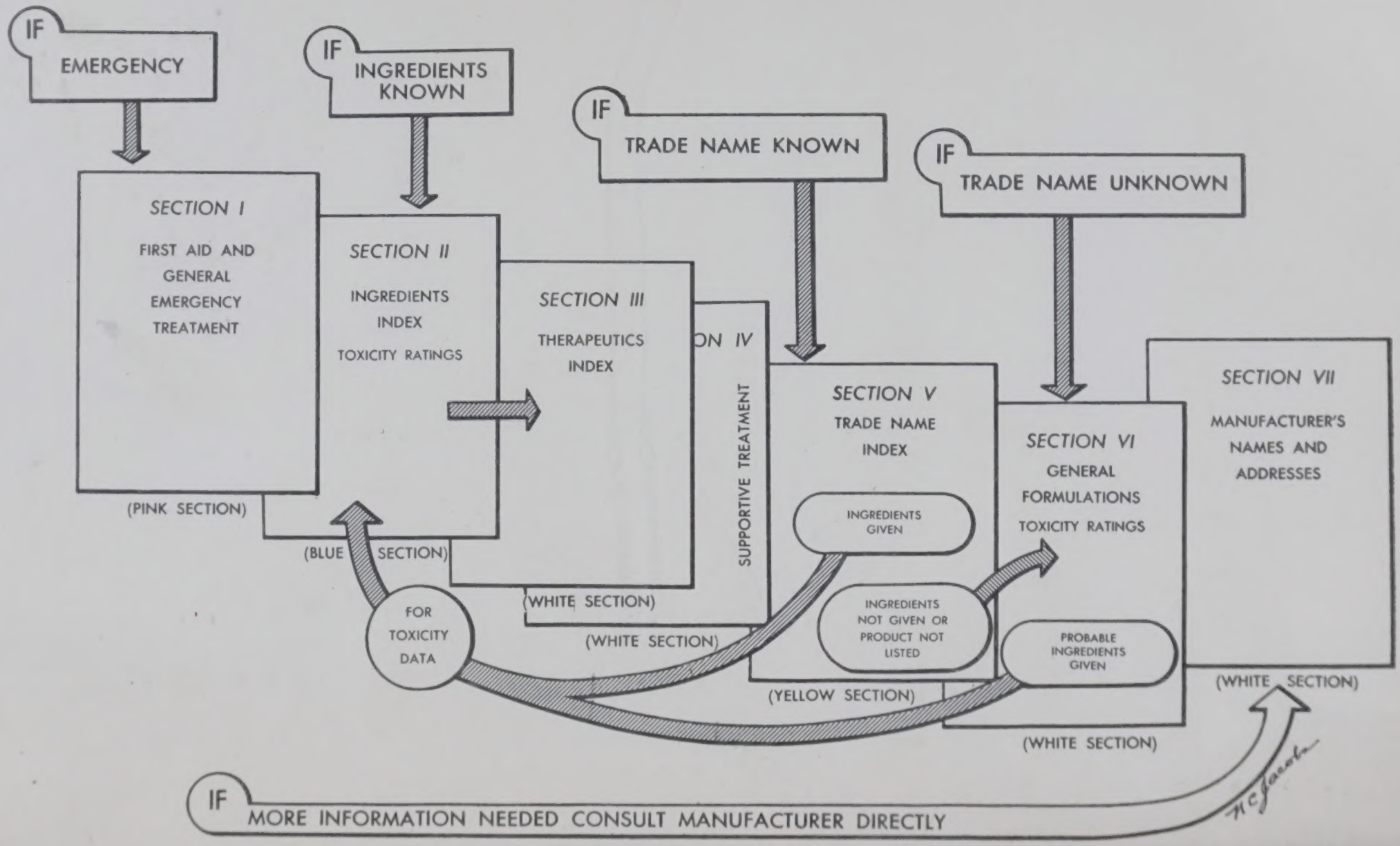
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Clinical Toxicology

OF

Commercial Products

HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL



Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products

ACUTE POISONING (HOME & FARM)

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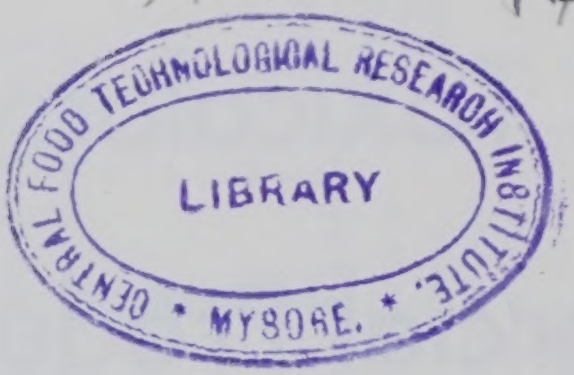
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THE WILLIAMS & WILKINS CO.

BALTIMORE · 1957

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First edition, 1957
Reprinted, 1958
Reprinted, 1960
Reprinted, 1962

Made in the United States of America

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NUMBER 57–5105

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Foreword

Modern industry is pouring out a steady stream of products designed to make work easier and life more pleasant. Through their use, comforts and leisure once known to few are available to everyone. And advances in medicine offer the possibility of a longer, healthier life in which to enjoy them. The chemical and pharmaceutical industries especially play a major role in the tremendous engineering, medical, and other scientific progress which gives us the many benefits of modern living.

But progress brings with it problems as well as advantages. Witness the problem of accidental poisoning which is growing with the great increase in variety and use of chemical products, especially around the home. The greatest potential accident hazard is among children under five years of age.

The shelves of family shopping centers are conveniently stacked with medicine, cosmetics, pesticides, cleaning agents, and countless other useful products. Weekly if not daily some new brand is added to the list of household agents or home remedies that people are urged to try. Most of them are harmless when used according to instructions but, from aspirin to the newest insecticide, each one can be harmful—even fatal—when misused. Parents need to be cautioned to store *all* such agents safely out of sight and reach of young children.

Although medical, public health, and governmental agencies are working together ceaselessly to develop effective preventive measures, carelessness and misuse still occur. For every day of the year, about eight people in the United States die from accidentally or intentionally swallowing some substance capable of causing death. Evidence is increasing that there are several hundreds of non-fatal cases for every fatality. The great majority of these are children between one and three years of age.

Few practicing physicians have escaped anxiety in treating poisoning cases. They know the worry which accompanies the accidental emergency when the toxic agent cannot be readily identified, or when the ingested material is still so new that effects and treatment have not yet been described in medical literature.

This reference volume, designed to make urgently needed information immediately available, should be most helpful to any physician faced with a patient who has swallowed some possibly toxic trademarked product. Medical libraries, pharmacies, industrial medical departments, public health nursing centers, and any agency frequently called upon for emergency help should also find it helpful as a quick source of information on first aid, treatment procedures, and other questions. Widespread and immediate use of such a reference can help to prevent deaths from chemical poisoning.

The authors have accomplished a colossal task which others, including manufacturers themselves, considered virtually impossible. Yet here it is—practical, concrete evidence that nothing which is needed to save life remains "impossible" to the dedicated men and women in medicine and allied fields.

GEORGE M. WHEATLEY, M.D., M.P.H.
Third Vice-President, Health and Welfare,
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
and Chairman, Subcommittee on Chemical Poisons,
American Public Health Association

Preface

"In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed."

Dr. Samuel Johnson
(on completion of his *Dictionary*, 1755.)

The purpose of this book is to assist the physician in dealing quickly and effectively with acute chemical poisonings in the home and on the farm, when, through misuse, a patient eats or drinks a harmful amount of a commercial product. The book provides a) a list of trade name products together with their ingredients when these have been available, b) sample formulas of many types of products with an estimate of the toxicity of each formula, c) toxicological information including an estimate of the toxicity of individual ingredients, d) recommendations for treatment, and e) names and addresses of manufacturers.

We suggest that the physician take time to understand the organization of the material in the seven sections of the book before an emergency arises. An illustrative chart, *How to Use This Manual*, serves as a frontispiece. A study of this guide, with hypothetical cases in mind, is recommended. The contents of each section are briefly described below.

Section I. First Aid and General Emergency Treatment

As a synopsis of the physician's role in chemical poisonings from the first phone call to the final disposition, this section outlines in sequence the general emergency procedures and precautions required in all cases of acute poisoning. Included are references to relevant material in other sections.

Section II. Ingredients Index

This section is an alphabetical compilation of chemical substances (ingredients) commonly found in commercial products used by the consumer in and around the home and farm. The acute toxicity of each ingredient has been estimated ("toxicity rating"). Included is a brief description of toxic effects and/or cross references to more detailed information in Sections III and IV.

Section III. Therapeutics Index

Section III summarizes clinical and experimental data on sixty-eight compounds (or classes of compounds) which are named "reference congeners" in Section II because each typifies a group of related substances. This section stresses toxic signs and symptoms and recommended programs of therapy.

Section IV. Supportive Treatment

In this section techniques of supportive treatment are discussed, with particular emphasis on these problems frequently encountered in clinical toxicology.

Section V. Trade Name Index

Here are listed alphabetically over 15,000 trade names of products which might be ingested accidentally or suicidally. For each item the category of use is indicated, e.g., rodenticide, silver polish, hair dye. In most cases the ingredients are stated, with asterisks marking those components expected to be responsible for harmful effects. With each product the manufacturer's name is given. A method of estimating a toxicity rating for each product is described in the introduction to this section.

The names listed in this index represent a wide sampling of the many thousands of items available on the market to home owners, agriculturists, and operators of small businesses where toxic materials might be accessible to small children. Many of the products are relatively harmless, but an attending physician needs assurance that an ingested substance is innocuous, as well as information concerning the ingredients of a product that is potentially poisonous.

In preparing this material it was recognized that changes in formulas are frequent, that new products are marketed daily and old ones discontinued. To achieve some degree of accuracy in describing the merchandise presented in this index, contributing manufacturers were given the opportunity to edit descriptions of their products, to delete the names of obsolete items, and to add new ones. This was done in December, 1955. The authors plan a similar procedure to keep this index up to date in a subsequent supplement and future editions.

Section VI. General Formulations

This section presents formulas for the diverse types of products listed in the Trade Name Index. These formulas are believed to be "basic," "typical," or "representative" and give some guidance to physicians when the trade name of an ingested substance is not known, or when information about its ingredients cannot be obtained easily.

Section VII. Manufacturers' Names and Addresses

The names and addresses of all manufacturers of products appearing in the Trade Name Index are listed for the convenience of physicians who wish to phone or write for further information.

While preparing this material we were often told that the task is an impossible one. If the title were as all-inclusive as it purports to be, *i.e.*, if an attempt had been made to describe all commercial products with toxic potentialities, we would heartily agree with our critics. The coverage is admittedly incomplete. The goal has been to list the hardy perennials and

the current annuals and to omit the obsolescent and evanescent thousands. For example, some 70,000 cosmetic preparations are or have been marketed under individual names; at present it is estimated that 1000 to 2000 new cosmetic products appear each month, but many disappear within a short time. Most products of this type are not listed. How to deal with these rapid-turnover items remains an unsolved problem. On the other hand, where to limit the list of trade names was almost as perplexing as how to collect the data. For instance, our objective, namely to describe products used in homes and on farms, automatically excluded materials marketed for industrial use. However, many of these items can be and are purchased by do-it-yourself workers, hobbyists, and owners of small businesses and so become accessible to small children. Descriptions of such commercial products, when available, are included in this manual.

Beside materials sold exclusively in industrial applications, many other commercial commodities were deliberately excluded. Legend drugs, *i.e.*, those requiring a prescription, have been omitted from the compilation of products and from the general formulations (Sections V and VI), but some of the common therapeutic agents are represented by toxicity data in Sections II and III. Also excluded are all devices, structural materials and objects which are hazardous only because of possible physical injury, *e.g.*, broken glass. Poisonous plants and animal venoms have been omitted. Foods, food products, and dietary supplements are not listed. Chemicals generally have been excluded, except when components of commercial mixtures. No product has been left out solely for its lack of toxicity. The physician and patient often profit by assurance that an ingested substance is harmless.

Much attention and effort were devoted to eliminating errors of both fact and judgment. We apologize for mistakes that have escaped our detection but make no claim of infallability. Another major concern has been the protection of copyrights and trademarks. During the compilation it was discovered that additional security would have been gained by marking with an ® all registered trademarks, but unfortunately this was found to be impractical. We regret that most of the text has not been documented with specific references to exceptionally valuable sources of clinical information. However, *References Useful in Clinical Toxicology* (p. 13) offers some compensation for this deficiency and should be consulted when needed.

With this volume are postal cards addressed to us at the University of Rochester. We hope that these cards will encourage manufacturers to send names of products for inclusion in our supplement. Other cards are designed for physicians and toxicologists who are willing to furnish information about specific poisonings, particularly cases in which an unusual substance or mixture of substances was ingested, whether the resulting illness was mild or severe. We also invite criticisms and suggestions about any and all parts of this work. Finally we urge any physician who is aware of an established or suspected case of poisoning due to an agricultural

chemical (economic poison) to notify *promptly* the nearest of the following laboratories:

U. S. Public Health Service
P. O. Box 769
Savannah, Georgia

U. S. Public Health Service
P. O. Box 73
Wenatchee, Washington

"This direct notification is not to be confused with or intended to be a substitute for the morbidity reports usually sent local and State Health Departments or poisoning control centers."

The preparation of this edition represents a collaboration between a team working at the University of Rochester and 4500 manufacturers. With few exceptions our many letters have been answered with unfailing courtesy and remarkable patience. As a rule the information we solicited was sent us, and valuable suggestions were often volunteered, such as reference sources and useful names and addresses. Deeply appreciated were the words of commendation which appeared in hundreds of letters. Many of these arrived with what seemed to be telepathic insight into the need of a staff for encouragement while harrassed by the many perplexities of this project.

Home and farms should be safe for living and working. It is ironic that the environments in which we expect comfort and protection for ourselves and our children hold so many familiar but cruel hazards. The multiple medical aspects of accident prevention have not been thoroughly explored. This book deals with one restricted phase—acute poisonings in homes and on farms.

Acknowledgments

We wish to express appreciation for the cooperation given us by our consultants: Dr. James H. Sterner, Medical Director of the Eastman Kodak Co., Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry and member of the Council on Industrial Health, American Medical Association; Dr. Donald D. Posson, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry and member of the Accident Prevention Committee, American Academy of Pediatrics; Dr. Edward Press, Field Director, the American Public Health Association, Chairman, Subcommittee on Poisoning, American Academy of Pediatrics and member of the Committee on Toxicology of the American Medical Association; Dr. Clifford O. Eddy, Manager of the Development Department, Niagara Chemical Division, Food Machinery and Chemical Corp.; Dr. Edward LeB. Gray, Associate in Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry; and Dr. David W. Fassett, Director, Laboratory of Industrial Medicine, Eastman Kodak Co.

The generous assistance we have received from various groups and organizations and their representatives is gratefully acknowledged. Special thanks are due the following: The Committee on Accident Prevention of the American Academy of Pediatrics; Dr. George M. Wheatley, Third Vice-President, Health and Welfare, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and Chairman, Subcommittee on Chemical Poisons of the American Public Health Association; Dr. Bernard E. Conley, Secretary, Committee on Pesticides and Committee on Toxicology, American Medical Association; Mrs. Veronica L. Conley, Secretary, Committee on Cosmetics, American Medical Association; Dr. Franklin M. Foote, Executive Director, National Society for the Prevention of Blindness; Mr. Curt Kornblau, Research and Information Service, Supermarket Institute; Mr. John A. Logan, President, National Association of Food Chains, and its member companies, American Stores Co., Colonial Stores Inc., First National Stores Inc., Grand Union Co., The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., The Kroger Co., National Tea Co., Red Owl Stores, Inc. and Safeway Stores, Inc.; Mr. Frederick S. Kent, former Chief of Home Safety Activities, Division of Sanitary and Engineering Services, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Dr. Irvin Kerlan, Associate Medical Director and Dr. Karl Brimmer, former Acting Medical Director, Food and Drug Administration; Mr. F. J. Schlink, President, Consumers' Research; Miss Dorothy Fey, Executive Secretary United States Trademark Association; Miss Ruth R. Bien, Chief Chemist, Good Housekeeping Research Bureau; Mr. Charles H. Gertner, Executive Secretary, Automobile Club of Rochester, N. Y.; Safety Councils of Duluth, Minn., Indianapolis, Ind. and Rochester,

N. Y.; and the State Agriculaural Departments of California, Connecticut, Kansas, South Dakota and Winconsin.

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association has given us invaluable assistance by providing data concerning thousands of agricultural products, editing drafts of the material on therapeutics and contributing toxicological information. We cannot express deeply enough our gratitude to the member companies of this organization to its Executive Secretary, Mr. L. S. Hitchner, and to Mr. J. V. Vernon, President of the Niagara Chemical Division of the Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation for his liaison work with our project.

The time-consuming work of many individuals and local organizations throughout the country, such as Parent-Teachers Associations, Boy Scout troops and American Legion groups, deserves our grateful recognition for making pilot surveys and securing lists of products. Especially useful was the cross-country survey of products on the shelves of rural and urban stores made by a group of young members of the Society of Friends under the leadership of Dr. Dirk Spruyt. Our compilation of toxicological information profited greatly from the assistance of Dr. William S. Spector, Managing Editor and Executive Secretary on the Handbook of Biological Data, National Research Council. Dr. Clarence J. Gamble contributed helpful material on contraceptive products. Dr. Chester M. White, Director of Research, and Mr. John F. Bush, President of the Puritan Co., gave us valued data on automotive products. We are particularly indebted to the following companies for much detailed work in our behalf: The Sears Roebuck and Co.; The Procter and Gamble Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio; The G. H. Packwood Co.; and the Shell Chemical Corp. Dr. Alfred Gilman, Professor of Pharmacology at Columbia University, pointed out to us the need for a thorough and balanced exposition of supportive therapy. We thank him for this and other suggestions and for his encouraging interest in our project.

Appreciation is due the work of the technical and secretarial teams associated with this project. Their names include Drs. Peter Gram, Maurice Wertheimer, William A. Little, Robert O. Jensen, Karl M. Johnson, Ruth S. Gosselin, Clarence M. Virtue, Philip S. Chen, Jr., Charles J. Spiegl; Messrs. Clifton Latiolais, Kenneth Lauterbach, John Gabourel, Edward Weigel, Dominic DiVincenzo and Robert Hayes; Ruth Gastel, Elizabeth Cockcroft, Betty Lou Cayley, Sandra Ayers; Mmes. Linda Ellis, Joyce Furchtenicht, Emily Gleason, Clementine Kennedy, Shirley Levene, Sarah Merrill, Bessie Quick, Rosalie Rebhan, Mary June Soffer, Carol Turner, Dorothy Weigel and the Executive Secretary of the project, Elizabeth Nicholl. Other acknowledgements are included in the introductions to the separate sections.

Acknowledgment is gratefully made to the editorial staff of the publisher, especially to Mr. R. Kenneth Bussy and to Mrs. Eleanor Cochrane and the staff who performed the difficult and exacting task of redacting our Trade Name Index and list of manufacturers' names and addresses.

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SECTION I

First Aid and General Emergency Treatment

Summarized here are practical suggestions for the physician receiving an emergency call in an acute chemical poisoning. Assume that, by accident or by suicidal intent, a toxic substance has been ingested or inhaled in the home or on the farm.

A. INSTRUCTIONS BY TELEPHONE

The first alert

When alerted by telephone, the physician must first decide whether his informant is emotionally competent to give information and receive instructions. **In all cases the doctor should talk slowly, calmly, and deliberately, and give as few instructions as practical.** The following eight topics in order are usually relevant to the initial telephone call:

1. Is this a bona-fide case of poisoning? With only second-hand information, this is often a hard question to answer. **If obvious physical signs and symptoms** are described, assume a toxic origin and **proceed directly to two.**

A tentative prognosis

If the victim is asymptomatic, the first requirement is a realistic prognosis; it depends upon a) the amount ingested (or inhaled) and b) its inherent toxicity. To characterize a product's toxicity by the oral route, a numerical rating has been assigned to each of the many sample formulas listed in Section VI. For a specific brand that does not match any of these formulas, a toxicity rating can often be inferred by comparing the product's composition (Section V) with the known toxicity of its separate ingredients (Section II), according to the principles outlined in the Introduction to Section V. As indicated in Table I.1, the higher the numerical rating the greater toxicity.

If the toxicity rating implies a poor or equivocal prognosis (with respect to mortality or morbidity), even the asymptomatic person should be examined as soon as possible. This is important even if the alleged exposure occurred many hours before. Some toxic agents produce severe sequelae after long periods of latency. A situation like this represents a challenging opportunity to the therapist.

TABLE I.1

Toxicity Rating or Class	Probable LETHAL Dose (human)	
	mg./kg.	for 70 kg. man (150 lbs.)
6 super toxic	less than 5	a taste (less than 7 drops)
5 extremely toxic	5–50	between 7 drops and 1 teaspoonful
4 very toxic	50–500	between 1 tsp. and 1 ounce
3 moderately toxic	500–5 gm./kg.	between 1 oz. and 1 pint (or 1 lb.)
2 slightly toxic	5–15 gm./kg.	between 1 pt. and 1 quart
1 practically non-toxic	above 15 gm./kg.	more than 1 quart

2. Has the patient vomited? If not, and if the poison is thought to have been ingested, **suggest one of the following emetic stimuli.** None of these procedures should be attempted if the patient is unconscious or semi-conscious, or if the ingested poison is thought to have been a strong alkali, a mineral acid, or kerosene. Severe heart disease and pregnancy are sometimes valid contraindications. If successful, any one of these measures should induce vomiting within two to three minutes.

Induce vomiting

a. **Tickle or gently stroke** the back of the patient's throat with a finger. With a child (who may bite) use a blunt probe like the handle of a teaspoon.

b. **Drink one or more glasses of warm water with** 3 teaspoonsful of **table salt** dissolved in each. Pinch a child's nose to make him swallow.

c. **Drink one or more glasses of warm water,** each containing a teaspoonful of **mustard powder.** Mix the dry mustard with water just before drinking.

d. **Repeat procedure (a)** above after the stomach has been distended with fluid.

Generally useful "antidotes" (absorbents)

3. As soon as vomiting occurs, or if it does not occur within a few minutes, give the patient several teaspoonsful of **"Universal Antidote"** (see Table I.3 on p. 10), if it happens to be available, **or as much milk to drink as he can tolerate.** Any other non-oily demulcent in large volume may be used instead of milk (*e.g.*, undiluted evaporated milk, gelatin solution, beaten egg whites, flour and water). With an infant or young child, warm milk in a bottle is usually best. Proceed directly to instructions 4 and 5.

Decontaminate skin and eyes

4. Was any toxic material spilled in the patient's eyes, on his skin, or on his clothing? Discard any contaminated or sus-

pected garments. **Rinse** all involved skin areas **with copious amounts of running water.** If the inhalation of a toxic gas or vapor is suspected, remove the patient (and anyone else) from the contaminated area. A chemically injured eye should be flushed immediately with water. Because of pain and spasm this seldom can be done effectively unless someone assists the victim by holding his eyelids open while a gentle stream of tap water irrigates all surfaces, preferably for several minutes. If no other facilities are available, dunk the head in a pail or pan of water while the eye is pried open.

Decontaminate skin and eyes

5. The above measures should consume no more than five minutes. In the meanwhile, **arrange transportation to the most convenient site with medical facilities.** It is usually faster and more satisfactory to have the patient brought to the hospital, clinic, or office than for the doctor to speed to the home. Professional ambulance service or the police can frequently provide transportation, but a member of the family or a neighbor with a car is often the quickest solution. This is usually a practical solution unless the victim has sustained a severe physical injury as well as a toxic one, or unless he has stopped breathing.

Get patient to treatment center

6. Have a member of the household **collect any of the unused poison in its normal container.** A sample of any vomitus should be put in a clean bottle or jar. Insist, that these **specimens are brought to the hospital or clinic** with the patient, when possible.

Bring poison and container for identification

7. If the patient can be brought for examination and treatment promptly (*e.g.*, within fifteen to thirty minutes), do not delay his trip by making additional requests or suggestions. Even instructions about inducing vomiting may be better omitted if these measures are expected to delay professional treatment appreciably.

Emphasize the need for speed

8. If transportation is not immediately available (for example, while waiting for an ambulance), it may be desirable to offer (by telephone) **one or more of the following instructions:**

Additional first-aid suggestions for the layman (optional)

a. **If the patient is unconscious** and particularly if he has vomiting or retching movements while he is unconscious, **keep him on his side** with the trunk and head sloping slightly downward, so that the head is a few inches below the rest of the body.

b. In most neighborhoods it is possible to **locate some body with formal training in first aid.** If such a person is available, ask him to stand by. His services may become essential if the patient stops breathing before professional

Additional first-aid suggestions for the layman (optional)

resuscitators arrive. (But do not admit this to the family!)

c. **If a convulsion occurs,** do nothing except to prevent the patient from falling or otherwise injuring himself.

d. **Do not exhaust the victim** by overzealous attempts at first aid. The use of blankets, wet compresses, and gentle massage are harmless ways to keep the family busy.

e. **Avoid home remedies** which involve the administration of drugs.

f. **Do not throw away the poison.** Keep a sample but clean up any spilled toxic material which may constitute a hazard to another member of the household (for example, a child or pet).

g. **If the patient becomes drowsy,** give strong tea or black coffee by mouth. Tea is probably the more useful beverage and can be given freely to children under these circumstances.

B. AWAITING THE PATIENT'S ARRIVAL

This occasion offers you (the physician) an invaluable opportunity to make necessary preparations.

Use this manual . . . to identify toxic ingredients . . . to learn about specific symptomatology and treatment . . . to locate manufacturer for more information

1. If by telephone you were given the name of a product allegedly responsible for the poisoning, **consult this book to find the product's ingredients.** Use Section V if the brand name or trade marked name is known; use Section VI if only the general nature of the substance is available. (In Section VI an estimate of each product's toxicity can be found). With a knowledge of the exact or probable ingredients, Section II (Ingredients Index) is consulted. For each toxic ingredient Section II outlines probable toxic symptoms and recommended treatment or else directs the reader to the appropriate information in Section III (Therapeutics Index). **Study carefully specific symptomatology and treatment in Sections II and III.**

If you fail to find listed in this manual the product responsible for the intoxication, **a prompt telegram or telephone call to the manufacturer** may elicit valuable information about the identity and toxicity of the ingredients. The **addresses** of many manufacturers **are listed in Section VII.**

Notify staff

2. Alert the nurses and resident physicians at the hospital, clinic, or office. Plan to reach the hospital before the patient in order to check on preparations. If this is impractical, authority must be delegated. In any case, leave specific instructions when possible.

Notify police

3. Notify the medical examiner, police, or other representa-

tive of the law as soon as any suspicion arises that suicidal or homicidal intent or criminal negligence are involved.

Consult colleagues

4. Arrange for consultations with professional colleagues if their help is expected to be necessary at any time. For example, a psychiatrist's advice may be invaluable in the management of a patient who has just attempted suicide. If the need is anticipated, an anesthesiologist, pediatrician, analytical chemist, or some other specialist may make an essential contribution to the recovery of a severely poisoned patient.

Check equipment and drugs

5. Check preparations and equipment in the treatment room. The following special equipment and special medicinal agents are frequently used in clinical toxicology; most of them, if not all, should be available in a well-supplied emergency room. A check-list, like Table I.2, is desirable. In addition, many drugs should be available. The compounds in Table I.3 have considerable significance in clinical toxicology (see p. 10).

TABLE I.2

Equipment useful in the treatment of chemical poisonings

Any approved type of respirator (*e.g.*, an anesthesia machine)
Tank-type respirator (Drinker)
Medicinal oxygen, tank
Tank of 95% O_2–5% CO_2
Assorted oronasal face masks
Mouth gag
Oropharyngeal airways (sizes no. 1, 3, 5)
Endotracheal tubes
Nasal oxygen catheter
Oxygen humidifier
Oxygen tents and hoods
Bronchoscope
Tracheotomy set
Suction machine
Soft rubber catheters (10–34 F)
Funnels for 20 F, 24 F, 30 F catheters
Large glass or metal syringes (50- and 100-ml. cap.)
Tourniquets
Infusion sets
Transfusion equipment
Polyethylene catheters, sterile, assorted sizes
Sterile instrument kit for surgical cut-down on peripheral vein
Sterile preparations for lumbar puncture
Bed restraints and bedsides
Chemically clean jars with air-tight covers (for excreta and other specimens)
Ice pack
Cardiac resuscitation kit (*vide*, J.A M.A. *152:* 1408, 1953)

C. GENERAL EMERGENCY TREATMENT BY THE PHYSICIAN

The initial physical examination

1. Are the signs and symptoms consistent with the history? with the presumed identity of the toxic ingredient? with the alleged dose? Try to **write at least brief notes concurrently with the examination** and treatment because all cases of poisoning are potentially medicolegal problems.

Collect and preserve specimens for analysis

2. Save all specimens. Examine carefully any of the unused poison, its container, and its commercial label, when they are available. Any specimen brought in with the patient should be properly labelled by a responsible assistant and saved for future study. Also save the first urine specimen, all vomitus, the first gastric washings, and a blood sample, when indicated. Refrigerate specimens when necessary, but never use a chemical preservative.

Gastric lavage, indications and contraindications

3. Gastric lavage to remove unabsorbed poison. This is often the first therapeutic procedure and usually the most worthwhile one if the patient's vital signs are normal. Of course, severe respiratory distress and circulatory collapse must be corrected first. Gastric lavage is generally a reasonable procedure **any time within 4 hours after ingestion** of a poison—and perhaps even longer if large amounts of milk or cream were given promptly. Lavage is usually desirable even in a patient who has vomited (unless emesis has been extensive). Intubation is impractical and **dangerous after the ingestion of strong corrosive agents** like alkali (lye, concentrated ammonia water) or mineral acids, although with appropriate caution the procedure is said to be safe within 30 minutes of ingestion (but not thereafter). Central nervous excitement with latent convulsions (*e.g.*, strychnine poisoning) also interdicts attempted lavage. On the other hand, there are fewer contraindications to gastric lavage than to the induction of emesis, and lavage is much more reliable. Good technique largely prevents complications like aspiration and consequent pneumonitis (a major hazard in comatose patients and in children who have swallowed kerosene). Because it is often done inadequately, if not incorrectly, **recommended technique of gastric lavage are summarized below.**

Purpose of lavage

a. To remove unabsorbed poison, a tube is used alternately to empty and to fill the stomach with any fluid which is a satisfactory vehicle (not necessarily a solvent) for the poison. Several of these cycles are necessary for effective mechanical washing. Finally the lavage tube can be used to introduce an appropriate antidote which is allowed to re-

main. Questions which often arise concern the choice of tube, of intubation procedure, of lavage fluid, and of antidote.

b. Use as large a stomach tube as possible, so that the wash solution will flow freely and the procedure can be carried out quickly. A tube with a diameter between 5/16 and ½ inches (24 F or greater) is usually satisfactory in an adult patient; an 8 to 12 F catheter is appropriate in infants. The tube should be inserted for a distance equal to that measured between the bridge of the nose and the tip of the xiphoid process. This distance can be measured off on the tube and marked with a small patch of adhesive tape. The tubing should be lubricated with water or a water-soluble jelly (avoid oils). It is sometimes desirable to chill the catheter.

Choice of tube

c. For the introduction of the lavage tube in adults and older children the nasal route is usually used, whereas the oral route is easier in infants and young children. For nasal intubation choose the nostril with the wider lumen to minimize the chances of a nosebleed. First remove dentures and any other foreign objects from the mouth. Most children should be restrained. During intubation the patient is ideally positioned on his left side with his head hanging over the edge of the bed and with his face down. Particularly with a comatose patient this precaution is important because, if reflex vomiting occurs during passage of the tube, the vomitus goes on the floor and not down the trachea. Do not force the tube; with proper technique it can be moved easily, especially if the patient swallows repeatedly. Make certain that the end of the tube lies in the stomach. If the tip enters the larynx instead of the esophagus, violent coughing and dyspnea are usually induced, but these signs may be absent in a deeply narcotized patient. Whenever in doubt, test by submerging the free end of the tube just below a water surface at the moment of expiration. (Gas from the stomach is usually expelled completely in 2 to 3 expirations, while air from the lungs causes bubbling at each exhalation.) In all cases aspirate before instilling water or antidote.

Intubation procedure

d. In most cases the composition of the wash fluid is less important than its volume or the promptness of lavage. Tap water is often as good as any vehicle, and it is never contraindicated. In some cases solutions or solvents are known which chemically inactivate or detoxify the unabsorbed

Lavage fluid

Lavage fluid

poison (*e.g.*, potassium permanganate 1:5000 against many alkaloids, sodium formaldehyde sulfoxalate against mercuric ion, alkalis against acid). These and other examples are listed under the appropriate poison in Sections II and III. If these special reagents are not immediately available, do not delay gastric lavage but proceed promptly with tap water. Never use alcohol.

Lavage technique

e. In all cases the patient lies on his side with his face down or to the side. The technique of the lavage itself depends upon the diameter of the stomach tube. With relatively small-bore tubing (*viz.*, in children), a 50- or 100-ml. syringe is used to force 1 to 3 oz. of fluid down the tube. The fluid and gastric contents are then aspirated with the same syringe, and the washings are saved. The procedure is repeated 10 to 15 times or until the washings are clear. If the conventional glass syringe becomes plugged with solid particles, a rubber bulb or an ear syringe may prove satisfactory. With large-bore stomach tubes (*viz.*, adult patients), the stomach is filled by gravity. Pour no more than a pint of water (generally 10 to 12 fl. oz.) into a funnel attached to the stomach tube and then elevate the funnel above the patient. As soon as the fluid reaches the stomach, turn the patient to promote mixing within the stomach and to wash all the mucosal surface. Promptly remove the washings by a stomach pump or by gravity siphoning. Repeat 10 to 15 times (at least 3 liters) or until the returns are clear. Save all washings, preferably keeping the first few washings isolated from the others.

Antidote

f. Several choices are open at the completion of lavage. The stomach may be left empty, or an "antidote" may be instilled through the tube and allowed to remain. Section III lists an antidote appropriate for each poison, wherever one is recognized. In cases of doubt a thin aqueous suspension of the "universal antidote" can be prepared, and 6 to 8 ounces of this slurry (containing at least 5 heaping teaspoonsful of the powder) can be instilled. If the poison is thought to have no pronounced corrosive action on the stomach or bowel, a saline cathartic is often introduced. Most adult patients require about 1 oz. (*e.g.*, 4 heaping teaspoonsful) of magnesium or sodium sulfate (Epsom and Glauber's salt, respectively) dissolved in plenty of water. Of the two, magnesium sulfate is somewhat less safe because enough Mg^{++} is occasionally absorbed and retained to produce magnesium intoxication (central nerv-

ous depression), especially in children with impaired renal function. The average cathartic dose of sodium sulfate in a 2- or 3-year old child is 3 to 4 gm. (1 level teaspoonful).

g. Remove the tube carefully to avoid the gag reflex. Pinch the tube or maintain suction while it is being withdrawn.

Emergency treatment of a chemically injured eye

4. Dependent on many circumstances, local treatment of an eye injury may or may not be postponed until systemic therapy is instituted (*viz.* 5 and 6). To examine an eye, first apply a local anesthetic agent whenever necessary. A sterile buffered 0.5% solution of tetracaine (Pontocaine) is highly satisfactory. Use a sterile dropper; gently insert it in the outer canthus and thereby introduce medication into the conjunctival sac. Examine the eye and periorbital structures in good light and preferably with a magnifying glass. Irrigate eye, lids, *etc.*, thoroughly with isotonic saline (0.9% NaCl) for 10 to 15 minutes. This irrigation reduces the local injury, and sometimes also limits the systemic intoxication, since the cornea may serve as a persistent portal of entry for some dangerous systemic poisons which linger within the conjunctival folds. If the local ocular signs and symptoms are severe, instill a 2% buffered solution of fluorescein. Greenish areas of stain mark regions where the conjunctiva, cornea, or sclera is damaged and eroded. If these areas are extensive, a dry sterile patch should be applied to the eye, and the patient should be referred to an ophthalmologist.

Specific or definitive treatment in a systemic poisoning

5. When available, specific chemical antidotes (*e.g.*, BAL) or specific pharmacological antagonists (*e.g.*, atropine after cholinesterase poisons) **should always be administered early,** usually as soon as a diagnosis has been reached. Even the correction of shock and of respiratory insufficiency can often be delayed for a few moments while an efficient systemic antidote is given. Against most poisons, however, specific antidotes of high potency are not available. In many cases the therapeutic resources of the physician are limited to good supportive treatment. To the extent that supportive measures can be classified according to the nature of the toxic agent, programs of quasi-specific therapy can be outlined.

How treatment recommendations can be found in this manual

To employ specific (and quasi-specific) measures in therapy, **the poison must first be identified;** in the case of a mixture the particular toxic ingredient must be recognized. **Sections V and VI** of this book are designed to **furnish this information.** In Section V (Trade Name Index) each product is listed under its commercial or brand name; in Section VI (General Formulations) the common name or use serves as the basis of the compilation. For each product listed, the ingredient or ingredients of

greatest toxic potential have been designated by asterisks. **To learn about the toxicities of these ingredients, Section II** (Ingredients Index) should be consulted next. Here toxic signs and symptoms are often suggested; specific treatment measures may be outlined, or the reader may be referred to the appropriate information in Section III (Therapeutics Index). **The recommendations about therapy found in Sections II and III** should be used to supplement and, when necessary, to modify the generalizations stated in this Section.

Problems in supportive treatment

6. General supportive treatment is always appropriate and is usually within the resources of every physician. A well-managed program of non-specific therapy is frequently the most important element in the recovery of a poison victim. With rare exceptions, the relief of respiratory embarrassment and the correction of circulatory collapse must receive highest priority. These and other **problems of supportive treatment are discussed in Section IV.**

TABLE I.3

Drugs useful in the treatment of chemical poisonings

Drug Category	High Priority	Lower Priority
a) "Universal antidote" powder	Activated charcoal (2 parts) Magnesium oxide (1 part) Tannic acid (1 part) } mixed	
b) Neutralizers	Acetic acid (5% soln.) or vinegar Milk of magnesia Universal antidote (see above)	Dilute hydrochloric acid (0.5% soln.) Dilute ammonia water (1% soln.)
c) Emetics	Dry mustard powder Apomorphine (hypo tab.)[a, b]	Table salt (sodium chloride)
d) Lavage fluid (solutions)	Water Sodium bicarbonate (5% soln.)[b] Potassium permanganate (1:5000) filtered Tannic acid (4% soln.)[c] Sodium thiosulfate (1% soln.) Lime water (saturated)[c] Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxalate ampuls (5% soln.)[b]	Potassium ferrocyanide (0.1% soln.) Sodium or magnesium sulfate soln. Sodium or potassium iodide (1% soln.)[c] Calcium lactate (1–3% soln.) Starch soln.[b] Mineral oil Vegetable or cottonseed oil Copper (cupric) sulfate (0.2% soln.)
e) Demulcents	Undiluted evaporated milk Milk of magnesia Aluminum hydroxide gel (with or without magnesium trisilicate) Bismuth subcarbonate powder	Eggwhites (beaten)[b] Milk Starch[b]

TABLE 1.3 (cont.)

Drug Category	High Priority	Lower Priority
f) Cathartics	Magnesium sulfate (Epsom salt) Sodium sulfate (Glauber's salt)	Citrate of magnesia soln. (N.F.)
g) Special antidotes with systemic actions	Dimercaprol (BAL) in oil, ampuls[a] N-Allylnormorphine (Nalline), ampuls[a] Amyl nitrite perles (0.3 ml.) Sodium nitrite (3% soln. in ampuls)[a] Sodium thiosulfate (25% soln. in ampuls)[a] Atropine sulfate hypo tab. or soln. in ampuls[a] Calcium disodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate ampuls[a] (Edathamil calcium-disodium)	Methylene blue (5% soln. in ampuls)[a] Pilocarpine hydrochloride oral soln.[a] Glyceryl monoacetate (monacetin)[a] (not available commercially as a pharmaceutic item)
h) Analgesics	Morphine sulfate (hypo tab. or soln. in ampuls)[a] Meperidine hydrochloride (Demerol) (tab. or soln. in ampuls)[a] Aspirin tab.	Codeine sulfate (hypo tab. or soln. in ampuls)[a] Sodium salicylate tab. or ampuls[a]
i) Sedatives and anticonvulsants	Phenobarbital tab. and ampuls[a] Pentothal sodium ampuls[a, b] Ether[c] Nitrous oxide-oxygen cylinder	Secobarbital (Seconal) capsules and ampuls[a] Amobarbital sodium (Amytal) ampuls[a] Pentobarbital ampuls[a] Avertin ampuls[b, c] Paraldehyde liquid or ampuls[c] Chloral hydrate soln. (0.325 gm./5 ml.) Chlorpromazine ampuls[a]
j) Stimulants (analeptics)	Caffeine sodium benzoate (25% soln. in ampuls)[a] Nikethamide (Coramine) (25% soln. in ampuls)[a] Epinephrine (1:1000, aqueous) ampuls[a, c] Aminophylline (2.5% soln. in ampuls)[a, c] Spirits of ammonia[c] Picrotoxin hydrochloride (0.3% soln. in ampuls)[a]	Amphetamine sulfate (2% soln. in ampuls)[a] Ephedrine sulfate (5% soln. in ampuls)[a] Metrazol ampuls[a]

TABLE 1.3 (cont.)

Drug Category	High Priority	Lower Priority
k) Antispasmodics	Atropine sulfate hypo tab. or soln. in ampuls[a] Meperidine hydrochloride (Demerol) tab. and soln. in ampul[a] Paregoric (camphorated opium tincture)	Adiphenine hydrochloride (Trasentine) tab.
l) Intravenous fluids	Sodium chloride (0.9% soln., 1 liter bottles)[a] Sodium lactate (1 M, 40-ml. bottles)[a] Glucose (5% in water, 1 liter bottles)[a] Calcium chloride (5% or 10% soln. in ampuls)[a] Human plasma[a, c] Whole blood[a, c]	Glucose (5% in 0.9% NaCl soln., 1 liter bottles)[a] Ringer's solution (1 liter bottles)[a] Calcium gluconate (10% soln. in ampuls)[a]
m) Cardiovascular drugs	Digoxin tab. (0.25 mg.) Strophanthin G (ouabain) ampuls[a] Nitroglycerine hypo tab.[a, b] Procaine amide hydrochloride (Pronestyl), 10% soln. in ampuls[a] Norepinephrine bitartrate (levoarterenol, Levophed) ampuls[a, c]	Quinidine sulfate tab. Quinidine gluconate ampuls[a] Epinephrine (1:1000, aqueous) ampuls[a, c]
n) Vitamins and special nutrients	Ascorbic acid injection[a] Vitamin K_1 (USP), *e.g.*, Mephyton, in ampuls[a, c]	Vitamin B complex concentrate, oral tab. and ampuls[a] Brewer's yeast tab. or powder Menadione bisulfite tab. or ampuls[a] dl-Methionine capsules (0.5 gm.) Choline chloride syrup (0.5 gm./4 ml.) l-Cystine capsules (0.5 gm.)
o) Miscellaneous	Antibiotics[a, c] Sulfonamide drugs Cortisone[a] Tetracaine soln., 0.5% sterile (ophthalmic) Injectible antihistaminic (*e.g.*, tripelennamine hydrochloride ampuls)[a]	Pilocarpine Fluorescein soln., 2% sterile (ophthalmic)

[a] These drugs should be available in a form suitable for parenteral injection.
[b] Prepare a fresh solution just before use.
[c] These drugs should be checked for stability at 6-month intervals; all others at 12-month intervals.

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Notes

SECTION II

Ingredients Index

INTRODUCTION AND EXPLANATION

This section with its more than 1,000 entries is an alphabetical compilation of the chemical substances (ingredients) which are commonly found in commercial products used by the consumer in and around the home and farm. For each ingredient a categorical estimate of acute toxicity is recorded (toxicity rating), and when possible each entry is followed by a brief description of toxic symptoms and treatment and/or cross-references to more detailed information in Sections III and IV. A diligent but not exhaustive survey has been made to locate relevant toxicity data for each of the ingredients listed in this compilation.

What Substances are Included

An attempt has been made to list here every compound known to be a prominent ingredient in widely used consumer products (other than medications and foods). In such a naively ambitious project, errors of commission and especially of omission are inevitable. In any case neither the inherent toxicity nor the toxic hazard has dictated the selection of entries for this index. Innocuous materials have been included whenever it appears that medical practicioners may be unfamiliar with the compound and with its lack of significant toxicity.

An effort has been made to list in the basic index (left-hand column) each compound by all of its common names, official names, and chemical synonyms. A few common trade names (notably widely used products with only one active ingredient) are also listed here, but if only the trade name or trademarked name is known, Section V should be consulted first. In many cases drugs and medicinal agents are included (with particular emphasis on non-prescription items used in clinical and veterinary medicine). The drug list is incomplete, however, partly because we believe that adequate sources of information on drug toxicity are readily available to most practicing physicians. Indigenous plants with toxic principles have also been omitted (except for poisonous mushrooms), although the active toxic ingredient may be listed if it is commonly used in commercial formulations (*e.g.*, oil of cedar leaf from arbor vitae). Not included in this compilation are chemicals which are used only by industry in manufacturing processes and which are not found in the final consumer product.

How to Consult this Index

To find a specific compound in this alphabetical index (left-hand column), omit from its chemical name all numerals and such abbreviated prefixes as: *o-*, *m-*, *p-*, *O-*, *sec.-*, *tert.-*, *n-*, *N-*, *α-*, *β-*, etc. (Note that in industry and commerce these prefixes are commonly omitted and so may be regarded as optional.) On the other hand, in the case of compounds where these prefixes are commonly written out (*e.g.*, ortho, para, iso, beta, bis, di, tetra, etc.), this index should be consulted under the first letter of the prefix. The position of any entry in this alphabetical compilation has been determined strictly by the letter sequence of its name, irrespective of the way in which these letters may be divided or interrupted by word spacings, hyphens, parentheses, numerals, etc. Common abbreviations (*e.g.*, 2,4-D, DDT) have been compiled and included. When an ingredient is designated by numerals without a single letter (*e.g.*, 1080), consult this index under "Compound—." In searching for a particular sodium, ammonium, potassium, or calcium salt, *etc.*, the name of the anion is often best consulted.

Synonyms (Column 1).

For each entry in column 1 a common chemical or commercial synonym (*e.g.*, a common trade name) is recorded. By this device we hope to prevent confusion between two entries with closely related names. If the entry in column 1 is a mixture, the principal active ingredient, rather than a true synonym, is given. When the primary entry is a class name, one or more specific examples may be listed. In practice these distinctions are probably self-evident.

Toxicity Rating (Column 2).

The numerical toxicity rating of column 2 is largely explained in Table II.1. To use the toxicity ratings effectively, their many implications and limitations must be appreciated, as noted below.

1) The rating is based on mortality, not morbidity, *i.e.*, it is really a lethality rating. In general a clinically significant illness may be expected

TABLE II.1*

Toxicity Rating or Class	Probable LETHAL Dose (human)	
	mg./kg.	For 70 kg. man (150 lbs.)
6 Super toxic	Less than 5	A taste (less than 7 drops)
5 Extremely toxic	5–50	Between 7 drops and 1 teaspoonful
4 Very toxic	50–500	Between 1 tsp. and 1 ounce
3 Moderately toxic	500–5 gm./kg.	Between 1 oz. and 1 pint (or 1 lb.)
2 Slightly toxic	5–15 gm./kg.	Between 1 pt. and 1 quart
1 Practically non-toxic	Above 15 gm./kg.	More than 1 quart

* Modified from Hodge and Sterner (Am. Ind. Hyg. Assoc. Quart., **10**: 4, 1949), whose original table was designed for industrial chemicals, not consumer compounds.

after doses of about one-tenth the probable lethal dose (as the latter is reflected in the numerical toxicity rating).

2) Unless otherwise noted, each rating is based on the acute toxicity of a single dose when taken by mouth or gavage. Other dose regimens and other routes of administration are not represented by the rating.

3) The toxicity rating reflects an estimate of the probable or mean lethal dose, not the minimal fatal dose. Perhaps because of personal idiosyncrasy or hypersensitivity or predisposing disease, minimal lethal doses recorded in the clinical literature are usually considerably lower than those implied by the current ratings.

4) With only a few compounds are clinical data adequate to establish a toxicity rating. Most of the values here are based on laboratory determinations of mean lethal doses (LD_{50}) in small laboratory mammals (rat, mouse, guinea pig, rabbit; sometimes cat, dog, and monkey). Implicit in the use of such data is the conventional assumption that the mean lethal dose in man lies in the same class as that of the test animals. Whenever available, however, clinical data and even clinical impressions have been given precedence.

5) Toxicity ratings followed by interrogation points are based on obviously inadequate data; some represent no more than "guesstimates" (in the language of a popular news periodical).

6) For most corrosive agents, such as mineral acids, alkalies, bleaches, *etc.*, no toxicity rating is suggested. In these cases death is usually the result of a severe local tissue injury, with secondary complications such as toxemia, shock, perforation, infection, hemorrhage, and obstruction. The intensity of the local lesion and of its sequelae is often determined by the concentration of the corrosive substance, while the volume and "dose" are secondary considerations. For such agents no single toxicity rating is an appropriate measure of lethality, unless the concentration is also specified. No simple parameter describes this relation in a way which is thought to be clinically useful.

7) In Table II.1 common units of measure are used to describe lethal doses for an adult of average size (body weight of 150 lb. or 70 kg.). For patients who are heavier or lighter, probable lethal doses are proportionately larger or smaller, and they can be readily estimated from values of mg./kg. recorded in the table. While we appreciate that infants and children are not simply small adults, reliable clinical data are so scarce that we are forced to assume that lethal doses are proportional to body weight irrespective of age. Recognized exceptions are noted in Sections II and III.

8) Although all are based on Table II.1, toxicity ratings in this section have a distinctly different meaning from these in Section VI. In Section VI each rating is an estimate of the toxicity of a complete commercial product, as it is marketed and as it is described in Section VI. Here in the Ingredients Index, each rating is a measure of the inherent toxicity of a single ingredient. In establishing the toxicity ratings listed here, each dose has been calculated in terms of a single substance (usually technical grade) and is generally based on experiments in which only an innocuous solvent or

vehicle was used (such as water, corn oil, *etc.*), omitting all solvents, additives, and other ingredients found in the usual commercial formulations. Because many of the ingredients listed here are unavailable to the consumer in pure or undiluted form, the toxicity ratings in Section VI are more realistic in terms of clinical exposure but are inevitably less accurate than those in this section.

Miscellaneous Comments (Column 3).

Although notes about composition, common uses, and related topics are occasionally recorded in column 3, most comments concern toxicity, toxic symptoms, and treatment. Treatment may not be mentioned for one of two reasons: (a) because Section III is thought to provide adequate information (which can be located by consulting the appropriate "reference congener" listed in column 3); or (b) because the only recommended treatment is symptomatic and supportive.

Whenever practical, toxicological distinctions between the entry and its toxic analogue (column 3) are emphasized. Whenever relevant the cutaneous and percutaneous toxicities are indicated because these are not measured by (or necessarily related to) the toxicity ratings of column 2.

"Central nervous depression" often mentioned in column 3 is equivalent to the toxicologists' "narcosis" and must not be confused with the psychiatric syndrome of emotional depression. In its severest form central nervous depression culminates in respiratory arrest from general reflex paralysis. In its milder forms many stages can be distinguished: headache, inattention, vertigo, excitement, confusion, drowsiness, stupor, and coma, often with a terminal convulsion which is probably due to asphyxa. See Section IV for a discussion of supportive treatment in this syndrome.

The Meaning of a Reference Congener (Column 3).

An attempt has been made to group toxicologically related compounds, so that each group can be typified by one of its members, designated here as a "reference congener." Ideally all substances having the same reference congener are chemically related and produce similar toxic effects by mechanisms which are biochemically akin, so that one program of treatment is appropriate to all. This ideal had to be modified in order to restrict the number of reference congeners, which were selected on largely arbitrary grounds. In practice, a compound may differ considerably from its designated congener, both in quantitative and qualitative terms. In spite of its deficiencies, the device of a reference congener is a reasonable attempt to coordinate, correlate, and record succinctly formidable masses of toxicity data.

For information about or relevant to any substance listed in this index, its reference congener should be noted in column 3. This is a reference to Section III, where the toxicology of each congener is discussed in some detail. Within reasonable limits each discussion in Section III is applicable to all substances having the same reference congener; we believe that this is especially true of recommended treatment.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
BALYN Methyl abietate		The toxicity is probably low. See abietic acid below.
BIETIC ACID Sylvic acid	2(?)	Almost no information. Low intravenous toxicity in mice (presumably low also by other routes). Central nervous paralysis in frogs.
CETAL Diethylacetal	3	A central nervous depressant, similar to but more toxic than paraldehyde.
CETALDEHYDE Ethyl aldehyde	3	Less irritating but a stronger central nervous depressant than formaldehyde. Vapor exposures, however, are usually limited by the intense irritation of mucous membranes and conjunctiva. Ingestion produces central nervous depression with symptoms like alcohol intoxication, sometimes with pulmonary edema and albuminuria. Rapidly metabolized. The acute circulatory collapse of the Antabuse-alcohol reaction is thought to be partly due to the metabolic accumulation of acetaldehyde. For treatment of latter, see Disulfuram in Section III.
ACETANILID N-Phenylacetamide	4	Similar to but less toxic than aniline in animals, but clinical experience does not confirm this difference in man. Indeed a toxicity rating of 5 might be a better description of the recorded human fatalities. Perhaps less prominent nervous symptoms than in aniline poisoning. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener, in Section III.)
ACETIC ACID		Vinegar and "dilute acetic acid" are about 4 to 6% acetic acid. Essence of vinegar is 14% acetic acid. Glacial acetic acid (100%) is highly corrosive. (See also: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ACETIN Monoacetin Glyceryl monoacetate (usually contaminated with glycerine)	1	Largely (but not completely) hydrolyzed in bowel to glycerine and acetic acid. May disturb acid-base balance. Given subcutaneously or intramuscularly to lab. animals (including monkeys), it produces vasodilatation, central nervous depression, and death from respiratory failure (mean lethal dose 1 to 5 gm./kg.).
ACETOARSENITE Generally marketed as the copper salt (e.g., Paris Green)	5	A widely used agricultural pesticide. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ACETONE Dimethyl ketone Propanone	3	Effects similar to ethyl alcohol for equal blood levels, but the anesthetic potency is greater. Ten to 20 ml. taken by mouth without ill effect. (See also: ETHYL ALCOHOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
3-(α-ACETONYLBENZYL)-4-HYDROXY-COUMARIN Warfarin	4	Single-dose toxicity is not well defined, but it is probably low relative to the cumulative multiple-dose toxicity. (See also: WARFARIN, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ACETOPHENETIDIN Phenacetin	4	Less toxic than aniline or acetanilid. Cyanosis and methemoglobin are less marked, but severe skin rashes may be more common. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ACETYLENE TETRACHLORIDE Tetrachloroethane	4	More potent central nervous system effects than chloroform or carbon tetrachloride. On ingestion severe mucosal injury and often liver necrosis, sometimes with late cirrhosis. Can be absorbed through intact skin. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID Aspirin	4	(See also: SALICYLATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
3-ACETYL-6-METHYL-2,4-PYRANDIONE Dehydroacetic acid and its sodium salt	3	A fungicide used in cosmetics and agriculture. No primary or allergic cutaneous reactions. Humans have ingested 0.01 gm./kg. daily for 150 days without observable ill-effects. At high dosage levels monkeys showed anorexia, vomiting, weakness, stupor, ataxia, and convulsions. The control of convulsions by barbiturates was life-saving in experimental poisoning.
ACIDS Mineral acids		(See: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ACONITE The dried powdered root of Monkshood or Wolfsbane	5	Aconitine, an unstable alkaloid, is the chief active ingredient (0.4 to 0.8% of the dried powdered root). Fatal dose is 20 to 40 cc. of a 10% tincture (alcoholic). In mouth and on mucous membranes, solutions produce a peculiar warm and tingling sensation with subsequent numbness. Central nervous stimulation is largely responsible for nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea; also restlessness, ataxia, vertigo, slow and dyspneic breathing, hypothermia, and convulsions. As with digitalis the cardiac effects arise directly and reflexly; they may be severe. (See also: DIGITALIS, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
ACRYLONITRILE Vinyl cyanide Carbacryl Propene nitrile	4	Similar to but less toxic than its molecular equivalent in hydrogen cyanide. In sublethal exposures mild jaundice has been reported. Liquid spilled on the skin results in erythema and later painful blisters. Treament measures for cyanide do not protect exposed guinea pigs, suggesting that the release of HCN is too small to account for acrylonitrile poisoning in this species. (See also: CYANIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ACTAMER 2,2'-Bisthio(4,6-dichlorophenol)	2	A germicide of low toxicity. No skin reaction when applied as a 2% ointment (carbowax). (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ACTI-DIONE Cycloheximide	5	An antibiotic fungicide of high toxicity, lying near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5 in monkeys and probably in dogs (rating of 6 in rats). In all 3 species, toxic symptoms include excessive salivation and diarrhea. Blood-stained feces may arise from vascular lesions of the colon (monkey) or stomach and small intestines (dogs). Rat and dog show transient central nervous excitement with tremors and in the dog perhaps meningeal irritation. In all species tested, death is preceded by coma. No antidote is known.
AEROSOLS Trademarked name for a series of commercial surfactants	3	A series of anionic surface-active agents, particularly dialkyl sodium sulfosuccinate. (One exception is Aerosol C-61, which is cationic). Irritating to eyes but not to skin at conc. of 1%.
ALANAP N-1-Naphthyl phthalamic acid (Alanap-1) and its sodium salt (Alanap-3) Alpha naphthyl phthalamic acid	3	A herbicide of low acute toxicity in rats. The free acid is particularly benign when ingested (LD_{50} greater than 8 gm./kg.). No skin irritation described in man or animals.
ALCOHOL, ETHYL Ethanol Grain alcohol Neutral spirits	2	Clinical experience indicates that the lethal dose lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3. (See also: ETHYL ALCOHOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALCOHOL, ISOPROPYL 2-Propanol	3	(See also: ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALCOHOL, METHYL Methanol Wood alcohol	3	(See also: METHYL ALCOHOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALCOHOLS, HIGHER e.g., Butyl, amyl, etc.	3	(See also: ALCOHOLS, HIGHER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALCOHOL SULFATE SALTS Usually sodium or triethanolamine salt	3	Often a secondary or branched-chain alcohol (e.g., Tergitols, Teepol). Anionic wetting and emulsifying agents. Skin penetration suspected with some derivatives. No clinical poisonings are known. Also see alkyl sodium sulfates.
ALDRIN Hexachlorohexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano-naphthalene	5	Animal tests place this compound near the border line between toxicity classes 4 and 5. Similar, chemically and toxicologically, to dieldrin. (See also: DIELDRIN, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALGIN Sodium alginate	1(?)	A polymer of β-d-mannuronic acid with free carboxyl groups (sodium salt), prepared from various seaweeds (kelp), and widely used as an emulsifier and stabilizer in commercial ice cream, pharmaceuticals, etc. Apparently it is not decomposed or absorbed appreciably when ingested, and it does not swell in an acid medium.
ALGINIC ACID	1(?)	A hydrophilic gum prepared from the sodium salt (see "algin"). It is able to absorb and chemically bind sodium and other cations when ingested, but it has proved to be less efficient than synthetic carboxylic-type resins.
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS Straight-chain, saturated hydrocarbons of the methane series, prepared largely from crude petroleum oil	3	Used as fuels, solvents, vehicles, and cleaners. The lower members of this series (e.g., methane, butane) are gases of low anesthetic potency. The liquid fractions are also central nervous depressants when absorbed from the alimentary tract, or severe pulmonary irritants when aspirated. Narcotic potency increases with the chain length at least through octane, but very long molecules like hexadecane and above (as found in liquid petrolatum and solid paraffin) are almost inert. Kerosene is representative of the toxic liquid fractions. (See also: KEROSENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALIPHATIC THIOCYANATES e.g. Lethanes		A series of agricultural insecticides. When tested in animals, various organic thiocyanates differ widely in toxicity. (See also: ALIPHATIC THIOCYANATES, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
ALIZARIN 1,2-Dihydroxyanthroquinone		Occurs in the root of madder plant. It and many derivatives are used as dyes in home and industry. Except for reports of allergic reactions in humans, no toxicity data were located.
ALKALI Corrosive alkalis like lye, sodium and potassium hydroxides, etc.		(See also: ALKALI, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALKENYL DERIVATIVE		Alkenyl generally designates a long unsaturated hydrocarbon chain (while alkyl refers to a saturated one). See corresponding "alkyl" derivative, which usually has a similar toxicity (at least among the surfactants).
ALKYL ARYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE (OR BROMIDE)	4	This is a generic name for a large number of quaternary ammonium surfactants, used chiefly as germicides and sanatizers. See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALKYL ARYL POLYETHER ALCOHOLS Alternative generic names: Alkyl phenoxy polyethoxy ethanols Alkyl phenol polyglycol ethers Polyethylene glycol alkyl aryl ethers	2 and 3	Non-ionic surfactants used as wetting and emulsifying agents. They are available with a wide variety of physical properties. None is highly toxic in animals and none is appreciably irrating to the skin, even at full-strength. The only symptoms (and lesions) in orally poisoned animals are related to gastrointestinal irritation (e.g., diarrhea, bloating). Little, if any, intestinal absorption or decomposition.
ALKYL ARYL POLYETHER SULFATES AND SULFONATES Marketed as sodium salts, e.g., Triton X-200, X-301, 770	2 and 3	Anionic surfactants prepared by sulfating and sulfonating compounds like those above. Animal tests reveal no consistent difference in acute oral toxicity between the non-ionic product and its anionic derivative, but the latter are always more irritating to eyes and skin, perhaps because solutions of these salts are usually alkaline.
ALKYL ARYL SODIUM SULFONATES Aryl group is usually benzene, naphthalene, toluene, or xylene. e.g., Ultrawets, Santomerse, Nacconals, Aresket, Areskap	3	This is probably the largest and most important class of anionic surfactants. Some are unsuitable for household use, because they are highly defatting to the skin.
ALKYLATED SODIUM PHOSPHATES e.g., Victawets	3 (?)	Toxicity rating is based on the only datum available, namely the intraperitoneal lethal dose of Victawet 12 in rats.
ALKYL ARYL POLYOXYETHELENE	2 and 3	See polyethylene glycol alkyl aryl ethers in this index.
ALKYL BENZENE SULFONATE	3	See alkyl aryl sodium sulfonate in this index.
ALKYL DIMETHYL BENZYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE (OR BROMIDE) Benzalkonium chloride e.g., Triton X-400 or K-60 (where alkyl = stearyl), Roccal, BTC, Zephiran chloride	4	Probably the most widely used cationic surfactant, employed at use concentrations of 0.1% (and less) as a germicide and sanitizer for chemically clean surfaces. Commercially available as concentrated aqueous solutions. Dependent in part upon the length of the alkyl group, the toxicity rating (mice and rats) may be 3 or 4, usually the latter. (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALKYL DIMETHYL 3,4-DICHLORO-BENZENE AMMONIUM CHLORIDE Arakonium chloride Dichloran Tetrosan also contains alkenyl groups.	4	A cationic surfactant used at dilutions of 1:1000 to 1:5000 as a germicide and sanitizer for clean surfaces. Based on animal studies this compound lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALKYL DIMETHYL ETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE (OR BROMIDE) e.g., Cetylicide Ethyl cetab	4	A cationic surfactant. (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
ALKYL DIMETHYL ETHYL-BENZYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE (OR BROMIDE) e.g., BTC 471 (BTC 927 is dimethylbenzyl instead or ethylbenzyl)	4	A cationic surfactant. (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALKYL HYDROXYETHYL IMIDAZOLINIUM CHLORIDE e.g., Alrosept MB Alrosept MM	4	A cationic surfactant. (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALKYL MERCURIC CHLORIDE (OR PHOSPHATE) Alkyl group is usually ethyl or methyl	5	Toxic by all portals. Systemic toxicity almost as high as mercuric chloride. Nervous symptoms are prominent; they include headache, vertigo, ataxia, decrease in visual fields, delirium, and paresis. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALKYL NAPHTHYL METHYL PYRIDINIUM CHLORIDE e.g., Emcol 888	4	A cationic surfactant used at concentrations of 0.1% and less as a disinfectant for clean surfaces. (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALKYL PHENOL POLYGLYCOL ETHERS e.g., Neutronyx-600	3	The same type of non-ionic surfactant as is described below. For practical purposes these generic names are interchangeable.
ALKYL PHENOXY POLYETHOXY ETHANOLS e.g., Igepals, where alkyl is usually nonyl; Tritons X-45, X-100, X-102, X-114, where alkyl is octyl; Brij products where alkyl is lauryl	2 and 3	Non-ionic surfactants available with a wide variety of physical properties and used as wetting agents and emulsifiers. Even at full-strength, they rarely sensitize or irritate human skin. The only symptoms (and lesions) in orally poisoned animals are related to gastrointestinal irritation (e.g., diarrhea, bloating). Little, if any, intestinal absorption or decomposition.
ALKYL QUATERNARY AMMONIUM CHLORIDE (OR BROMIDE)	4	This is a general name for the largest category of cationic surfactants. Used as germicides and sanitizers. (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALKYL SODIUM ISETHIONATE e.g., Igepons AT and AC	2	Anionic surfactants used as wetting agents, detergents, etc. They are fatty acid esters of sodium isethionate ($HO-(CH_2)_2-SO_3-Na$).
ALKYL SODIUM N-METHYLTAURATE e.g., Igepons T, TK, or TN, or more specifically T-42, T-51, etc.	3	The alkyl group (often oleoyl) is a fatty acid attached to the nitrogen by an amide linkage. Anionic surface-active agents, some of which produce skin irritation at concs. of 5%.
ALKYL SODIUM SULFATES Sodium salts of fatty alcohol sulfates (sometimes a secondary or branched-chain alcohol, as in Tergitols) e.g., Sodium lauryl sulfate (Duponol C),	3	Widely used anionic detergents of low acute and chronic toxicity. A few of the branched-chain products have been shown to have significant percutaneous toxicity. Skin irritation may be encountered with any of these substances. Taken by mouth, sodium lauryl sulfate stimulates gastric mucous production and sometimes inactivates pepsin in test animals. In subacute and chronic feeding tests, even fatally poisoned animals show only diarrhea and intestinal bloating, with no gross lesions outside of the gastrointestinal tract.
ALKYL SODIUM SULFONATES	3	Unlike the -C-O-S- linkage of the alkyl sulfates, the sulfonates have a -C-S- bond. The sulfonates are more stable with respect to hydrolysis than the sulfates but are less soluble in hard water. Although no adequate toxicological comparison has been reported, lethal doses of alkyl sulfonates and sulfates appear to be substantially the same in laboratory animals. See alkyl sodium sulfates above.
ALKYL TOLYL METHYL TRIMETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE e.g., Hyamine 2389	4	A cationic surfactant used in concs. of 1:1000 (or less) to disinfect clean surfaces. Some primary skin irritation from aqueous solutions of 10% or more (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
ALKYL TRIMETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE (OR BROMIDE) e.g., Cetab (where alkyl is cetyl)	4	A cationic surfactant. (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALLETHRIN Allyl cinerin	3	Toxic actions similar to pyrethrins. Perhaps 4 is a more accurate estimate of the toxicity rating. (See also: PYRETHRUM, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALROSEPT MM 1-Tridecyl-2-methyl-2-hydroxyethyl imidazolinium chloride	4	A cationic surfactant used at a conc. of 1:5000 as a germicide for clean surfaces. Other Alrosepts have similar structures and similar toxicities. (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALLYL ALCOHOL 1-Propenol-3	4	Vapor and liquid are intensely irritating to skin and mucous membrane. Produces lacrimation and corneal burns. Penetration through intact skin is dangerous. Animal studies place this compound near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5.
ALLYL CINERIN Allethrin	3	Toxic actions similar to pyrethrins. Perhaps 4 is a more accurate estimate of the toxicity rating. (See also: PYRETHRUM, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALLYL ISOTHIOCYANATE Volatile oil of mustard		Used as a counter-irritant in medicine, a fungicide, an insecticidal fumigant, and a repellent for cats and dogs. A violent irritant unless diluted. Used externally as a rubefacient (0.1-2.0% in 50% ethanol). Aqueous suspensions are more irritating than oil solutions and may produce blisters. Internal toxicity is not described.
ALOIN A mixture of the active principles obtained from aloe	4(?)	An irritant laxative (dose 15 mg.), with bowel actions largely limited to the colon. More irritating than cascara sagrada or senna. May produce renal irritation and discolor an alkaline urine red.
ALPHA-		If not listed below, omit the prefix and try again.
ALPHA NAPHTHOL THIOUREA ANTU	3(?)	(See also: ANTU, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALUMINUM AMMONIUM (OR POTASSIUM) SULFATE Alum (ammonium or potassium alum)		Low toxicity in experimental animals (toxicity rating of 2), but on two occasions the ingestion of 30 gm. has killed an adult human. Death is probably due to the corrosive action of the sulfuric acid formed by hydrolysis of the salt. Concentrated solutions (e.g., 20%) have produced gingival necrosis and fatal hemorrhagic gastroenteritis. Also incoordination, clonic contractions, and evidence of nephritis. The only recommended treatment is supportive.
ALUMINUM CHLORIDE	3(?)	May cause allergic reactions. Irritating to abraded skin. Corrosive if anhydrous. Ingestion presumably produces the same toxic effects as alum. See above.
ALUMINUM OXIDE AND HYDROXIDE	1	These insoluble salts are essentially harmless by oral administration.
AMANITA e.g., Amanita phalloides	3 or 4	A genus consisting of many toxic species of mushrooms (or toadstools). (See also: AMANITA TOXINS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
2-AMINO-2-HYDROXYMETHYL-1,3-PROPANDIOL Tris (hydroxymethyl) aminomethane	3	A commercial emulsifier. Aqueous solutions are alkaline and consequently irritating. Even after neutralization, large oral doses in laboratory animals cause weakness, collapse, and coma (without convulsions).
2-AMINO-5-NITROTHIAZOLE	4(?)	Used for treatment of blackhead disease (histomoniasis, a protozoan enterohepatitis) in poultry. No toxicity data were located, but a related compound, 2-aminothiazole, has a rating of 4 in several laboratory mammals, and single oral doses produce hyperpnea, dyspnea, weakness, hypotension, mild clonic-tonic and asphyxial convulsions, and death in 6 to 24 hours.
p-AMINOPHENOL 4-Amino-1-hydroxybenzene Rodinal	4	A photographic developer. Sometimes used in hair dyes. A metabolic product of acetanilid, aniline, and acetophenetidin. Causes methemoglobinemia, but less toxic than aniline in animals. Aqueous solutions on the skin have produced restlessness and convulsions in man, as well as skin irritation. Dilutions used in photography are probably ineffective by skin contact in most cases. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
AMINOPYRINE Amidopyrine Pyramidon	4	Most of the toxicity reported for this drug appears to be due to hypersensitivity, notably an occasional fatal agranulocytosis and angio-neurotic edema. No effect on red blood cells or on hemoglobin. Large does are said to cause convulsions.
3-AMINO-1,2,4-TRIAZOLE Amizol ATA	2	A relatively new herbicide used against poison oak and poison ivy. The toxic hazard to man is not yet established, but rats survive intraperitoneal doses of 1 gm./kg.
AMMATE Ammonium sulfamate	3(?)	Used as a herbicide. Moderately low toxicity in laboratory animals by ingestion and by skin contact. The correct toxicity rating may be 2.
AMMONIA Ammonia water (ammonium hydroxide) or ammonia gas		Dilute ammonia water (U.S.P.) is 9 to 10% (w/v) ammonia (NH_3). Strong ammonia solution (U.S.P.) is 27 to 30% (w/v) NH_3, as are most freshly opened bottles of household ammonia. (See also: AMMONIA, Reference Congener in Section III.)
AMMONIATED MERCURY Mercuric chloride ammoniated Aminomercuric chloride	5	Too vigorous skin application may cause dermatitis and even systemic poisoning. Almost as toxic as the bichloride when ingested. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
AMMONIUM SALTS (OTHER THAN THOSE LISTED HERE)		Consult this index under the name of the anion.
AMMONIUM SULFAMATE Ammate	3(?)	Used as a herbicide. Low toxicity in laboratory animals by ingestion and by skin contact. The correct toxicity rating may be 2.
AMPHETAMINE Beta-phenyl-isopropyl-amine Benzedrine	5	Acute lethal dose in adults is probably 20 to 25 mg./kg., in children only 5 mg./kg. Overdosage causes restlessness, insomnia, nausea and vomiting, intense mydriasis, confusion, delirium, mania, and collapse. Convulsions and coma are terminal events. Various cardiovascular actions are described: tachycardia, arrhythmias, heart block, hypertension or hypotension, and circulatory collapse. Treatment is symptomatic with emphasis on sedatives (especially barbiturates).
AMYL ACETATE Isoamyl acetate Banana oil Pear oil	3(?)	Like other simple esters, an irritant and central nervous depressant. More narcotic than ethyl acetate and more irritating than butyl. Vapor has produced edema of the glottis. Secondary amyl acetate is thought to be qualitatively (and perhaps quantitatively) similar in toxicity to the commoner isoamyl ester.
AMYL ALCOHOL A mixture of several isomers	3	Can be described as lying near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: ALCOHOLS, HIGHER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
AMYL NITRITE		Prompt circulatory collapse from vasodilatation, in addition to methemoglobinemia. (See also: NITRITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
AMYTAL Amobarbital 5-ethyl-5-isoamyl Barbituric acid	4	A sedative with a moderately long duration of action. Detoxified in vivo. Its actions are very prolonged in the presence of liver damage. (See also: BARBITURATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ANABASINE 2-(3'-Pyridyl) piperidine Neonicotine	6	Toxic actions are like nicotine, but toxicity is one-third to one-fifth that of nicotine. Cheaper than the latter as an insecticide. (See also: NICOTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ANILINE Aniline oil Aminobenzene	4	(See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ANIONIC SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS		Many types employed in commercial products. Among more common: alkyl sodium sulfates & alkyl sodium sulfonates. See these entries in this index.
ANTABUSE (OR ANTABUS) Disulfiram Bis(diethylthiocarbamyl) disulfide Tetraethylthiuram disulfide	3	Toxicity rating of 3 is based on animal experiments in which no alcohol was given. (See also: DISULFIRAM, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ANTIHISTAMINICS	5	(See also: ANTIHISTAMINICS, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS	5	Although it has a slightly better prognosis, antimony poisoning closely parallels arsenic poisoning, except that vomiting from antimony may be more prominent, perhaps because its compounds are less readily absorbed than arsenicals. Trivalent antimony compounds (e.g., tartar emetic) are many times more lethal than pentavalent derivatives. BAL appears to be effective in treating antimony poisoning, at least when it is due to trivalent forms of the metal. Tolerance to antimony is denied. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ANTIMONY TRICHLORIDE Butter of antimony	5	A particularly corrosive form of trivalent antimony. See "antimony compounds" above for general comments. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ANTIPYONIN "Neutral sodium tetraborate"	3	Borax is sodium bi-, tetra-, or pyroborate. The lethal dose probably lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: BORATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ANTIPYRINE Phenazone	4	Similar to acetanilid poisoning although cyanosis is much rarer. Skin rashes, however, are far more common and may persist for several weeks; they may resemble the erythematous macules seen after phenolphthalein. Probably less toxic than acetanilid but more poisonous than acetophenetidin. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ANTU Alpha naphthyl thiourea	3(?)	(See also: ANTU, Reference Congener in Section III.)
AR-60 Methylated naphthalenes	3(?)	Presumably less toxic than naphthalene. The only untoward effects reported in man are skin irritation and skin photosensitization. (See also: NAPHTHALENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ARAMITE 2-(p-tert.-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite (Aramite-15W is a 15% wettable powder) Elemite	3	Studies of acute toxicity in laboratory mammals place this pesticide near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3. A large oral dose causes central nervous depression of long duration. (Chronic exposure may present special problems not yet fully evaluated). Undiluted Aramite (an oil) and its concentrated solutions are irritating to the skin and conjunctiva.
ARECOLINE Methyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydro-1-methylnicotinate, often marketed as the hydrobromide salt, obtained from areca (dried seeds of Areca catechu L.)	5(?)	An alkaloid used in veterinary medicine against tapeworms (taeniacide). Has actions like both pilocarpine (or muscarine) and nicotine. Causes salivation, nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, clonic convulsions, and collapse. Treatment includes liberal doses of atropine. (See also: NICOTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
AROMATIC(S)		In commerce this name is used to refer to any substance with a fragrant, spicy, or pungent odor. Many are complex mixtures of plant origin (volatile oils). Because they are present in commercial products only in small quantities, they are rarely, if ever, responsible for acute toxic reactions (other than allergies). This class of substances must not be confused with "aromatic hydrocarbons," "aromatic solvents," or "aromatic hydrocarbon solvents," which include benzene and its relatives and which are often present in dangerous amounts.
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	4	A generic term used to designate any one or any mixture of the following substances: benzene, toluene, xylenes, cumene, ethyl benzene, mesitylene, and related compounds. (See also: XYLENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA	4	A mixture of inconstant composition prepared from the distillation of coal (sometimes from petroleum in current practice). Contains xylenes, ethyl benzene, cumene, and perhaps toluene. Traces of benzene and of pyridine derivatives may be present. Inhalation hazard is less than that of benzene or of toluene because of lower volatility. Ingestion toxicity is like that of xylene. (See also: XYLENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ARSENATES	5	In animals, arsenates (pentavalent) are less toxic than arsenites (trivalent). (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ARSENIC	5	Elemental arsenic is less toxic to animals than arsenite or arsenate. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
ARSENICALS		Organic arsenic compounds vary considerably in toxicity, but the final toxic syndrome is the same in qualitative terms. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ARSENIC TRISULFIDE Auripigment Orpiment	5	Gradually decomposes to arsenic oxide. The pure sulfide is said to have a relatively low toxicity. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ARSENIC TRIOXIDE White arsenic Arsenious acid anhydride	6	The average fatal oral dose in man probably lies between 0.1 and 0.3 gm. Coarse powders are less toxic than fine ones. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ARSENITES	6	Arsenites (trivalent) are more toxic in animals than arsenates (pentavalent). (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ASP-47 Tetraethyl dithiono-pyrophosphate Sulfotepp	6	Toxicity comparable to parathion in laboratory animals. Relatively resistant to hydrolysis. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ASPIDIUM	4	Male fern; usually available as an ether extract of dried rhizomes, which yield not less than 6.5% of Oleoresin of Aspidium (U.S.P.). Active ingredients are filicic acid, filicin, and related substances. An anthelmintic. The oleoresin is a gastrointestinal irritant (nausea, vomiting, colic, bloody diarrhea). Produces central nervous excitation (dizziness, vertigo, delirium, tremors, and tonic-clonic convulsions), followed by depression (coma, respiratory or cardiac failure). Visual disturbances may culminate in temporary or permanent blindness. Mild kidney, liver, and cardiac damage may appear. Intestinal absorption and toxicity are enhanced by fats and oils. Supportive treatment includes gastric lavage, saline catharsis, and control of convulsions (see Section IV.)
ASPIRIN Acetylsalicylic acid	4	(See also: SALICYLATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ATROPINE dl-Hyoscyamine	6	(See also: ATROPINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
AZOBENZENE Diphenyl diimide Azobenzide	4	Used as an acaricide in agriculture. The toxicity is not well defined. Chronic ingestion by rats has produced liver damage. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BAL Dimercaprol 2,3-Dimercapto-1-propanol British Anti-Lewisite	4(?)	(See also: BAL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BALSAM PERU Peruvian or Indian balsam. It consists chiefly (50 to 60%) of esters of cinnamic and benzoic acids, especially cinnamein (benzyl cinnamate)	3(?)	An oleoresin which is mildly antiseptic and may be mildly irritating to the skin. It has been ingested and even injected intravenously without ill effects. In man cinnamic acid is said to be largely excreted in urine as benzoic and hippuric acids.
BARBITAL Diethylbarbituric acid Veronal	4	Probably lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. The oldest clinically useful barbiturate drug. A hypnotic and central nervous depressant. It has a long duration of action because elimination is dependent on renal excretion and the latter is inherently slow. As discussed in Sec. III, an osmotic diuresis may be a useful therapeutic measure in poisonings. (See also: BARBITURATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BARIUM FLUOSILICATE Barium silicofluoride	4	Not as toxic as sodium fluoride because of low solubility in water. Hydrolyzed by alkali to highly toxic fluoride ion. Although not described in test animals (most species being relatively resistant to barium), barium intoxication may here complicate the clinical picture of acute fluoride poisoning, but the fluosilicate is probably one of the less toxic forms of barium. (See also: FLUORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BARIUM SALTS, INSOLUBLE e.g., Sulfate	1(?)	Sometimes dangerous because of soluble barium impurities. Otherwise inert and insoluble. (See also: BARIUM, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
BARIUM SALTS, WATER OR ACID-SOLUBLE e.g., Oxide, chloride, nitrate, carbonate, sulfide, acetate	3, 4 or 5	Acute toxicity varies widely with the compound, animal species, and even strain. Toxicity rating of 5 is probably the best description of clinical experience. (See also: BARIUM, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BELLADONNA LEAF OR ROOT Deadly nightshade, from Atropa belladonna L.	4	Toxicity is based on content of atropine and related alkaloids, — usually about 0.5% w. (See also: ATROPINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BEN Benzyl benzoate	3	Converted to hippuric acid in vivo. In laboratory animals ingestion causes progressive incoordination, central nervous excitement, convulsions, and death. Treat symptomatically.
BENADRYL Diphenhydramine hydrochloride	5	According to clinical experience, this antihistaminic drug is probably best described as lying near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. (See also: ANTIHISTAMINICS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BENTONITE A hydrated aluminum silicate mineral	1	Biologically inert when ingested. Used as a protective colloid in suspensions. Similar to kaolin but bentonite has smaller particles.
BENZALDEHYDE Benzoic aldehyde Artifical essential oil of almond	3	Subcutaneous lethal dose in rats is about 5 gm./kg., but oral fatal dose in man is estimated to be about 2 oz. Produces central nervous depression with respiratory failure. Epileptiform convulsions observed in rabbits.
BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE Alkyl benzyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (e.g., Zephiran chloride, BTC, Triton X-400, etc.)	4	Probably the most widely used cationic germicide, usually marketed as aqueous solutions of 2 to 50% but used at concs. of 0.1% or lower. (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BENZENE Benzol	4	Similar to but more hazardous than xylene. (See also: XYLENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE Hexachlorocyclohexane (not hexachlorobenzene)	4	(See also: BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BENZETHONIUM CHORIDE p-Diisobutyl phenoxy-ethoxyethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride (e.g., Hyamine 1622, Phemerol chloride, etc.)	4	A cationic surfactant used as a germicide, disinfectant, and preservative. (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BENZIN OR BENZINE Petroleum ether (not the same as benzene)	3	The usual solvent-grade consists largely of C_4 to C_8 petroleum aliphatic hydrocarbons and distills between 40 and 80° C. A high-boiling (80 to 130° C. or 100 to 150° C.) petroleum ether or technical benzin more closely resembles kerosene. (See also: KEROSENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BENZOCAINE Ethyl aminobenzoate		Many other aminobenzoates are also used as local anesthetic agents (e.g. butyl, isobutyl, etc.) A local anesthetic of low toxicity. It is poorly absorbed from all sites, probably because it is water insoluble. Systemic effects, if any, presumably include central nervous excitement. Concentrations in most products have no toxic significance.
BENZOIC ACID Benzenecarboxylic acid	3	A 67 kg. man has ingested single doses of 50 gm. without ill effects, although the mean lethal dose in cats and dogs is 2 gm./kg. Large oral doses produce gastric pain, nausea, and vomiting. When injected in rats, tremors, convulsions, and death occur.
BENZOL	4	Similar to but more hazardous than xylene. (See also: XYLENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BENZYL ALCOHOL Phenylcarbinol Phenylmethanol	3	Pure alcohol is irritating and corrosive but much less toxic than phenol. Aqueous concentrations up to 4% are well tolerated; they produce transient anesthesia of mucous membranes. Ingestion of large volumes is followed by vomiting, diarrhea, and central nervous depression. Converted into benzoic and hippuric acids. A human fatality has been ascribed to the rectal administration of 45 ml.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
BENZYL BENZOATE	3	Converted to hippuric acid in vivo. In laboratory animals ingestion causes progressive incoordination, central nervous excitation, convulsions, and death. Treat symptomatically. Has caused skin irritation in humans.
BERBERINE An alkaloid, usually as the sulfate; obtained from the rhizomes and roots of Hydrastis canadensis	5(?)	Used as a bitter stomachic. A mild local anesthetic on mucous membranes. Toxic doses depress the heart (directly and reflexly through the vagus), relax blood vessels, depress respirations, and stimulate smooth muscle in the intestines, bronchi, and possibly uterus. Vigorous supportive treatment may be necessary for circulatory collapse.
BERYLLIUM SALTS		Mixed beryllium metasilicates were used until recently as phosphors in fluorescent lamps. Very low ingestion toxicity, but inhaled dusts may produce an acute pneumonitis or a chronic progressive pulmonary granulomatosis, usually with an insidious and delayed onset. Chronic ulcers occur if soluble beryllium dusts gain entrance into superficial cuts and abrasions. Dermatitis.
BETA-		If not listed below, omit the prefix "beta" and try again.
BETA-BUTOXY-BETA-THIOCYANO-DIETHYL ETHER Lethane 384	4	Toxicity rating is based on the commercial formulation, which is 50% v light petroleum ether (kerosene). (See also: ALIPHATIC THIOCYANATES. Reference Congener in Section III.)
BETA-DICHLORO-ETHYL ETHER β,β'-Dichloro-ethyl ether Chlorex	4	A strong irritant. Percutaneous absorption can be dangerous. Possibly late effects like carbon tetrachloride (liver and kidney injury). No severe systemic poisonings in man have been reported. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BETA-NAPHTHOL β-Naphthol β-Hydroxynaphthalene	4	Less toxic than phenol. Absorbed via intact skin or bowel. Toxic doses produce crampy abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and sometimes convulsions. May produce a severe nephritis and rarely an acute hemolytic anemia. Lens opacities and retinal changes have been described. Alpha isomer is said to be even more toxic. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BHC Benzene hexachloride Hexachlorocyclohexane	4	Not hexachlorobenzene (See also: BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY Mercuric chloride	5	Act fast! One gram has killed an adult man. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BIOQUIN Copper quinolinate	2(?)	Said to have a very low toxicity. No skin irritation or corrosive action when ingested. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BIS-		If not located below, substitute Di- for Bis- and try again.
BIS(5-CHLORO-2-HYDROXY-PHENYL) METHANE Dichlorophene G-4	3	Moderately low ingestion toxicity in guinea pigs. A concentration of 1% is not irritating to human skin. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
1,1-BIS(p-CHLORO-PHENYL)ETHANOL Di-(p-chlorophenyl)-methyl carbitol Dimite	3(?)	An acaricide. Effects on humans are not known. Suspect DDT-like actions. Less toxic than DDT in animals. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
1,1-BIS(p-CHLORO-PHENYL)-2-NITRO-BUTANE (OR-PROPANE) Dilan	3	Symptoms and treatment like DDT poisoning. Can be absorbed through intact skin but probably not in significant amounts. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BIS(DIETHYLTHIO-CARBAMYL)DISULFIDE Disulfiram Antabuse	3	Toxicity rating of 3 is based on animal tests in which no alcohol was given. (See also: DISULFIRAM, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BIS(DIMETHYLAMINO) PHOSPHONOUS ANHYDRIDE Schradan Octamethyl pyrophosphoramide OMPA	5	A "systemic" insecticide, i.e., translocated in sap to all parts of plants. Only slightly less toxic than parathion. Not a cholinesterase inhibitor in vitro, but converted to one by liver. Brain cholinesterase, however, is not inhibited in fatally poisoned animals. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
BIS(DIMETHYLTHIO-CARBAMYL) DISULFIDE Thiram, Arasan, Thuad	4	(See also: THIRAM, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BIS(p-ETHYLPHENYL) DICHLOROETHANE Perthane Q-137	2	In animals toxic signs and symptoms are like those in DDT poisoning, but the toxicity is much lower (near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3). There is little, if any, percutaneous absorption, skin irritation, or sensitization. Unlike DDT, feeding tests on rats with radioactive Perthane indicate little tendency for the material to deposit in body fat. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BISHYDROXYCOUMARIN Official U.S.P name for 3,3'-methylene-bis(4-hydroxycoumarin) Dicoumarol or dicumarol		Single therapeutic dose in man is 200 to 300 mg. Single-dose toxicity is not well established but is probably low relative to the cumulative multiple-dose toxicity. (See also: WARFARIN, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BIS(ISOPROPYLAMIDO) FLUOROPHOSPHATE Isopestox	4	An insecticide and acetylcholinesterase inhibitor, like parathion. After the acute phases of the poisoning, degenerative lesions may become apparent in the central and peripheral nervous systems. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BIS(ISOPROPYLAMINE) FLUOROPHOSPHINE OXIDE Isopestox	4	See above. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BISMUTH SALTS Soluble or insoluble	3(?)	Ingestion toxicity is regarded as low. Very poor absorption from bowel. Systemic effects include ulcerative stomatitis, anorexia, headache, skin rashes, kidney tubular damage, and rarely mild jaundice. BAL may be useful if a severe renal lesion is anticipated (see BAL in Section III.)
BISMUTH SUBNITRATE Basic bismuth nitrate Bismuth white	3(?)	Especially in infants, the subnitrate may be reduced by bacteria within the bowel, to yield nitrite, which causes methemoglobinemia after absorption. (See also: NITRITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BISMUTH SUBSALICYLATE Basic bismuth salicylate	3(?)	An agricultural fungicide. Used medicinally as an intestinal absorbent (oral dose 1 to 2 gm.) and as an antiluetic drug (i.m. dose 0.2 gm.). Practically insoluble in water but decomposed by alkali, so that salicylate poisoning is conceivable after ingestion. Bismuth poisoning is outlined above.
BIS(PARACHLORO-PHENOXY) METHANE Neotran is a wettable powder with 40% bis(p-chlorophenoxy) methane	2	An agricultural acaricide (e.g., miticide) of very low toxicity. Only slight percutaneous absorption and no skin irritation. It has caused liver pathology in laboratory animals. No human poisonings are known. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BIS(PARAMETHOXY-PHENYL)-TRICHLORO-METHANE Methoxychlor	3	Lower toxicity than DDT. Estimated to be one-tenth as toxic in man by ingestion, but this difference may not hold in respiratory exposures to vapor. In animals central nervous depression is more prominent than excitation, and poisonings are slower in onset and longer in duration than in DDT intoxication. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
2,2'-BISTHIO (4,6-DICHLOROPHENOL) Actamer	2	A germicide of low toxicity. No skin reaction when applied as a 2% ointment (in carbowax). (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BITTER ALMOND, OIL OF 2 to 4% hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid) and 95% benzaldehyde	4	(See also: CYANIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BLAUD'S PILLS Ferrous carbonate	3	Each pill contains 65 mg. (1 gr.) of ferrous carbonate. (See also: FERROUS SULFATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BLUESTONE OR BLUE VITRIOL Cupric sulfate pentahydrate	4	(See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BORATE SALTS	3	Most of the water-insoluble compounds are complex or mixed salts, many of which are soluble in the dilute acid of gastric juice. Once a tetra-, di-, meta-, ortho-, or pyroborate salt dissolves in a buffered aqueous solution, one borate cannot be distinguished, on chemical or toxicological grounds, from any one of the others. In contrast perborates do not decompose immediately. Hypoborates are reducing reagents and may release hydrogen gas when they decompose. Most of these salts probably lie near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: BORATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
BORAX Sodium tetraborate	3	Like most sodium or potassium borates, solutions of borax are alkaline. Toxicity is essentially the same as that of boric acid, best described as lying near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: BORATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BORDEAUX MIXTURE Copper sulfate and unslaked lime (sometimes slaked), freshly dissolved and then mixed in various proportions (often equal parts by weight).	4	A gelatinous mass representing a molecular mixture of copper hydroxide and copper sulfate, widely used as a foliage fungicide. Usually components must be freshly dissolved and then mixed, but some pre-mixed formulations are on the market. Less astringent and presumably less toxic than copper sulfate. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BORIC ACID Boracic acid Orthoboric acid	4	(See also: BORATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BOROGLYCERIN Glyceryl borate Boroglycerin glycerite (U.S.P.) is about 50% boroglycerin	3	Two parts boric acid and 3 parts glycerin, heated. Its ingestion has caused borate poisoning. (See also: BORATE, Reference Congener in in Section III.)
BORNEOL Bornyl alcohol 2-Camphanol	4	Toxicity is essentially indistinguishable from that of camphor. As with camphor, laboratory animals appear to be much less susceptible than man. (See also: CAMPHOR, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BORNYL CHLORIDE Pinene hydrochloride Chlorocamphane "Turpentine camphor"	4(?)	A synthetic substance resembling camphor, manufactured from turpentine. (See also: CAMPHOR, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BORON TRIOXIDE B_2O_3, the anhydride of boric acid Boron sesquioxide	4	Slowly reacts with water to form boric acid. Like the latter it presumably lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: BORATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BROMATE SALTS e.g., Sodium bromate	5	(See also: BROMATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BROMIDE SALTS e.g., Sodium, potassium, ammonium, etc.	3	Acute oral poisoning is rare because single toxic doses are usually promptly rejected by vomiting, but one oz. has been swallowed and absorbed sufficiently to cause death. The systemic effects of bromide ion are chiefly mental: drowsiness, irritability, ataxia, vertigo, confusion, mania, hallucinations, and coma. Other effects include skin rashes, neurological signs, sensory disturbances, and increased spinal fluid pressures. Treatment includes hydration, the maintenance of a mild water diuresis, and sodium or ammonium chloride by any route (10 to 15 gm. daily in divided doses).
2-BROMO-4-PHENYL PHENOL e.g., Dowicide 5	3(?)	(See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BROWN MIXTURE Compound mixture of opium and glycyrrhiza (U.S.P.)	2	A cough mixture and sedative. One teaspoonful contains 0.6 ml. paregoric (2.5 mg. opium), 1.2 mg. tartar emetic, and ethyl nitrite. Overdosages produce vomiting due to tartar emetic or systemic antimony poisoning. See antimony compounds in this index.
BRUCINE Usually the sulfate salt	5	A denaturant in alcohols and oils. Probable fatal dose in an adult is estimated at 1 gm. May produce nausea, vomiting, restlessness, excitement, twitching, and rarely convulsions. (See also: STRYCHNINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BULAN 1,1-Bis(p-chlorophenyl)-2-nitrobutane	4	Same symptoms and treatment as DDT. Can be absorbed through intact skin. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BUROW'S SOLUTION An aqueous solution of aluminum acetate (4.8 to 5.8%)	2(?)	When diluted 10-to 20-fold, it is used as a wet dressing in weeping skin disorders because of its astringent and antiseptic properties. Probably moderately irritating if ingested.
BUTANE A principal ingredient of "bottled gas," e.g., Pyrofax		A mildly anesthetic gas in high concentrations. Principal hazards are those of fire and explosion.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
BUTANOL n-Butyl alcohol	3	Acute toxicity is about 3 times that of ethyl alcohol. More irritating than ethyl but less so than amyl alcohol. (See also: ALCOHOLS, HIGHER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
2-BUTANONE Ethyl methyl ketone	3	Similar to but more irritating than acetone. Vapor is irritating to mucous membrane and conjunctiva. Central nerve depression in experimental animals, but irritating odor ordinarily prevents significant clinical exposures. No serious poisonings reported in man, except for dermatitis.
BUTOPYRONOXYL Indalone Butyl mesityl oxide (oxalate)	2	May be mildly irritating to skin on repeated application. Mild focal necrosis in liver and kidneys of rabbits after repeated cutaneous exposures. No human poisonings are known.
BUTOXY POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOLS e.g., Crag Fly Repellent	3	A fly repellent especially useful for livestock. No skin irritation. Very low (but significant) percutaneous toxicity. If like the monopropylene glycol ethers, these polyglycols can be expected to produce central nervous depression and kidney injury after ingestion. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
β-BUTOXY-β'-THIOCYANODIETHYL ETHER Lethane 384	4	Toxicity rating based on the commercial formulation which is approx. 50% kerosene (by volume). (See also: ALIPHATIC THIOCYANATES, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BUTYL ACETATE n-Butyl acetate	3	A mild irritant and central nervous depressant. More irritating than ethyl acetate. It probably lies near the borderline of toxicity classes 2 and 3.
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL Butanol	3	Acute toxicity about 3 times that of ethyl alcohol. More irritating than ethyl but less so than amyl alcohol. (See also: ALCOHOLS, HIGHER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BUTYL CARBITOL Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	3	Probably lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. Slightly more toxic than the ethyl derivative (= Carbitol) but otherwise presumably like it. Both resemble ethylene glycol in toxicity and toxic actions. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
N-BUTYL "CARBITOL" RHODANATE Lethane 384 β-Butoxy-thiocyanodiethyl ether	4	(See also: ALIPHATIC THIOCYANATES, Reference Congener in Section III.)
(BUTYLCARBITYL)-(6-PROPYL PIPERONYL)ETHER Piperonyl butoxide (technical grade material may contain 20% related compounds)	2	Used as a synergist to increase the insecticidal potency of pyrethrins and rotenone. Very low toxicity in test animals, which show anorexia, vomiting, diarrhea, hemorrhagic enteritis, inanition, and perhaps mild central nervous depression. No skin irritation or significant percutaneous absorption.
BUTYL CELLOSOLVE Ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether	4	Probably lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. About twice as toxic as the ethyl derivative (= Cellosolve) but otherwise like it. Consult "Cellosolves" in this index for a brief comparison with ethylene glycol. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
N-BUTYL CHLORIDE 1-Chlorobutane	3	Used as an anthelmintic in veterinary medicine. Weaker central nervous depressant actions than ethyl chloride. Dogs tolerate at least 11 ml. kg. without toxic effects. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
BUTYL MESITYL OXIDE Sometimes called butyl mesityl oxide oxalate Butapyronoxyl Indalone	2	May be mildly irritating to skin on repeated application. Mild focal necrosis in liver and kidneys of rabbits after repeated cutaneous exposures. No human poisonings are known.
BUTYLPHENOXY-ISOPROPYL CHLOROETHYL SULFITE Aramite 2-(p-tert.-Butylphenoxy)-isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite (Aramite-15W is a 15% wettable powder)	3	Studies of acute toxicity in laboratory mammals place this pesticide near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3. A large oral dose causes central nervous depression of long duration. (Chronic exposure may present special problems not yet fully evaluated). Undiluted Aramite (an oil) and its concentrated solutions are irritating to the skin and conjunctiva.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
CADMIUM SALTS e.g., Chloride, oxide, sulfate, anilinocadmium dilactate	5(?)	Inhaled as a dust or aerosol, cadmium salts (including even the relatively insoluble oxide) probably have a toxicity rating of 6 in man, with death from fatal pulmonary injury. When swallowed, these salts are much less lethal, in part because they induce vomiting and so are not retained. Although as little as 10 mg. of cadmium salts have often produced severe toxic symptoms when ingested, a toxicity rating of 5 is probably a reasonable estimate of cadmium's lethality by the oral route. (See also: CADMIUM, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CAFFEINE 1,3,7-Trimethylxanthine	4	Fatalities are rare. The fatal dose in adults probably exceeds 10 gm. Symptoms include restlessness, excitement, and tinnitis. A rapid pulse and extrasystoles are often evident. Animals react to high doses with convulsions, which have not yet been described in man. Treatment is symptomatic with special emphasis on sedative drugs (e.g., barbiturates).
CALAMINE Zinc oxide with 0.5% ferric oxide	2(?)	No satisfactory data. Large single doses in animals produce gastritis and vomiting, like copper salts. Some calamine formulations contain significant amounts of phenol (1 to 2%); ingestion or repeated application over large areas of skin can and has caused systemic phenol poisoning.
CALCIUM ARSENATE Tricalcium arsenate Cucumber dust	5	The commercial grade is a complex molecular mixture containing 26% arsenic. It is often colored with a small amount of pink dye. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CALCIUM ARSENITE	5	In commerce this material has a variable composition. Significantly more toxic in man (perhaps by a factor of 2) than the pentavalent calcium arsenate. Lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 5 and 6. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CALCIUM CYANAMIDE "Cyanamide"	3	Reacts with acid to liberate HN=C=NH, a solid with an appreciable vapor pressure. A synthetic agricultural fertilizer. Contains no free cyanide and apparently is not metabolized to cyanide. When absorbed, the cyanamide ion ($CN_2^=$) causes intense cutaneous and mucosal flushing (congestive hyperemia), headache, vertigo, rapid breathing, hypotension, and profound shock. The primary vascular reaction is not correctable by atropine or any known antidote. An attack after a single oral dose is usually transient (1/2 to 2 hours), and the fatal dose in man is estimated at 40 to 50 gm. The vapor is intensely irritating and may produce both pulmonary and systemic signs. After mild exposures, symptoms may be precipitated or intensified by the ingestion of alcohol.
CALCIUM CYANIDE e.g. Cyanogas	6	All inorganic cyanide salts are toxic when ingested. If the free gastric acidity is high, toxic symptoms appear almost immediately. (See also: CYANIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CALCIUM POLYSULFIDES Lime sulfur	4(?)	Irritant and sensitizing agent. May yield hydrogen sulfide by decomposition before or after ingestion. Used in agriculture as an insecticide and fungicide. (See also: HYDROGEN SULFIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CALCIUM SALTS (Other than listed above) e.g. chloride, hydroxide carbonate, sulfate, etc.		Except for gastric irritation caused in part by osmotic disturbances, calcium per se has no significant oral toxicity For specific salts, consult this index under the name of the anion. For the toxicity of the anhydrous sulfate, see plaster of Paris; for the oxide, see lime. Injected subcutaneously or intramuscularly, soluble calcium salts are intensely irritating, and in infants even calcium gluconate may produce sloughing. Injected intravenously, ionized calcium salts may cause slowing of the heart rate, and sinus arrhythmia; in toxic doses heart block, extrasystoles, and ventricular fibrillation are described. Injected calcium may also stimulate in vivo epinephrine release.
CALGON Sodium hexametaphosphate	2(?)	Most preparations are only mildly alkaline. If ingested in large amounts, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea are probable. Because this salt appears to be hydrolyzed within the bowel to phosphoric acid, a systemic acidosis may result.
CALOMEL Mercurous chloride	5	A cathartic. Rarely causes systemic mercury poisoning. Rarely "calomel sickness" appears after a latency of about one week; it is a benign reaction characterized by fever and rash (scarlatinal or urticarial). In the presence of water (especially if alkaline), calomel slowly decomposes to mercury and to dangerous mercuric chloride. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CAMBOGIA Gamboge	4	A gum resin. A violent cathartic, leading to severe prostration and death. The ingestion of 4 gm. has proved fatal.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
CAMPHOR 2-Camphanone Gum camphor	4	On the basis of clinical experience, man appears to be much more susceptible to camphor poisoning than other species. Toxicity rating in common laboratory animals is 2 or 3, while clinical data places it near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. (See also: CAMPHOR, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CAMPHOR, TAR Naphthalene	4	Not to be confused with gum camphor. (See also: NAPHTHALENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CANTHARIDES The active ingredient is cantharidin (0.6 to 1.0%).	5	Highly irritating to skin and mucous membranes. A vesicant. Produces nausea, vomiting, colic, and bloody diarrhea, when ingested. Systemic actions include a toxic nephritis. Avoid oils because they enhance absorption.
CAPRYLIC ALCOHOL n-Octyl alcohol	3(?)	Thought to have a low ingestion toxicity. Known to be a hemolytic agent in vitro. Does it cause hemolysis when ingested? (See also: ALCOHOLS, HIGHER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CAPSICUM Oleoresin of capsicum Cayenne pepper Tabasco pepper African chillies	3(?)	Irritating to mucous membranes. Produces severe gastritis and diarrhea. No primary systemic effects are recognized. Treat by lavage and demulcents.
CAPTAN N-Trichloromethyl-mercapto-4-cyclohexene-1.2-dicarboximide Orthocide	2	A fungicide of low toxicity in laboratory and farm animals (near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3). At lethal doses diarrhea and weight loss appear but no histopathological lesions. Low toxicity is thought to derive from lack of appreciable absorption (because of rapid alkaline hydrolysis in bowel?). Chlorine atoms are unusual because readily hydrolyzed to Cl^-. No human poisonings are known.
CARBINOL Methyl alcohol	3	(See also: METHYL ALCOHOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CARBITOL Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	3	About the same acute toxicity by ingestion as ethylene glycol in animals. No adequate data for human comparisons, but the mean lethal dose of ethylene glycol in man is probably 3 to 4 oz. Poisonings produce similar symptoms. Carbitol is essentially non-irritating to human skin; no skin penetration. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CARBITOL ESTERS Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether esters (e.g., acetate, citrate, laurate, phthalate, ricinoleate, stearate)	3	These esters are apparently saponified (e.g., hydrolyzed) in the body to the glycol ether (= Carbitol) and an organic acid. Symptoms which are due to Carbitol are similar to those produced by ethylene glycol. In animals the esters are slightly less toxic than Carbitol by ingestion but more toxic by skin contact. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CARBOLIC ACID Phenol	4	(See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CARBOLINEUM A high-boiling coal tar oil, presumably equivalent to "anthracene oils."	3(?)	Used as a wood preservative. Believed to consist chiefly of anthracene, but it is reasonable to infer that phenolic derivatives and naphthalene are also present. See both phenol and naphthalene in Sec. III. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CARBON DISULFIDE Carbon bisulfide	3	Probably this compound lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: CARBON DISULFIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CARBON MONOXIDE Exhaust gas Flue gas		(See also: CARBON MONOXIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE Tetrachloromethane	4	Man appears to be unusually susceptible to poisoning by carbon tetrachloride. In most laboratory animals the toxicity rating is 2. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CARBOWAX Solid and semi-solid polyethylene glycols	1	A series of waxy substances with mean molecular weights of 1000 and higher (indicated by the numeral following this trademarked name). In animals the toxicity decreases with increasing molecular weight. With massive doses some animals die from kidney injury. No human poisonings are known. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CARBOXYMETHYL-CELLULOSE	1	Usually dispensed as a water-soluble sodium salt, e.g., Carboxymethocel S. A bulk cathartic, not absorbed from the bowel.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
CARBROMAL Bromdiethylacetylurea Contains 34% combined bromine	4	A feeble sedative and hypnotic drug. Usual dose 0.3 to 0.6 gm. Recovery after 3.0 gm. Partially decomposed to bromide ion, but the sedative action is presumably due to the intact molecule.
CARVACROL Isopropyl-o-cresol 2-Hydroxy-p-cymene	4	An isomer of thymol. Somewhat more toxic than thymol in rats and rabbits. Same symptoms and treatment as phenol. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CARYOPHYLLIC ACID Eugenol 4-Allyl-2-methoxy-phenol	3(?)	Obtained from clove oil, which is about 80% eugenol. Possesses properties of local antisepsis and local anesthesia. Used locally in the control of toothache. A rubifacient and irritant. Ingestion presumably results in a gastroenteritis, but systemic toxicity is lower than phenol, probably because of insolubility in water. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CASCARA SAGRADA Dried bark of Rhamnus Purshiana	3(?)	Active ingredients are hydroxy-methyl anthroquinones. A cathartic which excites peristalsis in the colon. The adult dose is 0.6 to 2.0 gm. or 2 to 4 ml. of the fluidextract. Large doses cause enteritis, but no fatalities are known.
CASTOR OIL Chiefly the glycerides of ricinoleic and isoricinoleic acids	2(?)	A purgative, often causing griping. Clinical dose 1/2 to 1 oz. Produces pelvic congestion and may induce abortions. Fatal dose unknown but presumably it is large.
CASTRIX 2-Chloro-4-dimethylamino-6-methylpyrimidine	6	A rodenticide causing fatal convulsions. In laboratory animals symptoms begin 30 to 50 minutes after ingestion. Compound is not chemically related to strychnine, but recommended treatment is the same. (See also: STRYCHNINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CATECHOL Pyrocatechol	4	As toxic as phenol. Similar to phenol, but convulsions may be more frequent and blood dyscrasias are described. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CATIONIC DETERGENT e.g., Benzalkonium chloride		(See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CAUSTIC SODA Sodium hydroxide		(See also: ALKALI, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CAUSTIC POTASH Potassium hydroxide		(See also: ALKALI, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CBP Technical 1-chloro-3-bromopropene-1	4	Intense skin and eye irritation from vapor or liquid, abating rapidly after exposure. Percutaneous absorption is low. (See also: D-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CEDILANID Lanatoside C Digilanid C Derived from the leaf of Digitalis lanata	6	Lanatoside C is more often used as a cardiotonic drug than A or B. It has all the therapeutic and toxic actions of digitalis leaf. Its actions are less persistent than those of digitoxin but more prolonged than those of strophanthin. A "digitalizing dose" of lanatoside C is 5 to 10 mg. orally (of which about one tenth is absorbed); the daily maintenance dose is 0.25 to 1.0 mg. The acute lethal dose by mouth is probably 5 to 10 times that of digitoxin; in an average adult this means 15 to 50 mg. of lanatoside C or somewhat less of the usual lanatoside mixture (Digilanid). (See also: DIGITALIS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CELLOSOLVES Ethylene glycol monoethers (e.g., monoethyl ether)	3	Acute toxicities are several times greater than that of ethylene glycol in animals (clinical data are inadequate for valid comparisons). Ether linkage is supposedly stable in vivo. Central nervous depression as with ethylene glycol, but the ether derivatives produce more marked kidney injury and hematuria (apparently without oxalic acid formation or crystalluria). These ethers penetrate intact skin. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CELLOSOLVE ESTERS Ethylene glycol monoether esters, e.g., the monoethyl ether acetate	3	In general each monoether ester is somewhat less toxic (in animals) than the corresponding monoether. The esters are apparently saponified in vivo but the ether linkage is stable. Oral toxicity (and toxic actions) is similar to that of ethylene glycol, but percutaneous toxicity is probably higher. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CELLOSOLVE SULFATE Monoethyl ether of ethylene glycol monosulfate		No toxicity data are known, but if the compound hydrolyzes to sulfuric acid (as ethylene glycol sulfate does spontaneously), systemic acidosis may be a serious problem after ingestion. Otherwise toxicology is probably like that of ethylene glycol ethers. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CETYL ALCOHOL 1-Hexadecanol Hexadecyl alcohol Palmityl alcohol	1(?)	Said to be an effective laxative when emulsified. Thought to be a metabolic product which is secreted in small amounts into the intestinal lumen. (See also: ALCOHOLS, HIGHER, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
*CETYL DERIVATIVES (other than those listed here)		See corresponding "alkyl" derivative in this index.
CETYL PYRIDINIUM CHLORIDE Cetpryn chloride	4	A quaternary ammonium compound used as a germicide on skin and on inanimate surfaces. Available as aqueous or alcohol solutions (e.g., tinctures) in concentrations of 10% or less. (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CEVADILLA Sabadilla, from the seeds of Schoenocaulon officinale. About 0.3 to 0.6% alkaloids, of which crystalline veratrine (cevadine) and veratridine are the chief members	4	Used as an insecticide (5 to 10% dusts in lime or sulfur carrier). Not to be confused with Veratrum viride or album. Although much less toxic, poisoning resembles that due to aconite: local irritation, emesis, headache, giddiness, weakness, twitching, convulsions, hypothermia, drowsiness but seldom coma. Death due to respiratory or cardiovascular collapse. As with digitalis the cardiac effects arise directly and reflexly and are often severe. (See also: DIGITALIS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHENOPODIUM OIL American wormseed; active constituent is an organic peroxide called ascaridol (about 65% of oil). Other ingredients include cymene, camphor, and saponins	4	An anthelmintic with multiple toxic actions. Irritates skin and mucous membrane, inducing vomiting. Depresses bowel, causing constipation. Stimulates briefly and then depresses central nervous systems, producing delirium and coma. Affects special senses, producing diplopia, blindness, tinnitus, deafness (rarely permanent). Causes circulatory collapse due to vasomotor paralysis and sometimes pulmonary edema. Late effects include liver and kidney injuries. Treat symptomatically. Use saline cathartic.
CHLORAL HYDRATE 2,2,2-Trichloro-1,1-ethanediol	4	A central nervous depressant. Mean lethal dose in man is about 10 gm. Large doses or concentrated solutions act as a corrosive agent, producing hemorrhagic gastritis and enteritis. (See also: BARBITURATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLORAMINE-T Sodium p-toluene-sulfonchloramide Chlorosol Chlorozene	3(?)	Available chlorine is 12.6%. Not usually regarded as toxic but more so than an equivalent amount of chlorine as hypochlorite. An occasional reaction is rapid and violent, suggesting hypersensitivity. Poisoning characterized by pain, vomiting, sudden loss of consciousness, circulatory and respiratory collapse, and death. Treat symptomatically. (See also: HYPOCHLORITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLORANIL Spergon Tetrachloro-1,4-benzoquinone	3	Low toxicity in laboratory animals. Poorly absorbed. Produces watery diarrhea, central nervous depression, coma, and death. A skin irritant in high concentrations but no percutaneous absorption.
p-CHLORANILINE p-Chloroaniline	5(?)	Said to be more toxic than aniline. Can be absorbed through intact skin. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLORASOL	4	Said to contain 75% ethylene dichloride and 25% carbon tetrachloride. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLORATE SALTS e.g. Sodium chlorate, magnesium chlorate, etc.	4	Susceptibility varies widely among men and animals, but estimated lethal dose for man is about 30 gm., representing about one-tenth the toxicity of bromate. Produces gastritis, methemoglobinemia, and a late toxic nephritis. Less central nervous depression than bromate poisoning but perhaps more methemoglobin. (See also: BROMATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLORDANE (or chlordan) Octachloro-4,7-methanohydroindane	4	Probably chlordane is best described as lying on the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: CHLORDANE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLOREX β,β'-Dichloro-ethyl ether	4	A strong irritant. Percutaneous absorption can be dangerous. Possibly late effects on liver and kidneys like carbon tetrachloride. No systemic poisonings have been reported in man. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLORINATED CAMPHENE Toxaphene	4	Believed to lie near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. (See also: TOXAPHENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLORINATED DIPHENYL Chlorodiphenyl Chlorinated biphenyl	3	Severe liver fatty infiltration or necrosis has been reported in industrial exposures to vapor. Liver damage in rats exposed to material with 50 to 55% chlorine content; no liver damage in rabbits exposed to material with 42% chlorine content. Toxicity rating is based on an oral dose in rats. Skin effects in man are rare.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS		The chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents are best typified by carbon tetrachloride, while the chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides are best exemplified by DDT. The typical toxic effects are strikingly different. The chlorinated solvents are liver and kidney poisons and central nervous depressants, whereas DDT and congeners are convulsants. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLORINATED LIME Calcium hypochlorite		The salt has about 35% w active chlorine. As with other corrosive agents, the toxicity rating of a solution depends upon its concentration. (See also: HYPOCHLORITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLORINATED NAPHTHALENES Halowax		Acneform rash and liver necrosis from exposure to vapor. Ingestion toxicity is not known, but presumably it increases with the degree of chlorination. The cause of "Virus X" disease in cattle (hyperkeratosis).
CHLORINE WATER		Water dissolves about twice its volume of chlorine gas, forming a mixture of hydrochloric and hypochlorous acids. Corrosive because of acidity and oxidizing potential. Correct acidosis by alkali therapy. If chlorine gas has been inhaled, inhalation of the following spray (or aerosol) has been recommended: an aqueous solution of sodium hyposulfite (2%) and sodium carbonate (0.5%). Also see nitrogen oxides (Sec. III). (See also: HYPOCHLORITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLOROACETIC ACID (and salts) e.g., Sodium monochloroacetate	4	In addition to corrosive effects of acid, salts are much more toxic than di- or tri-chloroacetates, presumably because the systemic effects are somewhat like monofluoroacetate (although much less toxic than the latter in animal tests). Probably the compound lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. (See also: FLUOROACETATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLOROANILINE Several isomers	5(?)	Said to be more toxic than aniline. Both meta and para isomers have caused poisonings like aniline. Can be absorbed through intact skin. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLOROBENZENE Monochlorobenzene	3(?)	Sometimes used in dry-cleaning. Ingestion has led, after a latency of several hours, to pallor, cyanosis (with methemoglobinemia), and collapse, strikingly similar to aniline poisoning. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLOROBENZILATE Ethyl di(p-chloro phenyl) glycollate 2-Hydroxy-2,2-bis (4-chlorophenyl) ethyl acetate	3	A relatively new acaricide. Low toxicity in mice and rats. Only a slight tendency to accumulate in the body. Toxic actions are probably like those of DDT. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
1-CHLORO-3-BROMOPROPENE-1 CBP	4	Intense skin and eye irritation from vapor or liquid, abating rapidly after exposure. Percutaneous absorption is low. (See also: D-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLOROBUTANOL β, β, β-Trichloro-tert.-butyl alcohol Acetone chloroform Chloretone	4	A central nervous depressant used clinically as a hypnotic drug. Hypnotic oral dose for an adult is 0.3 to 1.0 gm. Resembles chloral hydrate but no gastric irritation. Has a local anesthetic action. (See also: BARBITURATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLOROCRESOLS Various isomers, e.g., 6-chloro-m-cresol, p-chloro-m-cresol, etc.	4	Used as antiseptics and disinfectants. Not irritating to skin in concentrations of 0.5 to 1.0% in alcohol. Systemic effects are presumably like phenol. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
2-CHLORO-4-DIMETHYLAMINO-6-METHYLPYRIMIDINE Castrix	6	A highly potent rodenticide causing fatal convulsions. In laboratory animals symptoms begin 30 to 50 minutes after ingestion. The compound is not chemically related to strychnine, but recommended treatment is the same. (See also: STRYCHNINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
2-CHLOROETHANOL Ethylene chlorohydrin	4	Vapor more toxic than ethylene dichloride. Dangerous amounts can be absorbed through intact skin without producing much skin irritation. Various visceral lesions in fatal cases, including severe pulmonary edema, liver and kidney injury. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLOROETHYLENE Vinyl chloride		A refrigerant gas with weak depressant actions on the central nervous system, like ethyl chloride. Effects are usually brief. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLOROFORM Trichloromethane	3	Several times more potent than carbon tetrachloride as a depressant of the central nervous system, but clinical experience suggests that it is less toxic than carbon tetrachloride when swallowed. Even the ingestion of 6 oz. has been survived, while as little as a teaspoonful has produced a serious illness. Mean lethal dose probably lies near 1 fl. oz. (44 gm.). (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
CHLORO-IPC Isopropyl-N-(3-chloro-phenyl) carbamate	3	Herbicide of moderately low toxicity in laboratory animals. Human hazard is not well defined.
CHLORONAPHTHALENES		Acneform rash and liver necrosis from exposure to vapors. Ingestion toxicity is not known but it presumably increases with the degree of chlorination. Less toxic than chlorinated diphenyls. The principal cause of hyperkeratosis in cattle.
CHLORONITROBENZENE Several isomers (o-, m-, or p-)	4(?)	Like nitrobenzene, cyanosis, methemoglobinemia, and collapse. Toxic symptoms may be aggravated by ingestion of ethyl alcohol. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
1-CHLORO-1-NITRO-ETHANE (OR -NITROPROPANE)	4	Severe pulmonary edema after inhalation of vapor or ingestion of liquid. No systemic effects from skin application and no significant irritation. 1,1-Dichloro-1-nitroethane also causes pulmonary edema and generalized vascular injury. (See also: NITROGEN OXIDES, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLOROPHENOLS Many isomers; chlorine atoms vary in number from 1 to 5.	4	Monochlorophenols are less toxic than phenol but more toxic than chlorobenzene. The ortho isomer is more toxic than the meta or para. Additional chlorination appears to enhance toxicity. Thus pentachlorophenol is as toxic and corrosive as phenol and has the additional property of being a metabolic stimulant like dinitrophenol. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLOROPHENOTHANE The official U.S.P. name for DDT	4	(See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
p-CHLOROPHENYL-p CHLOROBENZENE SULFONATE Ovex The active ingredient of Ovotran	3	An acaricide of moderate low oral toxicity in laboratory animals. Liver and kidney damage in chronic exposures. Causes skin irritation in man, but no other symptoms have been reported in man.
p-CHLOROPHENYL PHENYL SULFONE Sulphenone	3	An acaricide of moderately low oral toxicity to laboratory mammals. No skin irritation. No significant tissue storage in chronic feeding tests.
3-(p-CHLOROPHENYL)-1,1-DIMETHYL UREA CMU weed killer	3	No skin irritation. Repeated doses in rats produce anemia. Methemoglobinemia may occur.
2-CHLORO-4-PHENYL-PHENOL e.g. Dowicide 4		(See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
p-CHLOROPHENYL-p-CHLOROBENZYL SULFIDE	3	A long-lasting acaricide acting primarily against eggs. Its toxicity in laboratory rodents is like that of Ovotran.
CHLOROPICRIN Trichloronitromethane	5	A "war gas" sometimes used as a fumigant and tracer gas. Vapor is intensely irritating to skin, eyes, mucous membrane, and stomach. Called "vomiting gas." Treatment is symptomatic with special attention to the lungs. Ingestion of liquid produces severe gastroenteritis. (See also: NITROGEN OXIDES, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLOROTHYMOL 1-Hydroxy-3-methyl-4-chloro-6-isopropyl-benzene	3(?)	A good germicide, but aqueous solutions are irritating to mucous membranes. Systemic effects are presumably like those of thymol and phenol, but it is probably less toxic than either. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLOROTOLOXYACETIC ACID (AND SALTS) 2-Methyl-4-chloro-phenoxyacetic acid, MCP	3	Slightly less toxic than 2,4-D. (See also: 2,4-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLOROWAX Chlorinated paraffin 70	1	No injury in test animals until doses are reached which produce bowel obstruction.
CHLORO-XYLENOL PCMX, p-Chloro-m-xylenol	3	Penetrates skin but no cutaneous irritation at concentration of 5%. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHLORTHION O,O-Dimethyl-O-3-chloro-4-nitrophenyl thio-phosphate	3	Toxic symptoms in animals resemble parathion poisoning. Conflicting reports about experimental lethal doses, but toxicity is low, in spite of high in vitro anti-cholinesterase potency (a distinction ascribed to slow tissue absorption). Little, if any, percutaneous toxicity (in rabbits and guinea pigs). (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
CHROMATE SALTS (sol.) e.g., Sodium chromate	4	Corrosive because of its oxidizing potency. Treat local injuries like acid burns; also external lesions may be scrubbed with a dilute sodium hyposulfite solution (2%). If ingested, severe circulatory collapse and toxic nephritis may ensue. A less common source of poisoning than chromic acid or dichromates. See chromic acid in this index. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHROME GREEN Chromic oxide Cr_2O_3	2(?)	Insoluble in water. Known to have a comparatively low toxicity.
CHROME YELLOW (OR RED) Lead chromate (usually yellow, although some of the basic salts are orange and red)	4	Insoluble in water and dilute acid but appreciably soluble in gastric juice. Said to have a distinctly higher acute ingestion toxicity than most other lead salts, presumably because the acute reaction is largely that of chromate poisoning. Signs of chronic lead poisoning, however, may appear days or weeks after the acute episode. (See also: LEAD, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHROMIC ACID Chromium trioxide (CrO_3)	4	Mean lethal dose probably lies between 5 and 10 gm. Corrosive because of its oxidizing potency, not its acidity. Treat local injuries (skin and mucous membrane) like acid burns; also external lesions may be scrubbed with a dilute sodium hyposulfite solution (2%). If ingested, violent gastroenteritis, peripheral vascular collapse, vertigo, muscle cramps, coma, and toxic nephritis with glycosuria may ensue. Allergic reactions have been described, and one case of a toxic encephalopathy in a poisoned infant is recorded. On the basis of favorable experimental reports, BAL deserves a therapeutic trial if systemic poisoning develops. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CHROMIUM SULFATE Chromic sulfate	3(?)	Cationic chromium salts (e.g., chrome alum, chromium potassium sulfate etc.) are said to have a low toxicity, in contrast to chromate and dichromate salts. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CINEOL (the d-isomer) Eucalyptol (the dl-isomer). (The major constituent of oil of eucalyptus and oil of cajuput)	4	Poisoning is usually by oil of eucalyptus (70% eucalyptol). As little as 1 gm. has caused coma with recovery. Symptoms include vertigo, ataxia, stupor, respiratory stridor, and miosis. Symptoms may be delayed for 2 hours. (See also: TURPENTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CINNAMALDEHYDE Cinnamic aldehyde 3-Phenylpropenal Phenylacrolein Cinnamal	3(?)	The chief ingredient (up to 90%) of oil of cinnamon. Both the oil and pure aldehyde are irritants; especially if undiluted, they cause inflammation and erosion of gastrointestinal mucosa. Systemic actions are probably few. Presumably oxidized in vivo to cinnamic acid, which is excreted in urine as benzoic and hippuric acids.
CINNAMIC ACID ESTERS e.g., Methyl, ethyl, benzyl, propyl, etc.	3	In laboratory animals the propyl and isopropyl derivatives lie near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3. Dermatitis has been reported. Said to be largely excreted in urine as benzoic and hippuric acids.
CITRONELLA OIL Consists principally (93%) of geraniol and citronellal; also contains methyl heptanone, terpenes, etc.	3(?)	Used in perfumes and insect repellents (the latter property ascribed to methyl heptanone). No toxicity data were located, but toxicity is probably low. By stomach tube in rabbits, citronellol (an alcohol derived from citronellal) produced paralysis, coma, and death in doses of about 1 to 4 ml./kg. (toxicity rating 3).
CLOVE OIL The major constituent is eugenol (about 80%)	3(?)	Possesses properties of local antisepsis and local anesthesia. Used locally in the control of toothaches. A rubifacient and irritant. Ingestion presumably results in a gastroenteritis, but systemic toxicity is lower than phenol, probably because of insolubility in water. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CMU 3-(p-Chlorophenyl)-1, 1-dimethylurea Karmex W Herbicide	3	A herbicide. No skin irritation. Repeated doses in rats produce anemia. Methemoglobinemia may occur.
COAL TAR		A mixture of condensible volatile products formed during the destructive distillation of bituminous coal. Composition is variable but generally it consists of: 2 to 8% light oils (chiefly benzene, toluene, xylene); 8 to 10% middle oils (chiefly phenols, cresols, and naphthalene); 8 to 10% heavy oils (naphthalene and derivatives); 16 to 20% anthracene oils (mostly anthracene); and about 50% pitch. In this mixture phenol and its congeners have the highest acute toxicity. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
COAL OIL Kerosene Kerosine	3	Prepared by the fractional distillation of petroleum (boiling point range is about 175° to 275° or 325° C.). Consists chiefly of C_{10} to C_{16} hydrocarbons of the methane series, together with a small fraction of aromatic compounds (xylenes etc.) and of saturated rings (naphthenes). See also: KEROSENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
COBALT SALTS Cobaltic or cobaltous compounds	4(?)	In toxic doses soluble salts act locally on the gastrointestinal tract like copper salts (pain, vomiting, etc.). Systemic effects in man include a peculiar vasodilatation (flushing) of face and ears, mild hypotension, rash, tinnitus, and nerve deafness. Chronic administration of cobaltous chloride has produced a goitre and reduced thyroid activity. Animals also demonstrate an increase in respiration, as well as tremors and convulsions. As with copper, a toxic nephritis may result. BAL should be tried as described in Section III. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
COCILLANA Dried bark of Guarea rusbyi (Britt.), containing a small amount of an alkaloid rusbyine	4(?)	Has been used as an expectorant and nauseant. Oral doses over one gram produce vomiting, with prostration and purging. Dull frontal headache, sneezing, and nasal discharge are described. No recognized antidote.
COCS Copper oxychloride sulfate	4	Effects similar to those of other soluble copper salts. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CODEINE Methyl morphine	5	Lethal dose for an adult is about 0.5 to 1.0 gm. (See also: MORPHINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
COLLODION Pyroxylin (chiefly dinitrocellulose)	3(?)	4% pyroxylin in 70% ether and 24% absolute ethyl alcohol. This solvent mixture is the chief source of toxicity. See "ether" in this index. (See also: ETHYL ALCOHOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
COMPOUND (CMPD) 42 Warfarin	4	(See also: WARFARIN, Reference Congener in Section III.)
COMPOUND (CMPD) 104 Heptachlor	4	(See also: HEPTACHLOR, Reference Congener in Section III.)
COMPOUND (CMPD) 118 Aldrin	5	Similar, chemically and toxicologically, to dieldrin. Animal tests put this compound near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. (See also: DIELDRIN, Reference Congener in Section III.)
COMPOUND (CMPD) 497 Dieldrin	5	Believed to lie near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. (See also: DIELDRIN, Reference Congener in Section III.)
COMPOUND (CMPD) 612 Ethyl hexanediol	3	An insect repellent. Little or no skin absorption. Ingestion causes central nervous depression. Death in rats is accompanied by severe kidney and liver damage. Treat by gastric lavage, artifical respiration, and supportive measures.
COMPOUND (CMPD) 1068 Chlordane	4	Lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: CHLORDANE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
COMPOUND (CMPD) 1080 Sodium fluoroacetate	6	(See also: FLUOROACETATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
COMPOUND (CMPD) 3422 Parathion	6	(See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
COMPOUND (CMPD) 3956 Toxaphene	4	Lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. (See also: TOXAPHENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
COPPER ACETOARSENITE Paris green Schweinfurth green	5	A substance of complex composition, having an arsenic trioxide equivalent of about 59%. Used as an insecticide, a wood preservative, and a paint pigment. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
COPPER ARSENATE	5	This is usually a basic copper arsenate, i.e., a mixed salt of cupric hydroxide and cupric arsenate. One preparation used as an agricultural insecticide has an arsenic content of 41% (as arsenic pentoxide). (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
COPPER NAPHTHENATES Copper cyclopentane-carboxylate	3(?)	Usually supplied as a viscous green solution of petroleum oil, containing 8.0% copper (or more). No skin irritation. Little or no corrosive action when ingested. Toxicity is due chiefly to solvent or to impurities. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
COPPER OXYCHLORIDE Basic cupric chloride	4	Soluble in dilute acids (e.g., gastric juice). When ingested it is similar in its effects to soluble copper salts (e.g., the sulfate). (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
COPPER 3-PHENYL-SALICYLATE	3(?)	A fungicide and fungistatic agent. No skin irritation. Little or no corrosive action when ingested. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
COPPER QUINOLINOLATE Cupric-8-hydroxy-quinolinate	2(?)	Among copper compounds, a very low toxicity. No irritation on skin and no corrosive action when ingested. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
COPPER SALTS (CUPRIC) e.g., Sulfate, acetate, subacetate, chloride, oxychloride	4	Potent emetics. Serious toxicity if retained. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
COPPER SALTS (CUPROUS) e.g., Chloride	4	Cuprous chloride is said to be more than twice as toxic as cupric chloride, but there appear to be no major toxicological distinctions between the two valence states of copper, perhaps because many cuprous salts are oxidized quickly by moist air. Other cuprous salts hydrolyze to cuprous oxide on contact with water. See cuprous oxide in this index. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE Mercuric chloride	5	Act fast! One gram has killed an adult. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
COUMACHLOR 3-(α-Acetonyl-4-chlorobenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin Tomorin		A rodenticide like warfarin, with delayed actions on prothrombin level and blood clotting, resulting in death by hemorrhage. (See also: WARFARIN, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CRAG HERBICIDE 1 Sodium 2,4-dichloro-phenoxyethyl sulfate	3	A herbicide of moderately low toxicity in laboratory mammals. A 5% solution produced necrosis of rabbit skin but a 1% solution was not harmful. Chronic ingestion in rats caused some kidney and liver pathology. (See also: 2,4-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CREOLIN Creolin-Pearson	3(?)	Said to contain cresols (about 15%), hydrocarbons (46%), and soap. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CREOSOL (not cresol) 2-Methoxy-4-methyl phenol	4	One of the active ingredients of wood creosote. Slightly less toxic and less corrosive than phenol. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CREOSOTE OR CREOSOTE OIL Coal-tar creosote or wood-tar creosote	4	A mixture of phenols, cresols, etc., obtained from coal tar, with essentially the same toxicity as phenol. In contrast wood-tar creosote (especially beechwood) contains no free phenol or cresols; it is composed chiefly of guaiacol, also creosol, etc. with toxicities similar to but less than phenol. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CREOSOTIC ACID A mixture of isomeric cresotic acids (hydroxytoluic acids)	4	(See also: SALICYLATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CRESATIN m-Cresyl acetate	4	Presumably benign until hydrolyzed in the bowel to acetic acid and m-cresol. The latter is less corrosive and less toxic than phenol. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CRESOLS o-, m-, and p-Hydroxytoluene, usually present as a mixture obtained from coal tar.	4	About the same toxicity and toxic actions as phenol (but ortho and especially para isomers are even more toxic). Perhaps slightly more corrosive than phenol, but systemic effects may be a little milder because of slower absorption. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CRESYLIC ACID A mixture of 3 isomeric cresols from coal tar, including sometimes various xylenols.	4	See cresols above. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CROTON OIL Oleum tiglii, the fixed oil from the seed of Croton tiglium	5	The most drastic of all purgatives. Rarely used today. Causes hemorrhagic gastroenteritis. Death has resulted from the ingestion of 20 drops. Even on the skin, vesiculation, necrosis, and sloughing may occur.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
CRYOLITE Sodium fluoaluminate Na_3AlF_6	2(?)	Acute toxicity by ingestion is known to be very low (e.g., intraperitoneal lethal dose in rats is 100 times that of sodium fluoride). Much less soluble than sodium fluoride or fluosilicate and more stable than the latter with respect to hydrolysis. (See also: FLUORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CUBE EXTRACT, EXTRACTIVES, POWDER, ROOT, OR RESIN Cube or cubé refers to several species of plants of the genus Lonchocarpus	2(?)	Toxicity is due principally to the rotenone content (usually 4 to 6% in commercial preparations, although extracts may be much higher). (See also: ROTENONE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CUCUMBER DUST Tricalcium arsenate	5	The commercial grade is a complex molecular mixture containing 26% arsenic. It is often colored with a small amount of pink dye. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CUMENE Isopropylbenzene 2-Phenyl propane Cumol	4(?)	A central nervous depressant like xylene. In mice cumene narcosis develops more slowly and lasts longer than the depression produced by benzene or toluene. No human poisonings are known. (See also: XYLENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CUPRIC COMPOUNDS		See Copper compounds in this index.
CUPROUS OXIDE Red copper oxide Very small particles, however, are yellow (e.g. Yellow Cuprocide)	3(?)	A widely used agricultural fungicide. Presumably appreciable amounts dissolve in acidic gastric juice; if insoluble the correct toxicity rating is less than 3. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CYANAMIDE Generated by the action of acid on calcium or sodium cyanamide	3	A synthetic agricultural fertilizer. Contains no free cyanide and apparently is not metabolized to cyanide. When absorbed, the cyanamide ion ($CN_2^=$) causes intense cutaneous and mucosal flushing (congestive hyperemia), headache, vertigo, rapid breathing, hypotension, and profound shock. The primary vascular reaction is not correctable by atropine or any known antidote. An attack after a single oral dose is usually transient (1/2 to 2 hours), and the fatal dose in man is estimated at 40 to 50 gm. The vapor is intensely irritating and may produce both pulmonary and systemic signs. After mild exposures, symptoms may be precipitated or intensified by the ingestion of alcohol.
CYANATES e.g., Potassium cyanate	3	Best described as lying near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. Toxicity has been ascribed to the slow in vivo conversion of cyanate to cyanide. (See also: CYANIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CYANIDES e.g., Sodium cyanide	6	One of the fastest poisons known. To be effective, treatment must be prompt. (See also: CYANIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CYANO (METHYL-MERCURI) GUANIDINE Methylmercuric dicyandiamine	5	Perhaps slightly less toxic than other organic mercury compounds commonly used in agriculture. Because of its lower vapor pressure, less hazardous than others by inhalation. By the intraperitoneal route in mice, acute toxicity is half that of mercuric chloride. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CYCLOHEXANE Hexahydrobenzene Hexamethylene	3	Vapor causes weak anesthesia of brief duration but more potent than hexane. High vapor concentrations have produced convulsions in rabbits. Toxic oral doses in rabbits led to severe diarrhea, circulatory collapse, and death, without prominent central nervous depression or anesthesia. Autopsy revealed generalized vascular damage with degenerative lesions in brain and viscera. No effects on blood formation have been described. Mildly irritating to human skin. No systemic poisonings have been reported in man.
CYCLOHEXANOL Hexalin	3	Human toxicity is not well defined. In animals central nervous depression without convulsions. Vomiting may occur. The vapor is irritating. In a suspected clinical poisoning due to the inhalation of vapor, nausea and tremors were prominent.
CYCLOHEXANONE	3(?)	A comparatively harmless solvent. A weak central nervous depressant and a mild or moderate irritant.
CYCLOHEXIMIDE Acti-dione	5	An antibiotic fungicide of high toxicity, lying near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5 in monkeys and probably in dogs (rating of 6 in rats). In all 3 species, toxic symptoms include excessive salivation and diarrhea. Blood-stained feces may arise from vascular lesions of the colon (monkey) or stomach and small intestines (dogs). Rat and dog show transient central nervous excitement with tremors and in the dog perhaps meningeal irritation. In all species tested, death is preceded by coma. No antidote is known.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
CYCLOHEXYLAMINE Hexahydroaniline Aminocyclohexane	4	Severe caustic actions on skin and mucous membrane. Systemic effects in man include nausea and vomiting, anxiety, restlessness, and drowsiness. Spinal-type convulsions occur in rabbits. Treat symptomatically.
2-CYCLOHEXYL-4,6-DINITROPHENOL 2,4-Dinitro-6-cyclohexyl phenol	4	Skin contact may lead to local necrosis but rarely if ever to dangerous systemic effects (by this portal). (See also: DINITROPHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
D-3 DDD	3	Less toxic than DDT in animals and poisonings are slower in onset and longer in duration. Lethargy is more prominent and convulsions are less frequent than in DDT poisoning. In chronic feeding experiments, DDD, like DDT, is stored in body fat, but it is mobilized and excreted faster than DDT when a normal diet is resumed. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
2,4-D 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	4	A popular herbicide, usually marketed as its salts and esters. (See also: 2,4-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
2,4-D ESTERS e.g., Isopropyl, butyl, etc.	3	Lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: 2,4-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
2,4-D SALTS e.g., Sodium, ammonium, alkylamine, etc.	3	Lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also-2,4-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DACTIN DDH 1,3-Dichloro 5,5-dimethyl hydantoin		An insoluble bleach which slowly releases active chlorine. Less corrosive than inorganic hypochlorites with equal amounts of available chlorine. The only known toxic reactions are those of local corrosion. (See also: HYPOCHLORITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DATURINE l-Hyoscyamine	6	The same toxicity to the central nervous system as atropine (equal parts of d- and l-hyoscyamine), but as a peripheral blocking agent this l-isomer is at least twice as potent as atropine. (See also: ATROPINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DBP Dibutyl phthalate	2	An insect repellent used mainly to impregnate clothing. Low toxicity in animals. No clinical data.
DCP Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid 2,4-D	4	The salts and esters are somewhat less toxic and lie near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: 2,4-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DCPC Di-(p-chlorophenyl) methyl carbitol Dimite	3(?)	No specific toxicity data were located. Less toxic than DDT but toxic actions are probably similar. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DCPM Di(chlorophenoxy) methane Neotran	2	A miticide of low toxicity in laboratory mammals. Only slight percutaneous absorption and no skin irritation. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
D-D Chlorinated propane-propylene mixture	4	(See also: D-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DDD Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane	3	Less toxic than DDT in animals and poisonings are slower in onset and longer in duration. Lethargy is more prominent and convulsions are less frequent than in DDT poisoning. In chronic feeding experiments, DDD, like DDT, is stored in body fat, but it is mobilized and excreted faster than DDT when a normal diet is resumed. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DDH 1,3-Dichloro-5,5-dimethyl hydantoin Dactin		Serves as a mild bleach by slowly releasing active chlorine. Presumably less corrosive than hypochlorite solutions with the same concentration of available chlorine. Local tissue injury is the only recognized toxic action. (See also: HYPOCHLORITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DDT Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane (and many other synonyms)	4	(See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DDVP Dimethyl-2,2-dichloro-vinyl phosphate	4	An experimental chlorinated organic phosphate insecticide. One-tenth as toxic as parathion and thus lying near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
DECAHYDRO-NAPHTHALENE Decalin	3(?)	Dermatitis and conjunctival irritation. Systemic toxicity is not well defined but no serious industrial poisonings are known. More toxic than tetrahydronaphthalene in animals. Vapor exposures in guinea pigs cause cataracts and kidney lesions.
DECALIN Decahydronaphthalene	3(?)	See above.
N-DECYL DERIVATIVE		See corresponding "alkyl" derivative in this index.
DEHYDROACETIC ACID 3-Acetyl-6-methyl-2,4-pyrandione (The sodium salt has a similar toxicity)	3	A fungicide used in cosmetics. No primary or allergic skin reactions. Humans ingested 0.01 gm./kg. daily for 150 days without observable ill-effects. At high dosage levels monkeys showed anorexia, vomiting, weakness, stupor, ataxia, and convulsions. The control of convulsions by barbiturates was life-saving in experimental poisonings.
DEMEROL Meperidine Pethidine (usually as the hydrochloride)	5	Believed to lie near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5: this rating is based on poisonings in non-addicts (i.e., no drug tolerance). Causes central nervous excitation: subjective vertigo, apprehension, tremors, ataxia, confusion, hallucinations, and convulsions. These signs and symptoms resemble atropine poisoning, as does mydriasis, tachycardia, and dryness of mouth. Hyperpyrexia, however, is rare. Unlike morphine poisoning, respiratory depression occurs only terminally, but n-allyl-normorphine (nalorphine) is useful in the treatment of severe meperidine poisoning (see morphine). Otherwise symptomatic treatment as in atropine poisoning. (See also: ATROPINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DEMETON Systox Ethyl mercaptoethyl diethyl thiophosphate	5	A "systemic" insecticide, i.e., translocated in sap to all parts of plants. Almost as toxic as parathion in animals. Percutaneous toxicity is high. One human fatality has been reported. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DEOBASE A highly purified kerosene	3	Deodorized but still toxic. Unsaturated and aromatic compounds have been largely removed. (See also: KEROSENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DERRIS Tuba-root. Derris is also the name of a botanical genus rich in rotenone, and tuba is the common name of one species.	2(?)	Toxicity is due principally to its rotenone content (usually 5 to 6% in commercial derris). (See also: ROTENONE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DESLANOSIDE Desacetyl-lanatoside C Cedilanid D	6	A cardiotonic glycoside derived from lanatoside C. More stable than the parent compound in solution. Has the same therapeutic and toxic actions as lanatoside C when given in the same way, but deslanoside is usually injected i.v. (initial dose 1.2 to 1.6 mg.; daily maintenance dose i.v. about 0.4 mg.). Cardiac effects begin in 10 to 30 min., maximal in 1 to 2 hours, finished in 3 to 6 days. The lethal dose by mouth is apparently the same as that of lanatoside C. (See also: DIGITALIS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DFDT Difluoro diphenyl trichloroethane	3	Similar to but less toxic than DDT. The fluorine atoms within the molecule do not appear to contribute to the symptoms. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DFP Diisopropyl fluorophosphate	5	Rarely used today and not at all by the agriculturalist. Occasionally prescribed by physicians (ophthalmologists). Degenerative changes in peripheral and central nervous systems. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DHA Dehydroacetic acid 3-Acetyl-6-methyl-2,4-pyrandione	3	A fungicide used in cosmetics and agriculture. No skin reactions, either primary or allergic. Men have ingested 0.01 gm./kg. daily for 150 days without observable ill-effects. At high dosage levels, monkeys showed anorexia, vomiting, weakness, stupor, ataxia, and convulsions. The control of convulsions by barbiturates was life-saving in experimental poisonings.
DI-		If not located below, substitute Bis- for Di- and try again.
DIACETONE ALCOHOL 4-Hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone	3(?)	A solvent, hydraulic brake fluid, and a component of some antifreeze mixtures. May cause central nervous depression and possibly renal damage. Liver injury and anemia reported in animals. More toxic than acetone.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
DIALKYL DIMETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE (OR BROMIDE) Usually a mixture of alkyl groups, e.g., derived from cocoanut amines	4	Dilute aqueous solutions are used as germicides, deodorizers, and sanitizers on chemically clean surfaces. The dilauryl bromide salt has been used in oil emulsions for moth-proofing. (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DIALKYL SODIUM SULFOSUCCINATE e.g., Aerosols OT (dioctyl), MA (dihexyl), AY (diamyl), etc.	3	Commercial anionic surfactants which are widely used. Toxicity rating is based on dioctyl derivative tested in rats. Irritating to eyes but human patch tests reveal no skin irritation with 1% aqueous solutions.
2,4-DIAMINOPHENOL HYDROCHLORIDE Amidol	4	A photographic developer, sometimes used in hair dyes. No human poisonings are known. See p-phenylene diamine in this index for effects and treatment.
2,4-DIAMINOTOLUENE	4	No human poisonings are known. See p-phenylene diamine in this index for effects and treatment.
DIAZINON O,O-Diethyl-O-(2-isopropyl-4-methyl pyrimidyl(6)) thiophosphate	4	Relatively new. Less toxic than most organic phosphate insecticides (oral mean lethal dose in rats is 100 to 150 mg./kg.) but a potent cholinesterase inhibitor. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLORO-PROPANE	4(?)	A soil fumigant (fungicide). No specific toxicity data were located, but presumably this compound is highly irritating to the skin and mucous membranes, like the components of D-D mixture. (See also: D-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE Di-n-butyl phthalate Butyl phthalate	2	An insect repellent used mainly to impregnate clothing. Low toxicity in animals. No clinical data.
DICHLONE 2,3-Dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone	3	Low toxicity in laboratory animals. Skin irritation is enhanced by fats and oils. Large doses are promptly vomited by dogs.
DICHLORALUREA Bis(1-hydroxy-2,2,2-trichloroethyl) urea	1	A herbicide. Essentially innocuous by mouth in rats. Low skin irritancy.
o-DICHLOROBENZENE Ortho-dichlorobenzene	4(?)	For para isomer, see paradichlorobenzene. Ortho isomer is more toxic: a local irritant, a strong central nervous depressant, and a liver poison. In animals liver destruction is often severe. Lens opacities have been described after known exposures in man and animals. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DICHLORO-BIS(p-ETHYLPHENYL) ETHANE Perthane Q-137	2	In animals toxic signs and symptoms are like those in DDT poisoning, but the toxicity is much lower (near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3). There is little, if any, percutaneous absorption, skin irritation, or sensitization. Unlike DDT, feeding tests on rats with radioactive Perthane indicate little tendency for the material to deposit in body fat. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DICHLORO-BIS (PARACHLOROPHENYL) ETHANE DDD TDE	3	Less toxic than DDT in animals, and poisonings are slower in onset and longer in duration. Lethargy is more prominent and convulsions are less frequent than in DDT poisoning. In chronic feeding experiments DDD, like DDT, is stored in body fat, but it is mobilized and excreted faster than DDT when a normal diet is resumed. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DICHLORODIFLUORO-METHANE Freon-12		A propellant in insect aerosol bombs. Not toxic except for lung irritation at very high vapor concentrations. If heated, thermal decomposition products like HCl, Cl_2, HF, F_2, and phosgene are dangerous.
5,5'-DICHLORO-2,2'-DIHYDROXY-DIPHENYL METHANE Dichlorophene	3	Moderately low ingestion toxicity in guinea pigs. No skin irritation in concentrations of 1%. Solutions of the sodium salt are highly alkaline and corrosive. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
1,3-DICHLORO-5,5-DIMETHYL HYDANTOIN DDH Dactin		Serves as a mild bleach by slowly releasing active chlorine. Presumably less corrosive than hypochlorite solutions with the same concentration of available chlorine. Local tissue injury is the only recognized toxic action. (See also: HYPOCHLORITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
DICHLORO DIPHENYL DICHLOROETHANE DDD	3	Less toxic than DDT in animals and poisonings are slower in onset and longer in duration. Lethargy is more prominent and convulsions are less frequent than in DDT poisoning. In chronic feeding experiments, DDD, like DDT, is stored in body fat, but it is mobilized and excreted faster than DDT when a normal diet is resumed. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DICHLORO DIPHENYL TRICHLOROETHANE DDT	4	(See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DICHLOROETHANES e.g., Ethylene dichloride	3	No marked differences in the toxicity of the 1,1- and 1,2-isomers are recognized. See ethylene dichloride in this index. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE Acetylene dichloride	3	Less toxic than ethylene dichloride. Rapid recovery usually after vapor exposure: central nervous depression or in milder exposures nausea, vomiting, weakness, tremor, and epigastric cramps. Intravenous injection of calcium gluconate has relieved the cramps and vomiting. Reversible corneal clouding is described. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DICHLOROETHYL ETHER β,β'-Dichloroethyl ether Chlorex	4	Strong irritant and lacrimator. Percutaneous toxicity can be dangerous. Possibly some late effects like carbon tetrachloride (liver and kidney injuries). No severe human poisonings have been reported. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DICHLOROHYDRIN 1,3-Dichloro-2-propanol	4(?)	Similar to carbon tetrachloride poisoning, but irritant actions (e.g., hemorrhagic gastritis, pharyngitis, etc.) may be even more severe. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DICHLORO-ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL 1,3-Dichloro-2-propanol	4(?)	Similar to carbon tetrachloride poisoning, but irritant actions (e.g., pharyngitis, hemorrhagic gastritis, etc.) may be even more severe. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DICHLOROMETHANE Methylene chloride	3	May produce central nervous depression but one of the less toxic chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DICHLOROMONO-FLUOROMETHANE Freon-21		In high concentrations, it may cause central nervous depression. If heated, thermal decomposition products like HCl, Cl_2, HF, F_2, and phosgene are dangerous.
DICHLORO-NAPHTHOQUINONE Phygon	3	Moderately low toxicity in laboratory animals. Diarrhea and severe central nervous depression in rats. Large doses are promptly vomited by dogs. Skin irritation is enhanced by fats and oils.
1,1-DICHLORO-1-NITROETHANE Ethide	4	A grain fumigant. The vapor usually gives adequate warning (irritation). May produce severe pulmonary edema either by inhalation of vapor or ingestion of liquid. Also skin irritation. (See also: NITROGEN OXIDES, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DICHLOROPHENE Bis(5-chloro-2-hydroxy phenyl) methane. Soluble formulations are marketed as "Cuniphens."	3	Moderately low ingestion toxicity in dogs and guinea pigs. No skin irritation at concentrations of 1% and little at 4%. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DICHLOROPHENOXY ACETIC ACID 2,4-D	4	The salts and esters are somewhat less toxic and lie near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: 2,4-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DICHLOROPHENOXY-ETHYL SULFATE, SODIUM SALT Crag Herbicide 1	3	A herbicide of moderately low toxicity in laboratory animals. A 5% solution produced necrosis of rabbit skin, but a 1% solution was harmless. Chronic ingestion in rats caused some kidney and liver pathology. (See also: 2,4-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DI-(p-CHLOROPHENOXY) METHANE The active ingredient of Neotran	2	A miticide of very low toxicity in laboratory mammals. Only slight percutaneous absorption and no skin irritation. It has produced liver pathology in laboratory animals. No human poisonings are known. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
2,4-DICHLOROPHENYL ESTER BENZENE SULFONIC ACID		An agricultural miticide. No toxicity data were located.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
DI-(p-CHLOROPHENYL) METHYL CARBINOL (OR ETHANOL) Dimite	3(?)	An acaricide. Said to have a low mammalian toxicity, but no specific data were located. Less toxic than DDT, but toxic actions are probably similar. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DICHLOROPROPANE Propylene dichloride	4	One of the most toxic chlorinated hydrocarbons, producing visceral lesions in the liver, heart, and kidneys. Present in D-D mixture. (See also: D-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
1,3-DICHLORO-2-PROPANOL Dichloro-isopropyl alcohol	4(?)	Similar to carbon tetrachloride poisoning, but irritant actions (e.g., hemorrhagic gastritis, pharyngitis, etc.) may be ever more severe. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DICHLOROPROPENE 1,3-Dichloro-propene-1	4	Highly irritating to skin, eyes, and all mucous membranes. Present in D-D mixture. (See also: D-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
2,2-DICHLOROPROPRIONIC ACID $\alpha\alpha$-Dichloroproprionic acid Dalapon		A new herbicide. No information about mammalian toxicity has been located.
DICHLOROTETRA-FLUOROETHANE Freon-114		Vapor may cause mild and usually transient central nervous depression. Perhaps slightly more toxic than methane analogue. See warning under "Freons".
DICHROMATE SALTS (SOLUBLE) e.g., Sodium or potassium dichromate	4	Mean lethal dose probably about 10 gm. Highly corrosive to skin and mucous membranes (treat like acid burns). In addition external lesions may be scrubbed with a dilute solution of sodium hyposulfite (2%). If ingested, violent gastroenteritis, peripheral vascular collapse, vertigo, muscle cramps, coma, and later toxic nephritis (with glycosuria). Allergic reactions have also been described. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DICUMAROL OR DICOUMAROL Dicumarin Bishydroxycoumarin 3,3'-Methylene-bis (4-hydroxycoumarin)		Single therapeutic human dose is 200 to 300 mg. Single-dose toxicity is not well established, but it is probably low relative to the cumulative multiple-dose toxicity. (See also: WARFARIN, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DICYCLOHEXYLAMINE Dodecahydro-diphenylamine	4	In animals somewhat more toxic than cyclohexylamine, and unlike the latter it can be absorbed in dangerous amounts through skin. Rabbits which inges it die in convulsions. See cyclohexylamine in this index.
DIELDRIN Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-endo, exo-dimethanonaphthalene	5	Believed to lie near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. (See also: DIELDRIN, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DIETHANOLAMINE AND SALTS e.g., Hydrochloride	2(?)	By analogy with triethanolamine, diethanolamine probably has a low toxicity. In animals given fatal oral doses, the only gross pathology is found within the gastrointestinal tract. It has been suggested (without proof) that these deaths are due to a systemic alkalosis. (This may be true of the free amine but is obviously not true of its salts).
DIETHYLCARBAMAZINE 1-Diethylcarbamyl-4-methylpiperazine hydrochloride or citrate Hetrazan	3(?)	Used against filariasis in man and animals. Especially popular in veterinary medicine. The average adult man tolerates a single dose of 1.5 gm. without ill effects. Untoward reactions include nausea, vomiting, headache, weakness, and (as seen in dogs) muscle tremors and convulsions. Intravenous injection in dogs produces transient rise in blood pressure and heart rate.
DIETHYL 2-CHLORO-VINYL PHOSPHATE Compound 1836	5	A relatively new organic phosphate insecticide, which is almost as toxic in rats as parathion. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DIETHYL DIPHENYL DICHLOROETHANE Perthane 2,2-Bis(p-ethylphenyl) 1,1-dichloroethane	2	In animals toxic signs and symptoms are like those in DDT poisoning, but the toxicity is much lower (near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3). There is little, if any, percutaneous absorption, skin irritation, or sensitization. Unlike DDT, feeding tests on rats with radioactive Perthane indicate little tendency for the material to deposit in body fat. (See also. DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
1,4-DIETHYLENE DIOXIDE (OR OXIDE) Dioxane (a cyclic diether)	3	No human poisonings by ingestion but 5 deaths from vapor exposure are known. Causes central nervous depression and subsequent renal (vascular and parenchymal) necrosis and central liver necrosis. Oxalic acid is not a significant metabolic product (if there is any). Death is due to acute renal failure. Can be absorbed through intact skin of animals. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
ETHYLENE GLYCOL 2,2'-Dihydroxy-diethyl-ether	3	In animals slightly less toxic than ethylene glycol, Cellosolve, or Carbitol (toxicity rating in animals = 1 or 2), but probable lethal dose in man is 1 to 2 gm./kg. Causes central nervous depression and hydropic degenerative lesions in liver and kidney (probably without significant oxalate formation). Anuria from tubular degeneration may prove fatal within a few days. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOETHYL ETHER Carbitol	3	More acutely toxic than diethylene glycol by ingestion (see above), but qualitatively similar to poisonings by ethylene and diethylene glycols. Essentially non-irritating to human skin and no skin penetration (in man). (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHYL O-(2-(ETHYL-MERCAPTO)-ETHYL) THIOPHOSPHATE Systox Demeton	5	A "systemic" insecticide, i.e., translocated in sap to all parts of plants. Almost as toxic as parathion in animals. Percutaneous toxicity is high. One human fatality has been reported. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
O-DIETHYL-O-(2-ISOPROPYL-4-METHYL-PYRIMIDYL (6)) THIOPHOSPHATE Diazinon	4	Relatively new. Less toxic than most organic phosphate insecticides (oral mean lethal dose in rats is 100 to 150 mg./kg.), but a potent cholin-esterase inhibitor. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DIETHYL PARANITRO-PHENYL PHOSPHATE Para-oxon	6	One of the most toxic organic phosphate insecticides. Relatively high stability may present residue problems. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
O,O-DIETHYL-O-PARANITROPHENYL THIOPHOSPHATE Parathion	6	(See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DIETHYL PHTHALATE Ethyl phthalate	3	Used as a solvent, a fixative for perfume, and a denaturant for alcohol (especially in cosmetics). It serves as a denaturant because of its bitter objectionable taste. Irritating to mucous membranes. Produces central nervous depression when absorbed.
DIETHYL XANTHOGEN DISULFIDE Ethyl xanthogen disulfide	3	A comparatively new herbicide. In several animal species, it lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. A skin irritant and sensitizer. Said to be readily absorbed in toxic amounts through intact skin.
DIFLUORO DIPHENYL TRICHLOROETHANE 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl-1) ethane DFDT	3	Similar to but less toxic than DDT. The fluorine atoms within the molecule do not appear to contribute to the symptoms. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DIGALEN A soluble amorphous mixture of the cardiotonic glycosides from digitalis leaf (purpurea)	6	Potency is determined by bio-assay. One U.S.P. unit is approximately equivalent, therapeutically and toxicologically, to 0.1 mg. of digitoxin. The initial "digitalizing" dose is usually 10 to 15 U.S.P. units by mouth, 4 U.S.P. units by vein. The single fatal oral dose lies between 20 and 50 U.S.P. units in an average adult. (See also: DIGITALIS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DIGIFOLIN The natural mixture of cardiac glycosides of digitalis leaf (purpurea), separated from inert material	6	Potency is determined by bio-assay. One U.S.P. unit is approximately equivalent, therapeutically and toxicologically, to 0.1 mg. of digitoxin. The initial "digitalizing" dose is usually 10 to 15 U.S.P. units by mouth, 4 U.S.P. units by vein. The single fatal oral dose lies between 20 and 50 U.S.P. units in an average adult. (See also: DIGITALIS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DIGILANID Lanatoside The cardiac glycosides from the leaf of Digitalis lanata	6	Digilanid often refers to a mixture of the purified glycosides in their natural proportions (47% A, 17% B, 36% C). In its latency and duration of action, it is faster than digitoxin and slower than ouabain. A single oral "digitalizing" dose (of which only about 20% is absorbed) is 3 to 6 mg., and the average daily maintenance dose is 0.5 mg. An estimated single lethal dose is 15 to 25 mg. (See also: DIGITALIS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DIGITALIS Foxglove Dried whole leaf of Digitalis purpurea	4	Clinical data place this compound near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. The powder is available in pills, tablets, capsules, and suppositories. One ml. of the official tincture (70% alcohol) is equivalent in digitalis content to 0.1 gm. of the standard powdered leaf or 1 U.S.P. unit. (See also: DIGITALIS, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
DIGITOXIN A crystalline cardiac glycoside derived from the leaves of Digitalis purpurea, often contaminated with gitoxin (a related glycoside)	6	About 1,000 times as potent as standard whole-leaf digitalis. The precur of digitoxin in the leaf is purpurea glycoside A. Although insoluble in water, digitoxin is rapidly and completely absorbed from the bowel with irritation. A "digitalizing" dose for an average adult is 1 to 1.5 mg. or intravenously, and maximal cardiac effects occur in 4 to 12 hours. T action is persistent (2 to 3 weeks) and cumulative, and its maintenance usually requires only 0.1 mg. daily. An estimated single lethal dose is 5 to 10 mg. (See also: DIGITALIS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DIGOXIN A crystalline glycoside derived from the leaves of Digitalis lanata, specifically from its precursor lanatoside C	6	Has all the therapeutic and most of the toxic actions of whole-leaf digitalis. Absorbed from the bowel with little irritation. After an avera oral "digitalizing" dose of 2 to 4 mg. (of which only about half is absorb cardiac actions start in 5 to 30 min., are maximal in 1 to 5 hours, and ar finished in 2 to 6 days. Because of its comparatively rapid dissipation, t daily maintenance dose is 0.25 to 1 mg. An estimated single lethal dose is 10 to 20 mg. (See also: DIGITALIS, Reference Congener in Section III.
1,2-DIHYDROPYRIDAZINE-3,6-DIONE Maleic hydrazide, marketed as sodium and diethanolamine salts	3	An inhibitor of plant growth. In animals causes tremors and muscle spasm No effects on the skin.
DIHYDROROTENONE	4	Said to have 1.5 times the mammalian toxicity of rotenone. (See also: ROTENONE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DIHYDROXYBENZENE Three isomers (o-, m-, p-)	4	For ortho isomer (o- or 1,2-), see catechol. For meta isomer (m- or 1,3-) see resorcinol. For para isomer (p- or 1,4-), see hydroquinone. In vario test-animals, resorcinol has usually proved to have the lowest acute toxicity, but all 3 compounds are similarly hazardous. In animals they are generally somewhat more toxic than phenol.
DIHYDROXY DICHLORO DIPHENYL METHANE Dichlorophene	3	Moderately low ingestion toxicity in dogs and guinea pigs. No skin irritation at concentrations of 1% (human data). (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DI-ISOBUTYL CRESOLYL ETHOXY ETHYL DIMETHYL BENZYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE MONOHYDRATE Methyl benzethonium chloride e.g., Hyamine 10-X	4	Similar to the compound below in terms of uses and toxicity. In animals it lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DI-ISOBUTYL PHENOXY ETHOXY ETHYL DIMETHYL BENZYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE MONOHYDRATE Benzethonium chloride, e.g., Phemerol chloride, Hyamine 1622, etc.	4	A popular cationic surfactant used at concentrations of 0.1 to 0.01% as a germicide, sanitizer, disinfectant, and deodorant for previously cleaned surfaces. Small amounts are found in some parenteral medications. In laboratory animals it lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DILAN 1,1-Bis(p-chlorophenyl)-2-nitrobutane (2 parts) plus propane analogue (1 part)	3	Same symptoms and treatment as DDT. Can be absorbed through intact skin but probably not in significant amounts. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DILAUDID Dihydromorphinone hydrochloride	5	A more potent analgetic drug than morphine and correspondingly more toxic (perhaps 4 times as toxic). In clinical doses dilaudid causes less sedation and more transient analgesia than does morphine. Use n-allyl normorphine (Nalline) to combat respiratory and circulatory depression. (See also: MORPHINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DIMERCAPROL Official U.S.P. name for BAL 2,3-Dimercaptopropanol	4(?)	(See also: BAL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DIMETAN 5,5'-Dimethyl dihydroresorcinol dimethyl carbamate	4	An aphicide. Skin absorption is negligible. Although not described in mice and rats, toxic signs and symptoms presumably resemble those of parathion poisoning, since Dimetan is a reversible inhibitor of the enzyme cholinesterase and is related to physostigmine and neostigmine. No clinical data. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)

ubstance and Synonym of Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
METHOXY DIPHENYL TRICHLOROETHANE Methoxychlor	3	Lower toxicity than DDT. Estimated to be one-tenth as toxic in man by ingestion, but this difference may not hold in respiratory exposures to vapor. In animals central nervous depression is more prominent than excitation, and poisonings are slower in onset and longer in duration than in DDT intoxication. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
METHYLAMINE AND SALTS		Aqueous solutions of dimethylamine are highly alkaline, like ammonia water (see Sec. III). Animal toxicity has been ascribed to its caustic actions and to systemic alkalosis. In contrast the amine salts (e.g. hydrochloride) are relatively benign.
IMETHYL 1-CARBO-METHOXY-1-PROPEN-2-YL PHOSPHATE	6	A relatively new organic phosphate insecticide. As toxic in rats as parathion. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
O-DIMETHYL-O-(3-CHLORO-4-NITRO-PHENYL) THIO-PHOSPHATE Chlorthion	3	Toxic symptoms in animals resemble parathion poisoning. Conflicting reports about experimental lethal doses, but toxicity is low, in spite of high in vitro anti-cholinesterase potency (a distinction ascribed to slow tissue absorption). Little if any percutaneous toxicity (in rabbits and guinea pigs). (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
IMETHYL-2,2-DICHLOROVINYL PHOSPHATE DDVP	5	An experimental chlorinated organic phosphate. One-fifth to one-tenth as toxic as parathion and therefore near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
5-DIMETHYL DIHYDRORESORCINOL DIMETHYL CARBAMATE Dimetan	4	An aphicide. Skin absorption is negligible. Although not described in mice and rats, toxic signs and symptoms presumably resemble those of parathion poisoning, since Dimetan is a reversible inhibitor of the enzyme cholinesterase and is related to physostigmine and neostigmine. No clinical data. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
IMETHYL DITHIO-PHOSPHATE OF DIETHYL MERCAPTOSUCCINATE Malathion Malathon	4	The only organic phosphate insecticide approved for household use (1955). Relatively low mammalian toxicity (on the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4) and low anticholinesterase potency, but experimental poisonings resemble parathion. Small but significant percutaneous toxicity in rabbits. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
,O-DIMETHYL-1-HYDROXY-2,2,2-TRICHLOROETHYL-PHOSPHONATE Dipterex	4	Toxicity relatively low among organic phosphate insecticides, although a potent cholinesterase inhibitor in vitro. Rapid and complete recovery from sublethal doses in laboratory animals. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
,O-DIMETHYL-O-(p-NITROPHENYL) THIOPHOSPHATE Methyl parathion	5	Slightly less toxic to rats than parathion, but a much less potent cholinesterase inhibitor. Used principally in combination with parathion. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
IMETHYL PHTHALATE	2	An insect repellent. Not irritating to skin and not absorbed through skin. In eyes or on mucous membranes it is painful but not corrosive. Ingestion may produce central nervous depression. Treat symptomatically.
,5-DIMETHYLTETRA-HYDRO-1,3,5,2H-THIADIAZINE-2-THIONE Crag Fungicide 974	3	As tested in laboratory animals, it lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. Used as a material protectant against fungi. Slight but significant percutaneous absorption in rabbits. Mild primary skin irritation and some skin sensitization in man. Systemic effects are not known.
IMITE D.-(p-chlorophenyl)-methyl carbinol (or-ethanol)	3(?)	An acaricide. Said to have a low mammalian toxicity, but no specific data were located. Less toxic than DDT, but toxic actions are probably similar. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
INITROBENZENE The ortho, meta, or para isomer	5	Probably slightly more toxic than nitrobenzene (definitely true in animals) and distinctly more toxic than dinitrotoluene. The meta isomer is said to be the most important toxicologically, expecially as methemoglobin former. The principal symptom is cyanosis (like nitrobenzene), not liver necrosis (like dinitrotoluene). In subacute poisoning, symptoms may be precipitated by sunlight or by the ingestion of alcohol. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
INITRO-BUTYL PHENOL 4,6-Dinitro-2-isobutyl phenol	5	Available as ammonium and amine salts. May produce burns and be absorbed through skin. (See also: DINITROPHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)

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Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
DINITRO-CAPRYL PHENYL CROTONATE Dinitro-(1-methylheptyl) phenyl crotonate Karathane Arathane	3	An insecticide and acaricide. No detailed data were located, but it is not unreasonable to anticipate toxic actions like dinitrophenol. (See also: DINITROPHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DINITROCHLORO-BENZENE 1-Chloro-2,4-dinitro-benzene	5(?)	A primary irritant; severe allergic dermatitis in almost everyone after repeated skin contact. Systemic actions include methemoglobinemia. More toxic than nitrochlorobenzene. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DINITROCRESOL 3,5-Dinitro-o-cresol 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	5	More toxic than dinitrophenol. Skin contact may lead to local necrosis and dangerous systemic effects. (See also: DINITROPHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DINITRO-(1-METHYL HEPTYL) PHENYL CROTONATE Dinitro-capryl phenyl crotonate Karathane Arathane	3	An insecticide and acaricide. No detailed toxicity data were located, but it is not unreasonable to anticipate toxic actions like dinitrophenol. (See also: DINITROPHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DINITRO ORTHO SEC. AMYL PHENOL	5	Skin contact may lead to local necrosis and dangerous systemic effects. (See also: DINITROPHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DINITRO ORTHO SEC. BUTYL PHENOL 4,6-Dinitro-2-isobutyl phenol	5	Available as ammonium and amine salts. Skin contact may lead to local necrosis and dangerous systemic effects. (See also: DINITROPHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DINITRO ORTHO CRESOL 3,5-Dinitro-o-cresol 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	5	More toxic than dinitrophenol. Skin contact may lead to local necrosis and dangerous systemic effects. (See also: DINITROPHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DINITRO ORTHO CYCLOHEXYL PHENOL 2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	4	Skin contact may lead to local necrosis but rarely if ever to dangerous systemic effects (by this portal). (See also: DINITROPHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DINITROPHENOL 2,4-Dinitrophenol Alpha dinitrophenol	5	(See also: DINITROPHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DINITROTOLUENE	4(?)	Toxicity irregular but said to be much lower than dinitrobenzene. As in TNT poisoning, each (and all) of the following signs has been observed: methemoglobinemia, anemia, leucopenia, and liver necrosis. Liver injury may be more common than cyanosis, especially if diet is deficient in protein. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DIOCTYL SODIUM SULFOSUCCINATE Bis(2-ethylhexyl) sodium sulfosuccinate, e.g., Aerosol OT	3	A widely used anionic surfactant. One of the most powerful wetting compounds known. Employed as a dispersing and emulsifying agent in various dermatological preparations. Eye irritation when used locally in concentrations above 0.1%. Even in chronic feeding tests, fatally poisoned animals show only diarrhea and intestinal bloating, with no gross lesions outside of the alimentary tract.
DIOXANE 1,4-Diethylene oxide, or dioxide, (a cyclic diether)	3	No human poisonings by ingestion are known but 5 deaths from vapor exposure have been reported. Causes central nervous depression and subsequent renal (vascular and parenchymal) necrosis and central liver necrosis. Oxalic acid is not a significant metabolic product (if there is any). Death is due to acute renal failure. Can be absorbed through the intact skin of animals. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DIPENTENE Limonene Cinene	3(?)	One of the terpene hydrocarbons found in turpentine. A major constituent in oils of orange, lemon, caraway, dill, bergamot, and pine needle. No toxic reactions have been described, other than mild local irritation, but albuminuria and hematuria are probable if ingested in sufficient quantity. (See also: TURPENTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
2-DIPHENYLACETYL-1,3-INDANDIONE Dipaxin Diphacinone	4(?)	A new rodenticide with delayed effects on the prothrombin level and consequent disturbances in blood coagulation, resulting in death by hemorrhag More potent than Warfarin in multiple dose experiments and especially after single-dose exposures. (See also: WARFARIN, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
DIPHENYLAMINE N-Phenylamine	3	Used externally in cattle for the treatment of screwworm infestation. When given by mouth (oil solutions) to laboratory animals, it causes persistent anorexia, diarrhea, emaciation, hypothermia, and general debility, presumably from protracted gastroenteritis. Deaths may be delayed 2 to 3 weeks after a single lethal dose. In cats (and probably other species), transient methemoglobinemia is produced but is probably not the cause of death.
DI-n-PROPYL ISOME MALEATE-ISOSAFROLE n-Propyl isome	2	Central nervous depression seen after very high doses in laboratory animals.
DIPTEREX Dimethyl trichloro-hydroxyethyl-phosphonate	4	Toxicity relatively low among organic phosphate insecticides, although a potent cholinesterase inhibitor in vitro. Rapid and complete recovery from sublethal doses in laboratory animals. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DISODIUM 3,6-ENDOXO-HEXAHYDROPHTHALATE Endothal sodium	5	A herbicide of high oral toxicity in rats, with delayed deaths. No clinical information except for moderate skin irritation and marked irritation of abraded skin, eyes, and mucous membranes, without sensitization. Severe gastrointestinal inflammation with erosion in animals, especially if Endothal is undiluted or unmixed with food. Cold milk or Amphojel (1 oz.) recommended instead of emetics. Systemic actions are obscure; feeding tests in rats produced disorders of gait and convulsions; i.v. administration to dogs produced cardiac failure without neurological signs.
DISODIUM ETHYLENE-BIS-(DITHIOCARBAMATE) Nabam	3	Central nervous depression in animals. Oils increase absorption and toxicity. Mild skin irritation. Alcohol is best avoided after exposures to nabam because some dithiocarbamates are known to induce acetaldehyde poisoning when ethyl alcohol is metabolized (as does Antabuse). For the alcohol-Antabuse reaction, see Disulfiram in Section III.
DISULFIRAM Antabuse Tetraethylthiuram disulfide	3	Toxicity rating based on animal tests in which no alcohol was given. (See also: DISULFIRAM, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DMC Dimite Di-(p-chlorophenyl) ethanol	3(?)	An acaricide. Said to have a low mammalian toxicity, but no specific data were located. Less toxic than DDT, but toxic actions are probably similar. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DMDT Methoxychlor	3	Estimated to be one-tenth as toxic as DDT in man. In animals central nervous depression is more prominent than excitation, and poisonings are slower in onset and longer in duration than in DDT intoxication. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DMP Dimethyl phthalate	2	An insect repellent. Not irritating and not absorbed through skin. In eyes and on mucous membranes it is painful but not corrosive. Ingestion may produce central nervous depression. Treat symptomatically.
DNOC (ALSO DN) Dinitro ortho cresol	5	More toxic than dinitrophenol. Skin contact may lead to local necrosis and dangerous systemic effects. (See also: DINITROPHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DNOCHP Dinitro-ortho-cyclohexyl phenol, as the dicyclohexyl-amine salt	4	Skin contact may lead to local necrosis but rarely if ever to dangerous systemic effects. Ingestion (or inhalation) is dangerous however. (See also: DINITROPHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DNOSAP Dinitro-ortho-sec.-amyl-phenol	5	Skin contact may lead to local necrosis and dangerous systemic effects. (See also: DINITROPHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DNOSBP Dinitro-ortho-sec.-butyl phenol, usually as the triethanolamine salt	5	Skin contact may lead to local necrosis and dangerous systemic effects. (See also: DINITROPHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DNP Dinitrophenol	5	(See also: DINITROPHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DNTP Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate Parathion	6	(See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
DODECYL DERIVATIVE		See corresponding lauryl or "alkyl" derivative in this index.
DONOVAN'S SOLUTION	3	An aqueous solution, each 100 ml. containing 0.9 to 1.0 gm. arsenious iodide and 1.05 gm. mercuric iodide. Since this solution contains almost equitoxic amounts of arsenic and mercury, untoward effects can be expected from both. If ingested, the first symptoms are probably due to the mercuric ion, and if vomiting is prompt, arsenic poisoning may never develop. Because of the rapid absorption of mercury, mercurialism is almost inevitable in doses of one or more ounces. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DOWICIDES e.g., Dowicide 1, A, 4,33, etc.		A series of phenolic substances used as disinfectants, including chlorinated phenols, o-phenylphenol, brominated and chlorinated o-phenyl phenols, and sodium salts of these compounds. As tested in animals the various derivatives lie in toxicity classes 3 and 4. Phenol is a congener common to them all. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DUBOISINE A mixture of hyoscyamine -hyoscine alkaloids from one of the Solanaceous plants	6	Usually obtained as the acid salts, e.g., sulfates or hydrobromides. (See also: ATROPINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DYES AND PIGMENTS		For a tabular summary of dyes and pigments, see Section VI (General Formulations).
E-600 Para-oxon	6	One of the most toxic organic phosphate insecticides. Relatively high stability may present residue problems. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
E-605 Parathion	6	(See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
E-1059 Systox	5	A "systemic" insecticide, i.e., translocated in sap to all parts of plants. Almost as toxic as parathion in animals. Percutaneous toxicity is high. One human fatality has been reported. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
E-3314 Heptachlor	4	(See also: HEPTACHLOR, Reference Congener in Section III.)
EDATHAMIL CALCIUM-DISODIUM Generic name (N.N.R.) for: Calcium disodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate Calcium disodium (ethylenedinitrilo) tetraacetate	2	A drug used intravenously to detoxify and enhance the renal excretion of lead and some other heavy metals. This calcium derivative (chelate) has a low toxicity in experimental animals; in contrast, the sodium salts may cause hypocalcemic tetany and a negative calcium balance. For methods of using this drug in therapy, see discussion of lead poisoning in Section III.
EDC Ethylene dichloride 1,2-Dichloroethane	3	Symptoms like those from chloroform and carbon tetrachloride, i.e., the primary effect is central nervous depression. Death has resulted from the ingestion of 20 to 50 cc. (30 to 70 gm.). Kidney tubular damage and occasionally a mild liver injury have been recognized, but carbon tetrachloride is more hazardous in both respects. Corneal clouding is described in poisoned dogs, and many species develop hemorrhagic necrosis of the adrenal cortex (Friedericksen-Waterhouse syndrome). Severe injuries to the lungs and skin are uncommon. Nausea in mild exposures. BAL and other sulfhydryl compounds (e.g., methionine) have therapeutic value in poisoned animals. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
EDE Ethylene dichloride emulsion	3	Usually 10 to 20% emulsions with mono- and tri- ethanolamine oleates. See above. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
EDTA Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid		The calcium-disodium salt of this acid is a drug used intravenously to detoxify and enhance the renal excretion of lead and some other heavy metals. This calcium derivative (chelate) has a low toxicity in experimental animals (toxicity rating of 2 in rats), in contrast to the sodium salts which may cause hypocalcemic tetany and a negative calcium balance. For methods of using this drug therapeutically, see lead poisoning in Section III.
EMP Ethyl mercury phosphate	5	Almost as toxic as bichloride of mercury. Nervous symptoms are prominent and severe, though sometimes transitory, they include headache, vertigo, ataxia, decrease in visual fields, delirium, and paresis. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
ENDOTHAL, SODIUM Disodium 3,6-endoxo-hexahydrophthalate and free acid	5	A herbicide of high oral toxicity in rats, with delayed deaths. No clinical information except moderate skin irritation and marked irritation of abraded skin, eyes, and mucous membranes, without sensitization. Severe gastrointestinal inflammation with erosion in animals, especially if Endothal is undiluted or unmixed with food. Cold milk or Amphojel (1 oz.) recommended instead of emetics. Systemic actions are obscure; feeding tests in rats produced disorders of gait and convulsions; i.v. administration to dogs produced cardiac failure without neurological signs.
ENDRIN Hexachlorooctahydro-endo, endo-dimethano-naphthalene	5	A stereoisomer of dieldrin, several times more toxic than the latter but producing similar symptoms. (See also: DIELDRIN, Reference Congener in Section III.)
EPHEDRINE l-Ephedrine α-Hydroxy-β-methylamine propylbenzene	5	The probable lethal dose in man is 50 mg./kg. Poisoning is characterized by restlessness, anxiety, sweating, tremor, rapid pulse, extrasystoles, confusion, and delirium. Treatment is symptomatic with emphasis on sedatives (e.g., barbiturates).
EPN Ethyl p-nitrophenyl thionobenzene phosphonate	5	An acetylcholinesterase inhibitor which is about one-sixth to one-eighth as toxic as parathion. Skin absorption may be dangerous. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
1,2-EPOXYETHANE Ethylene oxide		A fumigant vapor causing intense irritation of skin, mucous membranes, and lungs, with the production of pulmonary edema. Irritation and pain usually act as adequate warnings but not always. Prompt deaths are thought to be the result of central depression with respiratory arrest; deaths delayed several hours are due to pulmonary edema; those after a few days are due to liver and kidney damage. (See also: NITROGEN OXIDES, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ESSENTIAL OILS e.g., Oils of savin, rue, tansy, nutmeg, pennyroyal, apiol, eucalyptus, juniper, cedarleaf, cajuput	4	Most of these oils are reputed to be ecbolic but abortions cannot be induced by safe doses. Basically symptoms and treatment as after turpentine, but toxicity is greater. In most cases a teaspoonful may cause illness in an adult and less than an ounce may kill (especially if vomiting does not occur promptly). Savin produces more renal damage than turpentine, and pennyroyal more liver degeneration. Also see eucalyptol, oil of sassafras, menthol, pine oil. (See also: TURPENTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ESNN 2-Phenyl cyclohexanol	3	Severe skin irritation in rabbits after repeated application.
ETHAL OR ETHOL Cetyl alcohol 1-Hexadecanol Palmityl alcohol	1(?)	Said to be an effective laxative when emulsified. Thought to be a metabolic product which is secreted in small amounts into the intestinal lumen. (See also: ALCOHOLS, HIGHER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHANOL Ethyl alcohol	2	Best described as lying near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3. (See also: ETHYL ALCOHOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHER Diethyl ether Ethyl ether	3	One or 2 oz. may be fatal when swallowed. Symptoms are similar to ethyl alcohol intoxication except that onset is more rapid and duration is shorter. Because of its volatility the stomach becomes promptly distended; this may embarrass breathing. Unlike ethanol, ether is not oxidized (or otherwise metabolized) in vivo. (See also: ETHYL ALCOHOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHIDE 1,1-Dichloro-1-nitroethane	4	A grain fumigant. The vapor usually gives adequate warning (irritation). May produce severe pulmonary edema either by inhalation of vapor or ingestion of liquid. Also skin irritation. (See also: NITROGEN OXIDES, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHOHEXADIOL The official U.S.P. name for ethyl hexanediol	3	Insect repellent. Little or no skin absorption. Ingestion causes central nervous depression. Death in rats is accompanied by severe kidney and liver damage. Treat with lavage, artifical respiration, and supportive measures.
ETHYL ACETATE Acetic ether	3	Relatively innocuous (probably near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3). Mild local irritation and central nervous depression.
ETHYL ALCOHOL Ethanol	2	Best described as lying near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3. (See also: ETHYL ALCOHOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHYL AMINOBENZOATE Benzocaine		A local anesthetic of low toxicity. It is poorly absorbed from all sites, probably because it is water insoluble. Systemic effects, if any, presumably include central nervous excitement. Concentrations in most products have no toxic significance.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
ETHYL CHLORIDE Chloroethane		Central nervous depression, usually brief and reversible. Vapor has relatively low potency. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHYL DI-(p-CHLOROPHENYL) GLYCOLLATE Chlorobenzilate	3	A relatively new acaricide. Low toxicity in mice and rats. Toxic actions are probably like those of DDT. Only a slight tendency to accumulate in the body. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHYLENE CHLOROBROMIDE 1-Bromo-2-chloroethane	4	Toxic actions are like those of ethylene dichloride. Hazardous by all routes including percutaneous absorption. May produce anesthesia and liver and kidney injuries. No human poisonings recorded. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHYLENE CHLOROHYDRIN 2-Chloroethanol	4	Vapor more toxic than ethylene dichloride. Dangerous amounts can be absorbed through intact skin without irritation to the skin. Various visceral lesions in fatal cases, including severe pulmonary edema, liver and kidney injury. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE Ethylene bromide 1,2-Dibromoethane	4	A severe irritant. Liquid on skin causes blisters if evaporation is delayed. Inhalation causes delayed pulmonary lesions. Drowsiness occurs, but central nervous depression is not as marked as with the dichloride. Death appears to be due to respiratory or circulatory failure, complicated by pulmonary edema. Necrosis of liver and kidneys is not conspicuous, although fatal liver damage has been reported. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE Ethylene chloride 1,2-Dichloroethane	3	Symptoms like those from chloroform and carbon tetrachloride, i.e., the primary effect is central nervous depression. Death has resulted from the ingestion of 20 to 50 cc. (30 to 70 gm.). Kidney tubular damage and occasionally a mild liver injury have been recognized, but probably carbon tetrachloride is more hazardous in both respects. Corneal clouding is described in poisoned dogs, and many species develop hemorrhagic necrosis of the adrenal cortex (Friedericksen-Waterhouse syndrome). Severe injuries to the lungs and skin are uncommon. BAL and other sulfhydryl compounds (e.g. methionine) have therapeutic value in poisoned animals. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHYLENE GLYCOL Ethanediol	3	Toxicity rating of 3 is based on clinical data. In guinea pigs, rats, and mice, the rating is 2. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHYLENE GLYCOL ALKYL (AND ARYL) ESTERS e.g., Ethylene glycol diacetate	3	Generally the simple mono- and di-esters have about the same acute toxicity as ethylene glycol. They are readily saponified in the body to glycol and the corresponding organic acid. Special problems arise where the latter is highly toxic (e.g., salicylic acid). (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHYLENE GLYCOL ALKYL (AND ARYL) ETHERS Cellosolves	3	Acute toxicities are several times greater than that of ethylene glycol in animals (clinical data are inadequate for valid comparisons). Ether linkage is supposedly stable in vivo. Central nervous depression as with ethylene glycol, but the ether derivatives produce more marked kidney injury and hematuria (apparently without oxalic acid formation or crystalluria). These ethers penetrate intact skin. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHYLENE OXIDE 1,2-Epoxyethane		A fumigant vapor causing intense irritation of skin (blisters), mucous membranes, and lungs, with the production of pulmonary edema. Irritation and pain usually act as adequate warnings but not always. Prompt deaths are thought to be the result of central depression with respiratory arrest; if delayed several hours, deaths are due to pulmonary edema; those after a few days are due to liver and kidney damage. (See also: NITROGEN OXIDES, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHYLENE TETRACHLORIDE Tetrachloroethylene	3	Less toxic than carbon tetrachloride or chloroform. Given therapeutically to adults by mouth (dose 1 to 4 ml.) for hookworm. Widely used in veterinary medicine. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHYL FORMATE	3	Produces irritation and central nervous depression. A much stronger irritant than ethyl acetate, probably because of hydrolysis to formic acid.
ETHYL GASOLINE Leaded gasoline	3	Tetraethyl lead content is not of toxic significance in acute poisonings by ingestion or inhalation, but persons in the gasoline industry who are careless about repeated skin contact have developed lead poisoning (see Sec. III). No non-petroleum additive is believed to be toxic as present in commercial formulations. Also see gasoline in this index. (See also: KEROSENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
ETHYL HEXANEDIOL 2-Ethyl hexanediol-1,3 Rutger's 612	3	Insect repellent. Little or no skin absorption. Ingestion causes central nervous depression. Death in rats is accompanied by severe kidney and liver damage. Treat with lavage, artificial respiration, and supportive measures.
ETHYL MERCAPTOETHYL DIETHYL THIO-PHOSPHATE Systox Demeton	5	A "systemic" insecticide, i.e., translocated in sap to all parts of plants. Almost as toxic as parathion in animals. Percutaneous toxicity is high. One human fatality has been reported. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
N-(ETHYLMERCURI)-p-TOLUENE SULPHON-ANILIDE e.g., Ceresan M	4	A seed disinfectant which is almost as toxic as mercuric chloride. Less irritating to the skin than ethyl mercury phosphate. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHYL MERCURY CHLORIDE e.g., Ceresan	5	A seed disinfectant which is almost as toxic as bichloride of mercury. Especially dangerous because of its toxic vapors. See ethyl mercury phosphate. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHYL MERCURY PHOSPHATE Ethyl mercuric phosphate	5	A volatile fungicide which is almost as toxic as bichloride of mercury (although solutions are not as corrosive). Nervous symptoms are prominent and severe, though sometimes transitory; they include headache, vertigo, ataxia, decrease in the visual fields, delirium, and paresis. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHYL METHYL KETONE 2-Butanone	3(?)	Similar to but more irritating than acetone. Vapor is irritating to mucous membranes and conjunctiva. Central nervous depression in experimental animals. Irritating odor ordinarily prevents significant clinical exposures. No serious poisonings reported in man, except for dermatitis.
ETHYL NITROPHENYL BENZENE THIO-PHOSPHATE EPN	5	A cholinesterase inhibitor which is about one-sixth to one-eighth as toxic as parathion. Skin absorption may be dangerous. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHYL NITROPHENYL THIONOBENZENE (OR THIOBENZENE) PHOSPHONATE EPN	5	See above. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
O-ETHYL-O-PARANITROPHENYL BENZENETHIO-PHOSPHONATE EPN	5	See above. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ETHYL PHOSPHATES e.g., Triethyl phosphate	3(?)	A sedative in rats. Some ethyl phosphates (e.g., parathion) are highly toxic cholinesterase inhibitors.
EUCALYPTOL Eucalyptol is the dl form. Cineol is the d-isomer.	4	Eucalyptus oil is about 70% active eucalyptol. As little as 1 ml. has caused a transient coma. Fatalities have followed doses as small as 3.5 ml., and recovery has occurred after a dose of 20 and even 30 ml. Symptoms include epigastric burning with nausea and usually vomiting; vertigo, ataxia, muscle weakness, stupor; pallor and sometimes cyanosis, respiratory stridor (edema), and miosis. Delirium and occasionally convulsions occur. Rarely symptoms may be delayed for 2 hours. (See also: TURPENTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
EUDERMOL Nicotine salicylate	6	The salts of nicotine are almost as toxic as the free alkaloidal base, except that the salts do not readily penetrate intact skin. (See also: NICOTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
EUGENOL Caryophyllic acid 4-Allyl-2-methoxy-phenol	3(?)	Obtained from clove oil, which is about 80% eugenol. Possesses properties of local antisepsis and local anesthesia. Used locally in the control of toothaches. A rubifacient and irritant. Ingestion presumably results in a gastroenteritis, but systemic toxicity is lower than phenol, probably because of insolubility in water. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
FERBAM Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate Fermate	3	In most laboratory animals, this compound lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3. Kidney injury is described. May cause irritation to skin and to mucous membranes and rarely skin sensitization in man. Because in animals the sodium salt is known to disturb severely the metabolism of ethyl alcohol (see Disulfiram in Sec. III), alcoholic beverages are best avoided after known exposures to ferbam.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
FERMATE Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate	3	See Ferbam in this index.
FERRIC DIMETHYL DITHIOCARBAMATE Ferbam Fermate	3	See Ferbam in this index.
FERRIC SALTS e.g., Ferric chloride, subsulfate, ammonium citrate, etc.		Given orally, ferric and ferrous salts induce essentially the same toxic syndrome. (See also: FERROUS SULFATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
FERROCYANIDE AND FERRICYANIDE SALTS e.g., Sodium, potassium ferric	3(?)	No adequate toxicity data were located, but apparently these salts are comparatively benign. They are not decomposed to cyanide. Rapidly excreted in the urine, apparently without metabolic alteration. Dogs tolerate intravenous injections of 2.5 gm./kg. For ferric ferrocyanide, see ferric salts above.
FERROUS SALTS e.g., Ferrous sulfate, chloride, carbonate, gluconate, etc.		Although iron salts differ considerably in astringency, lethal doses appear to be closely related to the total iron content. (See also: FERROUS SULFATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
FLUOALUMINATE, SODIUM Cryolite $AlF_3 \cdot 3NaF$ or Na_3AlF_6	2(?)	Acute toxicity by ingestion is said to be very low. Much less soluble than sodium fluoride or fluosilicate and more stable than the latter with respect to hydrolysis. (See also: FLUORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
FLUORIDE SALTS e.g., Sodium, barium, zinc, etc.	4	Clinical data indicate that the sodium salt lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. Although less toxic in animals, barium fluoride may be as toxic in man as the sodium salt (or perhaps slightly more toxic). Calcium fluoride is comparatively benign (toxicity rating 3 ?) because of its low solubility and low ionization. In terms of acute toxicity, most fluorides presumably lie between the sodium and calcium salts. (See also: FLUORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
FLUOROACETATE SALTS e.g., Sodium fluoroacetate	6	A delayed convulsant, with none of the toxic actions of fluorides. (See also: FLUOROACETATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
FLUOSILICATE SALTS e.g., Sodium, barium. Also known as silicofluorides	4	Generally more soluble than the corresponding fluoride salt (but not true in the case of sodium). Hydrolyzed by alkali to fluoride ion. In experimental animals the fluosilicates appear to be as toxic as the corresponding fluorides. Lavage stomach with lime water (calcium hydroxide). (See also: FLUORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION Formalin	3	Commercial formaldehyde contains 30 to 37%v/w of formaldehyde gas and 0 to 5% methyl alcohol. Because 1 oz. taken by mouth has caused death within 2-1/2 hours, the solution presumably lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: FORMALDEHYDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
FORMALIN 30 to 37% aqueous solution of formaldehyde	3	See above. (See also: FORMALDEHYDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
FORMIC ACID AND FORMATE SALTS		Produces violent burns and local necrosis, like the strong mineral acids. Sodium formate appears to have a low toxicity (10 gm. by mouth without ill-effects in man). Formate ion is extensively oxidized in vivo, but it may have direct actions on brain (cause of convulsions in poisoned animals?). Methemoglobinemia has been reported in poisoned animals. (See also: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
FOWLER'S SOLUTION An aqueous solution of potassium arsenite equivalent to 1% arsenic trioxide	4	The probable lethal dose for an adult lies between 10 and 30 ml. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
FREONS e.g., Dichlorodifluoromethane		Trademarked name for a series of fluorinated-chlorinated hydrocarbons, used as refrigerant gases, propellent gases for insecticidal aerosol "bombs," etc. High vapor concentrations (e.g., 20%) may cause confusion, pulmonary irritation, tremors, and rarely coma, but these actions are generally transient and there are no late sequelae. In contact with an open flame or very hot surface, freons may decompose into many highly irritant and toxic gases: chlorine, fluorine, hydrogen fluoride and chloride, and even phosgene.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
FUEL OIL OR DIESEL OIL Gas oil "Distillate"	3	Petroleum fraction distilling between 250° and 350° C. or slightly higher than kerosene, which it closely resembles. (See also: KEROSENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
FURFURALDEHYDE-2 Furfural	3	Said to be about one-third as toxic as formaldehyde. An irritant to mucous membranes. Central nervous depression with brain lesions in animals. Ingested furfural has produced liver cirrhosis in rats. (See also: FORMALDEHYDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
G-11 Hexachlorophene 2,2'-Methylene bis(3,4,6-trichlorophenol)	3	Used in concentrations of 1 to 2% as a disinfectant in several liquid and solid soap products. Not irritating to the skin, but sensitization has been reported. Systemic effects presumably resemble those of phenol. No poisonings known in man. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
GALLIC ACID 3,4,5-Trihydroxy-benzoic acid	3(?)	Apparently much less toxic than salicylic acid. Fed to men in quantities of 2 to 10 gm. without fatalities and without even severe ill-effects. Readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. In animals it reduces body temperature and causes progressive weakness and perhaps convulsions.
GAMMA BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE GBH Lindane Hexachlorocyclohexane	4	(See also: BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
GARDINOL-TYPE DETERGENTS Fatty alcohol sulfates, e.g., Duponals, Drene, Dreft, Teel	3	Widely used anionic detergents of moderately low acute and chronic toxicities. A few of the branched-chain products have been shown to have significant percutaneous toxicity. Skin irritation may be encountered with any of these substances. Taken by mouth, sodium lauryl sulfate stimulates gastric mucus production and sometimes inactivates pepsin in test animals. In subacute and chronic feeding tests, even fatally poisoned animals show only diarrhea and intestinal bloating, with no gross lesions outside of the gastrointestinal tract.
GAMBOGE Cambogia	4	A gum resin and drastic purgative, leading to severe prostration and death. The ingestion of 4 gm. has proved fatal.
GAS (EXHAUST, FLUE, ILLUMINATING OR MANUFACTURED GAS) Carbon monoxide (CO) is the principal toxic ingredient.		Exhaust or flue gases may also contain corrosive oxides of nitrogen and sulfur. Manufactured gas consists chiefly of volatile hydrocarbons of low toxicity (e.g. methane) and of hydrogen; the carbon monoxide (CO) content usually lies between 2 and 15%/v. Natural gas contains no CO (unless produced by "cracking" or some related process). (See also: CARBON MONOXIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
GASOLINE A mixture chiefly of C_4 to C_{12} aliphatic hydrocarbons obtained as a petroleum distillate, often after "cracking" heavy fractions	3	Boiling point range is approximately 40 to 225° C. Tetraethyl lead content is not of toxic significance in acute exposures by ingestion or inhalation, but persons in the gasoline industry who are careless about repeated skin contact have developed lead poisoning (Sec. III). No non-petroleum additives are believed to be toxic in the commercial formulations. Appreciable amounts of aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g., xylenes) are found in commercial fuels, expecially when the petroleum is from Texas and California (but not from eastern U.S.A. fields). A high content of aromatic hydrocarbons and a consequent high toxicity are also associated with a high "octane rating" (whenever the latter is not due to additives, such as tetraethyl lead or alcohol). See also: KEROSENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
GBH Gamma benzene hexachloride Lindane	4	(See also: BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
GELSEMIUM Yellow jasmine Dried rhizome and roots of Gelsemium sempervirens L.	5(?)	Has been used empirically in the treatment of neuralgias (average dose 30 mg.). Contains at least 3 potent alkaloids: gelsemine, sempervirine, and gelsemicine, each producing features reminiscent of curare, atropine, and strychnine poisonings: weakness, vertigo, tremors, ptosis, jaw drop, diplopia, mydriasis, dyspnea, anxiety, convulsions. No specific treatment has been outlined.
GENTIAN VIOLET Various isomers of methylrosaniline chloride Crystal Violet is relatively pure hexamethyl-pararosaniline chloride.	4(?)	Used medicinally as an intestinal anthelmintic. Ingestion causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain, sometimes even in therapeutic doses (0.06 gm. t.i.d.). Systemic toxicity is not well defined, but kidney and liver disease are traditional contraindications to this drug. No severe poisonings have been reported in man.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
GERANIOL One of 3 major alcohols found in rose oil (the others are citronellol and nerol) Also found in geranium oils, citronella, and others	3(?)	Widely used in perfumes, soaps, and cosmetics. No toxicity data were located, but the toxicity is probably low.
GITALIN An amorphous mixture of cardiotonic glycosides obtained from the leaves of Digitalis purpurea The chief constituent, which can be crystallized, is also named gitalin.	6	Has all the therapeutic and toxic actions of whole-leaf digitalis, but said to have a greater margin of safety. In adults the average oral dose for rapid digitalization is about 5.7 mg. (4.5 to 9.0 mg.), while the daily maintenance dose is about 0.5 mg. With respect to duration of action, gitalin is faster than digitoxin and slower than digoxin. The single lethal dose in an adult probably lies between 15 and 50 mg. (See also: DIGITALIS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
GLYCERINE Glycerol	1	An emollient and demulcent on skin. Concentrated solutions are irritating to mucous membrane (e.g., evacuation after rectal suppository). No appreciable oral toxicity, but the injection of large doses may induce convulsions, paralysis, hemolysis, etc.
GLYCERYL MONOSTEARATE Also mono-and di-esters of other fatty acids	1	These partial glycerides are widely used, often in conjunction with a little soap, as surfactants and emulsifiers in cosmetics, medicinals, and food products. Like natural fats they are well digested and assimilated.
GLYCERYL TRIACETATE Triacetin	1	Laboratory animals have tolerated diets consisting of 50% triacetin. If hydrolyzed, systemic acidosis is a possible consequence.
GLYCEROL TRINITRATE Nitroglycerin	6	A fast-acting and much more potent drug than sodium nitrite (100-fold difference in therapeutic doses); this can be explained only partially by rates of absorption, since the fatal intravenous doses in rabbits differ by a factor of at least 2 (expressed as nitrite equivalents). In man it is more potent when absorbed from the mouth (e.g., sublingual) than when swallowed. Can be absorbed through intact skin. (See also: NITRITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
GLYODIN 2-Heptadecyl glyoxalidine acetate Crag Fruit Fungicide 341	3	A fungicide (or fungostatic) of low toxicity in laboratory animals. Poorly absorbed except in the presence of fat solvents. Concentrated solutions are irritating to the skin.
GLYOXALIDINE Glyodin Crag Fruit Fungicide 341	3	See above.
GOLD SALTS e.g., gold sodium thiosulfate, gold trichloride, gold sodium thiomalate	4(?)	No information on oral toxicity was located. Given intramuscularly at weekly intervals to patients with rheumatoid arthritis, gold salts often induce toxic reactions, (frequently of an allergic nature): dermatitis, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, nephritis, blood disorders, peripheral neuritis, hepatitis, and encephalitis. Severe reactions respond well to BAL (see BAL in Section III).
GRAPHITE Plumbage Pencil lead Black lead	1	Crystalline carbon, chemically and biologically inert, although allergic symptoms have been described.
GUAIACOL Methylcatechol o-Hydroxyanisole o-Methoxyphenol	4	Slightly less corrosive and less toxic than phenol. In most clinical poisonings, guaiacol was taken as wood-tar creosote. Percutaneous absorption is dangerous. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
GUMS, VEGETABLE e.g., Gum Karaya, acacia (arabic), tragacanth, ghatti, agar, and most other water-soluble gums	1(?)	Aside from an occasional allergic reaction, these drugs can be ingested in large amounts, with little danger or distress except for diarrhea, flatulence, and rarely fecal impaction. They are not absorbed.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
HAMAMELIS Dried leaves of Hamamelis virginiana, containing tannin (2 to 9%)	2	The dried leaves (or an extract thereof) are used in ointments and suppositories (dose 2 gm.). The fluidextract (prepared from leaves) has an ethyl alcohol content of 70 to 78% and significant amounts of tannin (dose 2 to 4 ml.). Witch hazel water is a saturated aqueous solution (with 15% ethanol) of volatile products distilled from dried twigs; it presumably contains small but appreciable amounts of terpenes (sequiterpenes). All of these preparations serve as mild astringents and local sedatives. Ethyl alcohol and tannin are the major toxic ingredients.
HALOWAX Chlorinated naphthalenes		Acneform rash and liver necrosis from exposure to vapors. Ingestion toxicity is not known, but it presumably increases with the degree of chlorination. The principal cause of hyperkeratosis in cattle.
HCCH OR HCH Hexachloroacyclohexane Often called benzene hexachloride (although this is technically incorrect)	4	(See also: BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HENBANE Hyoscyamine	3	Dried leaves contain about 0.04% hyoscyamine alkaloids (hyoscine, hyoscyamine). (See also: ATROPINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HEPTACHLOR Heptachloro-tetrahydro-4,7-endomethano-indene	4	(See also: HEPTACHLOR, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HEPTACHLORO-CAMPHENE AND -PINENE Strobane	4	Only one-third to one-quarter as acutely toxic as toxaphene in animals, but poisonings are thought to be qualitatively similar in terms of symptoms and treatment. Strobane does not cause skin irritation or sensitization in man. Percutaneous toxicity is very low in rabbits and presumably in man too. (See also: TOXAPHENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HEPTACHLORO-DICYCLOPENTADIENE Heptachlor	4	(See also: HEPTACHLOR, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HEPTACHLORO-TETRAHYDRO-4,7-ENDOMETHANO-INDENE Heptachlor	4	(See also: HEPTACHLOR, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HEPTADECYL GLYOXALIDINE (AND ITS ACETATE SALT) Glyodin Crag Fruit Fungicide 341	3	A fungicide of moderately low toxicity in laboratory animals. Poorly absorbed except in the presence of solvents. Concentrated solutions are irritating to the skin.
HEROIN Diacetylmorphine	6	In a non-tolerant adult (i.e., a non-addict), 0.06 gm. is thought to be lethal. Not found in any legitimate product in the U.S.A. (See also: MORPHINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HETP Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	6	Slightly more potent than parathion and less so than TEPP. Unstable like TEPP. Not used currently in agriculture. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HEXACHLOROBENZENE Perchlorobenzene	3(?)	NOT benzene hexachloride (since the latter is always used to designate hexachlorocyclohexane). Occasionally used as a fungicide. The only estimate of lethality is the information that the oral lethal dose in guinea pigs is greater than 3 gm./kg. Very slight exfoliation on prolonged skin contact. Systemic effects are not described. No clinical data.
HEXACHLORO-CYCLOHEXANE Benzene hexachloride	4	(See also: BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HEXACHLOR-EPOXY-OCTAHYDRO-DIMETHANO NAPHTHALENE Dieldrin or its isomer endrin	5	Based on animal tests, endrin lies distinctly within toxicity class 5, while dieldrin lies near the borderline between classes 4 and 5. Toxic signs and symptoms are indistinguishable, however. (See also: DIELDRIN, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HEXACHLOROETHANE Perchloroethane Carbon hexachloride	4	More potent central nervous effects than chloroform or carbon tetrachloride, but slower in action. On ingestion, severe mucosal injury and often liver necrosis. Because of low vapor pressure, no industrial exposures are known. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
HEXACHLORO-HEXAHYDRO-ENDO, EXO-DIMETHANO-NAPHTHALENE Aldrin	5	Based on animal tests, aldrin lies on the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. Its toxic properties are similar to those of dieldrin. (See also: DIELDRIN, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HEXACHLOROPHENE 2,2¹-Methylene-bis(3,4,6-trichlorophenol)	3	Used in concentrations of 1 to 2% as a disinfectant in several liquid and solid soap products. Not irritating to the skin, but sensitization has been reported. Systemic effects presumably resemble those of phenol. No poisonings known in man. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HEXADECANOL Cetyl Alcohol Hexadecylalcohol Palmityl alcohol		Said to be an effective laxative when emulsified. Thought to be a metabolic product which is secreted in small amounts in the intestinal lumen. (See also: ALCOHOLS, HIGHER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
2,4-HEXADIENOIC ACID Sorbic acid	2	Protects materials against fungi. Not a primary irritant or sensitizing agent on the skin.
HEXAETHYL TETRA-PHOSPHATE HETP	6	Slightly more potent than parathion but less so than TEPP. Unstable like TEP Not used currently in agriculture. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HEXAHYDROBENZOIC ACID Cyclohexane carboxylic acid, one of the constituents of commercial naphthenic acids from petroleum		No specific information about toxicity despite long and widespread use. Cyclohexane is a central nervous depressant; this may or may not be true of this acid derivative.
HEXAMETHYLENE-TETRAMINE Methenamine	3(?)	Slowly decomposes into formaldehyde, especially in an acid medium (e.g., stomach, urine). A very large oral dose (usual doses are 1 to 2 gm.) causes gastrointestinal irritation (vomiting and pain), albuminuria, gross hematuria, and dysuria with inflammatory lesions in the renal tubules, renal pelves, and urinary bladder. Repeated use may cause sensitization with urticaria or dermatitis. (See also: FORMALDEHYDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
n-HEXANE		A mild central nervous depressant. Vapor causes anesthesia of short duration without sequellae.
HEXYLRESORCINOL 4-Hexyl-1,3-dihydroxybenzine	3	Somewhat less toxic than resorcinol or phenol. Effective by all portals including percutaneous absorption. Irritating to skin when in high concentrations. Some cutaneous reactions are due to hypersensitivity. By mouth large doses cause irritation and erosion of gastric and intestinal mucosa. Because of poor absorption, systemic symptoms are unusual but damage to liver and heart has been reported in dogs. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HOMATROPINE Mandelyltropeine	4(?)	Less effective and less toxic than atropine. One tenth as potent a parasympathomimetic blocking agent as in atropine. Used medicinally only in the eye.
HYAMINES e.g., Hyamine 1622, 10-x, 2389	4	Trademarked name for several cationic surfactants of the quaternary ammonium type, used as disinfectants for clean surfaces. (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HYDRASTINE An alkaloid, usually as the hydrochloride; obtained from the rhizomes and roots of Hydrastic canadensis	5(?)	Formerly used in the treatment of gastrointestinal inflammation and uterine hemorrhage (dose 10 mg.). Toxic doses cause strychnine-like convulsions due to hyperexcitability of the central nervous system; also relaxation of the gut; and possibly stimulation of the uterus. Treatment as in strychnine poisoning. (See also: STRYCHNINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HYDRASTIS Dried rhizomes and roots of Hydrastis canadensis	3(?)	Contains 3 active alkaloids: hydrastine (about 2%), berberine (2 to 4%), and canadine. Hydrastine in toxic doses causes strychnine-like convulsions due to hyperexcitability of the central nervous system; also relaxation of the gut; and possibly stimulation of the uterus. Berberine causes vasodilation, cardiac depression, and broncho-constriction. Canadine has weak morphine-like effects. In toxic doses of the mixture, hydrastine's actions predominate, but the circulatory effects of berberine may also be apparent. The treatment is symptomatic and supportive.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
HYDROCHLORIC ACID Hydrogen chloride Muriatic acid		(See also: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HYDROCYANIC ACID Hydrogen cyanide: prussic acid is a 2% aqueous solution of this acid.	6	Cyanide is one of the fastest poisons known. To be effective, therapeutic measures must be prompt! (See also: CYANIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HYDROFLUORIC ACID Hydrogen fluoride HF		(See also: FLUORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE Official aqueous solutions are 3% with respect to H_2O_2.		Said to have a low toxicity. No primary systemic effects when ingested because it is decomposed in the bowel before absorption. Decomposition may release large volumes of oxygen (ten times the volume of solution). Large doses presumably produce gastritis and esophagitis.
HYDROGEN SULFIDE Sulfureted hydrogen Hydrosulfuric acid "Stink damp"		(See also: HYDROGEN SULFIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HYDROQUINONE p-Dihydroxybenzene 1,4-Dihydroxybenzene	4	Irritating but not corrosive. Human poisonings have been reported from a mixture of hydroquinone and metol. Systemic actions like phenol, but in addition tremors and convulsions are prominent, plus an occasional severe hemolytic anemia (subsequent to methemoglobinemia?). Fatal human doses have ranged from 5 to 12 grams, but 300 to 500 mg. have been ingested daily for 3 to 5 months without ill-effects. Lesions of skin (especially depigmentation) and of eyes are described in man, but these effects may have been due to local contact with quinone. (See also: PHENOL and ANILINE, Reference Congeners in Section III.)
HYDROXYBENZENE Phenol	4	(See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
2-HYDROXY-2,2-BIS (4-CHLOROPHENYL) ETHYL ACETATE Chlorobenzilate	3	A relatively new acaricide. Low toxicity in mice and rats. Feeding tests indicate only a slight tendency to accumulate in body. Toxic actions are probably like those of DDT. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
7-HYDROXYCOUMARIN Umbelliferone		In sun-screen lotions and creams. No toxicity data located.
2-HYDROXYDIPHENYL o-Phenyl phenol (and its salts)	3	Not absorbed through skin. An oil solution (5%) is well tolerated on human skin, but aqueous solutions of the sodium salt are irritating in concentrations above 0.5%. In rats ingestion causes death from central nervous depression, as does phenol. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HYDROXYLAMINE and its salts	4	Said to be decomposed in the body to nitrite and ammonia. Systemic poisoning characterized by cyanosis, methemoglobinemia, convulsions, and coma. Locally a severe skin irritant and sensitizer. (See also: NITRITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HYDROXYMERCURI-CHLOROPHENOLS 2-Chloro-4-(hydroxymercuri) phenol (chiefly)	5	Semesan contains 20% mercury, equivalent to 30% mixed hydroxy mercurichlorophenols, plus diluents which promote water solubility. Less corrosive than mercuric chloride but the systemic toxicity is probably almost as great. Toxic by all portals. Non-volatile and insoluble in water, but soluble in alkali. Oil facilitates absorption from the bowel. Used in agriculture as a fungicide for treating seeds and turf diseases. Strongly irritating to the skin but not a vesicant. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HYDROXYMERCURI-CRESOL e.g., One of the components in some Semesan products.	5	Similar to and often mixed with hydroxymercurichlorophenol. See latter. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HYDROXYMERCURI-NITROPHENOL e.g., Semesan Bel is 10% mercury, chiefly in the form of this compound.	5	Similar to and often mixed with hydroxymercurichlorophenol. See latter. Aqueous solutions of the sodium salt have been used in medicine as a disinfectant under the name Mercurophen. Nitromersol (Metaphen) is a closely related medicinal germicide. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
HYDROXYPHENYL-MERCURICHLORIDE Phenol mercuric chloride	5	Contains 61% mercury. Readily soluble in water. Dilute solutions have been used in medicine as a germicide and fungicide. Less corrosive than mercuric chloride but the systemic toxicity is probably almost as great. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE Oxyquinoline Oxine Often used as water soluble salts like the sulfate, citrate, tartrate, or benzoate	3(?)	For the treatment of dysentery, men have received oral doses of 3 gm. in solution, four times daily, without apparent ill-effect. Rabbits tolerate single doses of 3.7 gm./kg. (as the sulfate, mixed with potassium sulfate). Various halogenated derivatives used in treating amebiasis are also comparatively benign (they may cause diarrhea and rarely liver injury). When injected in animals, however, hydroxyquinoline is distinctly toxic and causes marked stimulation of the central nervous system.
HYOSCINE Scopolamine	6	Commonly stated to be more toxic than atropine, but with either drug fatalities are rare. Idiosyncrasies, however, are definitely more common with hyoscine. Clinical doses of hyoscine commonly induce drowsiness or sleep, but large overdosages may produce excitement and psychotic behavior (like atropine). The hyoscine psychosis is followed by more prominent and prolonged central nervous depression. Peripheral actions mimic those of atropine. (See also: ATROPINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HYOSCYAMINE l-Hyoscyamine Daturine	6	The same toxicity to the central nervous system as atropine (equal parts of d-and l-hyoscyamine), but the l-isomer is at least twice as potent as a peripheral blocking agent. (See also: ATROPINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HYOSCYAMUS Henbane (from leaves and seeds of Hyoscyamine niger)	3	Dried leaves contain about 0.04% hyoscyamine alkaloids (hyoscine, hyoscyamine, etc.) (See also: ATROPINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HYPOCHLORITE SALTS e.g., Sodium, calcium magnesium, etc.		(See also: HYPOCHLORITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HYPOSULFITE SALTS Thiosulfates e.g., Sodium, potassium	3(?)	Remarkably inert in vivo, except for osmotic disturbances. Poorly absorbed from the alimentary tract and so acts as an osmotic cathartic. In the treatment of cyanide poisoning, 12.5 gm. of highly purified sodium thiosulfate has been injected i.v. without ill-effects.
ICHTHAMMOL Ichthyol Ammonium ichthosulfonate	3(?)	Obtained by sulfonating the distillate of certain bituminous schists and neutralizing with ammonia. Contains about 10% sulfur as alkyl derivatives, notably sulfides and mercaptans (half the sulfur), sulfones, and sulfonates. A feeble skin irritant and antiseptic. Formerly prescribed by mouth (200 mg.) as an expectorant. Large doses cause gastrointestinal irritation and diarrhea. No systemic effects are recognized.
ICHTHYOL Ichthammol Ammonium ichthosulfonate	3(?)	See Ichthammol above.
IGEPAL Igepals-CO are nonyl derivatives Igepals-CA are isooctyl derivatives Igepals-DM are higher alkyl derivatives	2	The trademarked name (some formerly called Antarox) for various condensations of ethylene oxide and nonylphenol (or isooctylphenol), described as polyoxyethylated nonylphenol or nonyl phenoxy polyoxyethylene ethanol. They are non-ionic surfactants used as wetting and emulsifying agents. Even at full-strength, they are not irritants or sensitizing agents on human skin. Animal tests place these compounds near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3. The only gross lesion described in fatally poisoned rats was gastric hyperemia.
IGEPON e.g., Igepon AP, AC, T, TK, TN, CN	2 and 3	Trademarked name for various synthetic surfactants formed by condensing a fatty acid with an organic sulfonate, usually sodium methyl taurine or sodium isethionate. These products are anionic surfactants, used as wetting and dispersing agents in detergents (etc). In solution some are quite alkaline, which may explain why they may produce skin irritation in concentrations of 1 to 10% (in contrast to Igepals above).
IMPERIAL GREEN Copper acetoarsenite	5	A substance of complex composition, having an arsenic trioxide equivalent of about 59%. Used as an insecticide, a wood preservative, and a paint pigment. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
INDALONE Butopyronoxyl Butyl mesityl oxide (oxalate)	2	May be mildly irritating to the skin on repeated applications. Mild focal necrosis in liver and kidneys of rabbits after repeated cutaneous exposures (90 days). No human poisonings are known.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
INERT INGREDIENTS		Ingredients labelled "inert" by the manufacturer are not necessarily inert from the viewpoint of the toxicologist and physician. For example, in many agricultural sprays the chief toxic ingredient is often the "inert" vehicle, which is usually kerosene or one of the petroleum oils. Dusts and powders often consist in large measure of such "inert ingredients" as hydrated lime, calcium carbonate, gypsum, calcium phosphate, magnesium carbonate, bentonite, silica, diatomaceous earth, Fuller's earth, kaolin, walnut shell powder, redwood bark dust, and talc. Some of the liquid fumigants used in agriculture contain carbon tetrachloride as the "inert" solvent.
IODINE	5	Clinical estimates place iodine near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. (See also: IODINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
IODIDE SALTS e.g., Sodium, potassium	3(?)	Iodide salts do not share the corrosive actions of free iodine, and no human fatalities are known after single oral doses of the common salts. Ten grams of NaI have been given slowly by the intravenous route without ill-effects. The usual manifestations of "iodism" are salivation, coryza, sneezing, conjunctivitis, headache, laryngitis, bronchitis, stomatitis, parotitis, and various skin rashes. Except for terminating the exposure, treatment is rarely required.
IODOFORM Tri-iodomethane	4	Best described as lying near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. Poisoning is often due to absorption through wounds when iodoform dressings are used (no more than 2 gm. iodoform should be so used). May cause dermatitis. Systemic effects include vomiting and all degrees of cerebral depression or excitation. A very rapid pulse is characteristic, with or without a slight fever. No useful antidote is recognized.
IPC Isopropyl-N-phenylcarbamate	3	Herbicide of low toxicity in laboratory animals. The human hazard is not well defined.
IRON SALTS Ferrous and ferric	3	In large doses soluble iron salts are corrosive irritants. (See also: FERROUS SULFATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL 3-Methyl-1-butanol Fermentation amyl alcohol	4	Believed to lie near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: ALCOHOLS, HIGHER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ISOAMYL SALICYLATE	4	Used in perfumery and soaps for its pleasant odor. The toxicity rating here is inferred from that of methyl salicylate. See methyl salicylate in this index. (See also: SALICYLATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ISOBORNYL THIOCYANOACETATE Thanite	3	Animal studies place this compound near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: ALIPHATIC THIOCYANATES, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL Fermentation butyl alcohol Isopropyl carbinol	3	Acute toxicity about three times that of ethyl alcohol. More irritating than ethyl but less so than amyl. (See also: ALCOHOLS, HIGHER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ISODRIN Hexachloro- hexahydro-endo, endo-dimethanonaphthalene	5	Related to aldrin, but at least twice as toxic in laboratory rodents. (See also: DIELDRIN, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ISOLAN		Consult Addendum on p. 104.
ISOOCTYL DERIVATIVES		See corresponding "alkyl" derivative in this index. Probably approximately as toxic as the corresponding octyl derivatives.
ISOPESTOX Bis(isopropylamido)-fluorophosphate	4	An insecticide and acetylcholinesterase inhibitor, like parathion. After the acute phases of the poisoning, degenerative lesions may become apparent in the central and peripheral nervous systems. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ISOPROPYLACETONE Methyl isobutyl ketone 4-Methyl-2-pentanone	3(?)	Used as a solvent for cellulose lacquer. Similar to methyl ethyl ketone but probably more toxic. Gastroenteritis is expected to be the dominant symptom after ingestion, but central nervous depression may occur.
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL 2-Propanol Petrohol	3	(See also: ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ISOPROPYL CRESOL Carvacrol 2-Hydroxy-p-cymene	4	An isomer of thymol. Somewhat more toxic than thymol, at least in cats and rabbits. Same symptoms and treatment as phenol. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
ISOPROPYL DERIVATIVES (Other than those listed here)		See corresponding "alkyl" derivative in the index. An exception is: **1-isopropyl-3-methylpyrazolyl-(5)-dimethylcarbamate, which is described in the addendum on p. 104.**
ISOPROPYLMETHYL-PYRIMIDYL DIETHYL THIOPHOSPHATE Diazinone	4	Relatively new. Less toxic than most organic phosphate insecticides (oral mean lethal dose in rats is 100 to 150 mg./kg.) but a potent cholinesterase inhibitor. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ISOPROPYL-N-(3-CHLOROPHENYL) CARBAMATE Chloro-IPC	3	See isopropyl-N-phenylcarbamate below, which it closely resembles.
ISOPROPYL-N-PHENYLCARBAMATE IPC	3	Herbicide of moderately low lethality in laboratory animals. Human hazard is not well defined.
JIMSON WEED Stramonium Thorn apple Jamestown weed Dried leaves and flowering tops of Datura stramonium L.	4	Contains 0.25 to 0.45% alkaloids of the atropine-type (principally hyoscyamine). Pharmacologically and toxicologically equivalent to belladonna leaf. (See also: ATROPINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
JAVELLE WATER Solution of chlorinated potash	3(?)	When freshly prepared it contains about 2.5% active chlorine and is therefore about half as concentrated as the official N.F. solution of sodium hypochlorite. (See also: HYPOCHLORITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
KAOLIN Hydrated aluminum silicate	1	Given by mouth in doses of 100 gm. several times a day as an absorbent for intestinal disorders. Inert except for the dangers of obstruction, perforation, and granuloma formation. Cholera patients have been fed 600 gm. of kaolin (plus water) over a 12-hour period without ill-effects. Mice have been successfully fed diets containing 80% kaolin.
KARMEX W HERBICIDE CMU 3-(p-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea	3	No skin irritation described. Repeated doses in rats produce anemia. Methemoglobinemia may occur.
KEROSENE OR KEROSINE Coal oil	3	Prepared by the fractional distillation of petroleum (boiling point range is about 175 to 275 or 325°C). Consists chiefly of C_{10}-C_{16} hydrocarbons of the methane series, together with a small fraction of aromatic compounds (xylenes etc.) and of saturated rings (naphthenes). (See also: KEROSENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
LABARRAQUE'S SOLUTION Sodium hypochlorite	3(?)	An aqueous solution: 4 to 6% sodium hypochlorite, 4% sodium chloride, and 0.1 to 1.5% sodium hydroxide or carbonate. The lye contributes to the corrosive action when swallowed. A solution of approximately half the above strength is also described as "Labarraque's solution." (See also: HYPOCHLORITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
LANATOSIDE(S) Digilanids Glycosides from the leaves of Digitalis lanata, called lanatosides or digilanids A,B, and C	6	Lanatoside C is more often used as a cardiotonic drug than A or B. It has all the therapeutic and toxic actions of digitalis leaf. Its actions are less persistent than those of digitoxin but more prolonged than those of strophanthin. A "digitalizing dose" of lanatoside C is 5 to 10 mg. orally (of which about one-tenth is absorbed); the daily maintenance dose is 0.25 to 1.0 mg. The acute lethal dose by mouth is probably 5 to 10 times that of digitoxin; in an average adult this means 15 to 50 mg. of lanatoside C or somewhat less of the usual lanatoside mixture (Digilanid). (See also: DIGITALIS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
LANOLIN Wool fat, hydrous (25 to 30% water) or anhydrous	1	Contains cholesterol esters of higher fatty acids and other higher alcohols (ceryl). Not absorbed from the alimentary tract.
LARKSPUR ALKALOIDS Delphinium. Crude alkaloids are usually prepared from the seed (or roots)		May be absorbed through skin when in solution, especially if skin is broken. Used since antiquity to treat body lice (ointment or fluidextract). As a poison it resembles aconite. Ingestion produces tingling or burning pain, nausea, vomiting, salivation, bradycardia, hypotension, collapse, incontinence of urine and feces, coma, and death. Treat symptomatically. Atropine may help.
LASSAR'S PASTE A mixture of zinc oxide (1 part), starch (1 part), and petrolatum (2 parts)	2(?)	The ingestion toxicity of zinc oxide is not well established, but probably it is low. If the oxide is appreciably soluble in gastric juice, vomiting and gastritis may be anticipated.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
LAUDANUM Tincture of opium	4	A 10% solution of opium in alcohol, equivalent to about 1% morphine. Do not confuse with the much weaker Camperated Tincture of Opium. (see Paregoric for the latter). (See also: MORPHINE, in Section III.)
LAURYL ALCOHOL Dodecyl alcohol 1-Dodecanol	2(?)	Thought to have a very low toxicity, but definitive studies were not located. (See also: ALCOHOLS, HIGHERS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
LAURYL OR LAUROYL DERIVATIVES (Other than listed here)		See corresponding "alkyl" derivative in this index.
LAURYL ISOQUINOLINIUM BROMIDE e.g., Isothan Q-15	4	A cationic surfactant which has a slightly greater acute toxicity in rats than benzalkonium chloride. No skin irritation or sensitization at use concentrations of 0.1% and lower. Used as in agricultural fungicide. (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
LAURYL THIOCYANATE Lauryl rhodanate Dodecyl thiocyanate	4(?)	Low toxicity in animals, but a human fatality has resulted from ingestion of a mixture of lauryl thiocyanate (14 gm.) and Lethane 384 (6 gm.). (See also: ALIPHATIC THIOCYANATES, Reference Congener in Section III.)
LEAD ARSENATE Lead acid arsenate or dibasic lead arsenate is approximately $PbHAsO_4$. "Basic lead arsenate" has an indefinite composition.	5	In a single dose, arsenic is a more powerful poison than lead. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
LEAD ARSENITE	5	More toxic and corrosive than lead arsenate. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
LEAD CHROMATE Chrome yellow Basic lead chromate is known as chrome red.	4	Insoluble in water and dilute acid but appreciably soluble in gastric juice. Said to have a distinctly higher acute toxicity than most lead salts, presumably because the acute reaction is largely that of chromate poisoning (see chromic acid). Signs of chronic lead poisoning, however, may appear days or weeks after the acute reaction. (See also: LEAD, Reference Congener in Section III.)
LEAD SALTS		Most lead compounds lie in toxicity classes 3 or 4. (See also: LEAD, Reference Congener in Section III.)
LETHANE 60 β-Thiocyanoethyl esters of fatty acids	2	(See also: ALIPHATIC THIOCYANATES, Reference Congener in Section III.)
LETHANE 384 β-Butoxy-β^1-thiocyano diethyl ether	4	Can be absorbed through intact skin. (See also: ALIPHATIC THIOCYANATES, Reference Congener in Section III.)
LIGROIN Refined solvent naphtha	3	A petroleum distillate fraction like petroleum ether but with a higher boiling point range (130 to 155° C). Similiar to but of more uniform composition than high-boiling petroleum ether (or tech. benzin). (See also: KEROSENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
LIME, SLAKED AND UNSLAKED		Unslaked lime (quicklime) is calcium oxide (CaO); reacts with water with the evolution of heat, to form calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH)2). This reaction on the skin or in the mouth produces both a thermal and caustic burn. Slaked lime (calcium hydroxide) is a simple alkali; because of low solubility its aqueous solutions are not corrosive. (See also: ALKALI, Reference Congener in Section III.)
LIME SULFUR Calcium polysulfides		An irritant and sensitizing agent. It may decompose into hydrogen sulfide before or after ingestion. Used in agriculture as an insecticide and fungicide. (See also: HYDROGEN SULFIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
LIMONENE Dipentene	3(?)	One of the terpene hydrocarbons found in turpentine. A major constituent in oils of orange, lemon, caraway, dill, bergamot, and pine needle. No toxic reactions have been described other than mild local irritation and skin sensitization, but albuminuria and hematuria are probable if ingested in sufficient quantity. (See also: TURPENTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
LINDANE Gamma isomer of hexachlorocyclohexane ("benzene hexachloride")	4	(See also: BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
LINOLEYL DERIVATIVE		See corresponding "alkyl" derivative in this index.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
LINSEED OIL Flaxseed oil Glycerides of linoleic oleic, stearic, palmitic, and myristic acids	1	A drying oil used in paints, etc. Digestible and nutritious, but it has a disagreeable taste. Large doses (over 1 oz.) are laxative. Boiled linseed oil (e.g., treated with a drier and heated to enhance the oil's ability to react with oxygen and form a hard film) is more dangerous and should never be taken internally, because lead or other toxic elements (e.g., manganese, cobalt) have usually been added.
LITHIUM SALTS	3(?)	Toxic on chronic administration with restricted salt (sodium chloride) diets, but a sodium deficiency was at least partly responsible for the toxic symptoms: drowsiness, weakness, anorexia, nausea, tremors, blurring of vision, coma, and death. A gastroenteritis is described in animals. Acute poisoning in man is reported after 4 doses of 2 gm. each of lithium chloride, causing weakness, prostration, vertigo, tinnitus.
LITHOPONE Mixture of zinc sulfide, barium sulfate, and zinc oxide	3(?)	If gastric acidity is high, hydrogen sulfide may be formed. (See also: HYDROGEN SULFIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.).
LOBELINE (And its salts) The chief alkaloidal constituent of the herb Lobelia inflata	5(?)	An emetic and expectorant. As with nicotine, central nervous stimulation is followed by severe depression. (See also: NICOTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
LYE Any strong alkali, usually sodium or potassium hydroxide or carbonate		A corrosive poison. (See also: ALKALI, Reference Congener in Section III.)
LYSOL Lysol Brand Disinfectant, a registered trade name for a popular germicide	2	According to the manufacturer the current product consists of 7% ethyl alcohol, less than 2% cresylic acid, and unspecified concentrations of o-hydroxydiphenyl and soap. Four ounces of full-strength Lysol have been swallowed by a man without serious ill-effects, and the estimated lethal dose is over a pint. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
MAGNESIUM SALTS e.g., Chloride, citrate, hydroxide, oxide, phosphate, sulfate, carbonate	3(?)	Generally magnesium salts are so slowly absorbed that oral administration causes nothing more than purging. If evacuation fails to occur (bowel obstruction or atony), mucosal irritation and absorption occur. Systemically Mg^{++} produces central nervous depression, abolition of reflexes, and death from respiratory paralysis. Intravenous calcium chloride (10 to 20 cc. of 5% solution, diluted if desirable with isotonic saline) counteracts these toxic actions of magnesium. Also physostigmine 0.5 to 1.0 mg. subcutaneously. Use artificial respiration (See Section IV).
MALATHION O,O-Dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercapto succinate Malathon	4	The only organic phosphate insecticide approved (1955) for household use. Relatively low mammalian toxicity (on the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4) and low anti-cholinesterase potency, but experimental poisonings resemble parathion. Small but significant percutaneous toxicity in rabbits. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
MALEIC HYDRAZIDE 1,2-Dihydropyridazine-3,6-dione and its salts (sodium and diethanolamine) MH	3	A growth inhibitor of plants. In animals it causes tremors and muscle spasms. No effect on the skin, except possible sensitization.
MANGANESE SALTS (Inorg.) Manganous and Manganic e.g., Manganese sulfate	3(?)	Because manganese salts are poorly absorbed from the alimentary tract, acute systemic intoxication does not occur after ingestion. (Acute reactions after permanganate are due to local tissue injury from intense oxidation). Systemic poisoning, however, may occur from chronic ingestion or inhalation. As seen after industrial exposures to dusts, nervous symptoms predominate: mask-like facial expression, spastic gait, tremors, slurred speech, fatigability, and insomnia. Treated with scopolamine and amphetamine. Because calcium blood levels are often depressed, large doses of calcium salts are given by mouth.
MANGANESE ETHYLENE BIS-DITHIOCARBAMATE Maneb Manzate	3	Some irritation to skin, nose, and throat. In animal tests its oral toxicity places it near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3.
MCP or MCPA Methyl chlorophenoxy acetic acid	3	Slightly less toxic than 2,4-D. (See also: 2,4-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
MENTHOL Hexahydrothymol 3-p-Menthanol	4	Obtained principally from oil of peppermint (about 50% menthol). Ingestion causes severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, vertigo, ataxia, drowsiness, and coma. (See also: TURPENTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
MERCURIC CHLORIDE Bichloride of mercury	5	Very dangerous by all portals. Act fast! (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
MERCUROUS CHLORIDE Calomel	5	Rarely causes systemic mercury poisoning. An irritant cathartic or purgative when ingested. If retained, 30 to 40 mg./kg. may be fatal. Rarely "calomel sickness" appears after a latency of about one week; it is a benign reaction characterized by fever and rash (scarlatinal or urticarial). (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
MERCURY COMPOUNDS Organic and inorganic		In general, toxicity depends upon release of the mercuric ion. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
MERCURY OXYCYANIDE The commercial salt is often a mixture of the oxycyanide (1/3) and the cyanide (2/3), to reduce danger of explosion.	5	Symptoms both of mercury and of cyanide poisoning have been described, but at least in dogs the mercury effects have proved more important. It is probable that in man cyanide poisoning appears first, especially if the free gastric acidity is high (stomach empty of food). (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
MERPHENYL COMPOUNDS		See corresponding phenylmercuric compound in this index.
MESITYL OXIDE Iso-butenyl ketone Isopropylidenacetone		Inhaled vapor causes progressive, generalized central nervous depression. The vapor is also a moderately strong irritant to conjunctivae and mucous membranes.
METALDEHYDE m-Acetaldehyde Metacetaldehyde "Meta"	4	Probably lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. Used to kill snails and as a dry fuel. After a time lag of 1 to 3 hours, ingestion is followed by severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, a marked rise in body temperature, convulsions, and coma. If death is delayed, renal tubular injury and liver necrosis may appear. Only symptomatic and supportive measures are available.
METAL FUMES		Under intense heat some metals (notably zinc, copper, cadmium, lead, mercury, tin, nickel) may volatilize and burn to finely divided air-borne particles of metal oxide. Inhalation of freshly-formed fumes may produce an influenzal-like illness called "metal fume fever" (also "brass founders' ague," etc.). Signs and symptoms include chills, fever, malaise, generalized aches, dry cough, and sometimes nausea and vomiting. Typically the disease has an acute onset and short duration; permanent damage is rare. Zinc is most commonly responsible and is probably the most benign; fumes of cadmium, lead, and mercury may cause significant systemic poisoning. Treatment is usually symptomatic, although in some cases BAL may be useful (See cadmium, in Section III).
METALLIC SULFIDES Especially alkaline sulfides (sodium, potassium, calcium, etc.)	4	If free gastric acidity is high, the ingestion of these salts may result in their decomposition to hydrogen sulfide in the stomach, with subsequent systemic poisoning. In any case the alkaline sulfides are strong local irritants to mucous membrane (and skin). Treatment: gastric lavage, demulcents, saline cathartic, plus measures outlined under hydrogen sulfide. (See also: HYDROGEN SULFIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
METHENAMINE Hexamethylenetetramine	3(?)	Slowly decomposes into formaldehyde, especially in an acid medium (e.g., stomach, urine). A very large oral dose (usual doses are 1 to 2 gm.) causes gastrointestinal irritation (vomiting and pain), albuminuria, gross hematuria, and dysuria, with inflammatory lesions in the renal tubules, renal pelves, and urinary bladder. Repeated use may cause sensitization with urticaria or dermatitis. (See also: FORMALDEHYDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
METHOXYCHLOR Methoxy-DDT 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(p-methoxy-phenyl) ethane	3	Lower toxicity than DDT. Estimated to be one-tenth as toxic in man by ingestion, but this difference may not hold in respiratory exposures to vapor. In animals central nervous depression is more prominent than excitation, and poisonings are slower in onset and longer in duration than after DDT. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
METHOXYETHYL-MERCURIACETATE	5	One of several organic mercury compounds used in agriculture as fungicides and seed protectants. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
METHYL ABIETATE Abalyn		Probably low toxicity. See abietic acid in this index.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
METHYL ALCOHOL Methanol Wood alcohol	3	(See also: METHYL ALCOHOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
p-METHYLAMINO-PHENOL SULFATE (OR HYDROCHLORIDE) e.g., Photol Metol	4	Photographic developer, sometimes used in hair dyes. Effects from ingestion by humans are not well established. Deaths from 5 to 15 gm. of mixed metol and hydroquinone, with symptoms like phenol and aniline poisonings. Question of hemolytic anemia is not clear because of possible confusion with phenolic pigments. (See also: PHENOL and ANILINE, Reference Congeners in Section III.)
METHYLATED NAPHTHALENE	3(?)	Presumably less toxic than naphthalene. The only untoward effects reported in man are skin irritation and skin photosensitization. (See also: NAPHTHALENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
METHYL BROMIDE Monobromomethane	4	(See also: METHYL BROMIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
METHYL CELLOSOLVE Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether	3	About the same toxicity as the ethyl analogue (=Cellosolve). Consult "Cellosolves" in this index for a brief comparison with ethylene glycol. (See also: EHTYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
METHYL CELLOSOLVE ACETATE Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	3	Slightly less toxic (in animals) than the ether itself. The ester is apparently saponified in vivo, but the ether linkage is stable. About twice as toxic as ethylene glycol but toxic effects are similar. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
METHYL CELLULOSE e.g., Methocel	1	Biologically inert aside from mechanical actions. Not absorbed from the bowel. Used as an emulsifying agent, protective colloid, and bulk cathartic.
METHYL CHLORIDE Monochloromethane		A vapor of moderately high toxicity. Rapidly hydrolyzed to hydrochloric acid and methyl alcohol. Signs and symptoms are typical of the latter. Central nervous effects may be irreversible. Persistent post-recovery symptoms include headache, nervousness, insomnia, and intention tremor. (See also: METHYL ALCOHOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
METHYL CHLORO-PHENOXY ACETIC ACID 2-Methyl-4-chloro-phenoxyacetic acid MCP	3	Slightly less toxic than 2,4-D. (See also: 2,4-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
METHYLCYCLOHEXANE Hexahydrotoluene Cyclohexylmethane	3(?)	Vapor causes brief central nervous depression like cyclohexane. Oral dose in rabbits causes only mild lethargy, severe diarrhea, and circulatory collapse. Vascular and degenerative lesions are seen in kidney and liver. Perhaps slightly more toxic than cyclohexane by mouth. No systemic poisonings reported in man.
METHYLENE CHLORIDE Dichloromethane	3	One of the least toxic chlorinated hydrocarbons, but it may produce central nervous depression. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
2,2'-METHYLENE-BIS(4-CHLOROPHENOL) Bis(5-chloro-2-hydroxy-phenyl) methane Dichlorophene	3	Moderately low ingestion toxicity in dogs and guinea pigs. A concentration of 1% is not irritating to human skin (occasional irritation at 4%). (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
2'-METHYLENE BIS (3,4,6-TRICHLORO-PHENOL) Hexachlorophene G-11	3	Used in concentrations of 1 to 2% as a disinfectant in several liquid and solid soap products. Not irritating to the skin, but sensitization has been reported. Systemic effects presumably resemble those of phenol. No poisonings known in man. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
METHYL ETHYL KETONE 2-Butanone	3	Similar to but more irritating than acetone. Vapor is irritating to mucous membranes and conjunctiva. Central nerve depression in experimental animals, but irritating odor ordinarily prevents significant clinical exposures. No serious poisonings reported in man, except for dermatitis.
METHYL FORMATE	3(?)	Vapor produces irritation of mucous membranes and central nervous depression. More toxic than methyl acetate. Symptoms resemble methyl alcohol poisoning. (See also: METHYL ALCOHOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE Isopropylacetone	3(?)	Used as a solvent for cellulose lacquer. Similar to methyl ethyl ketone but probably more toxic. Gastroenteritis is expected to be the dominant disorder after ingestion, but central nervous depression may occur.
METHYL p-HYDROXY-BENZOATE Methyl parasept Methylparaben		Not toxic in the small amounts found in most commercial products (0.05 to 0.2%), where it serves as a preservative and antiseptic. Said to be less toxic than salicylic acid and its derivatives.
METHYLMERCURIC DICYANODIAMINE (or -CYANOGUANIDINE) Cyano (methylmercuri) guanidine	5	Perhaps slightly less toxic than other organic mercury compounds commonly used in agriculture. Because of its lower vapor pressure, less hazardous than others by inhalation. By the intraperitoneal route in mice, acute toxicity is half that of mercuric bichloride. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
METHYL PARATHION Dimethyl parathion Dimethyl-O-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate	5	Slightly less toxic to rats than parathion but a much less potent cholinesterase inhibitor. Used principally in combination with parathion. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
METHYL PHENOL Cresol Hydroxytoluene Three isomers (o-, m-, p-) are usually present as a mixture.	4	About the same toxicity and toxic actions as phenol. Meta isomer is less toxic than phenol but ortho and para derivatives are more so. The mixed isomers may be slightly more corrosive than phenol, but systemic effects are perhaps a little milder because of slower absorption. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
-METHYL-1-PHENYL-PYRAZOLYL-(5)-DIMETHYLCARBAMATE Pyrolan	5	A relatively new insecticide. In laboratory rodents it lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. Toxic signs and symptoms are not described but presumably resemble those of parathion poisoning, since Pyrolan is a reversible inhibitor of the enzyme cholinesterase and is related to neostigmine. No clinical data. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
METHYLROSANILINE CHLORIDE Gentian violet	4(?)	Used medicinally as an intestinal anthelmintic. Ingestion causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain, sometimes even in therapeutic doses (0.06 gm. t.i.d.). Systemic toxicity is not well defined, but kidney and liver diseases are traditional contraindications to this drug. No severe poisonings have been reported in man.
METHYL SALICYLATE Oil of wintergreen Sweet birch oil Gaultheria oil Betula oil	4	A strong irritant to skin and mucous membranes. Used externally as a counter-irritant. May be absorbed rapidly through intact skin. Bowel absorption is somewhat erratic, and gastric lavage may be beneficial even several hours after ingestion. Absorbed at least in part as the intact ester and small amounts are even excreted as such by the kidneys, but the compound is largely hydrolyzed. Typical systemic effects of salicylate and not of methyl alcohol, but probably more toxic than sodium salicylate. (See also: SALICYLATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
METOL p-Methylaminophenol sulfate	4	Photographic developer, sometimes used in hair dyes. Effects from ingestion by humans are not well established. Deaths from 5 to 15 gm. of mixed metol and hydroquinone, with symptoms like phenol and like aniline poisonings. Question of hemolytic anemia is not clear because of possible confusion with phenolic pigments. (See also: PHENOL and ANILINE, Reference Congeners in Section III.)
MGK N-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide	3	Insecticide synergist of low toxicity. Not irritating to human skin. In animal tests it has produced hyperexcitability followed by central nervous depression. Treat symptomatically.
MINERAL SPIRITS One of the petroleum naphtha fractions, like Stoddard solvent	3	A petroleum "cut" distilling between approx. 150 and 200° C., consisting chiefly of C_8 to C_{12} aliphatic hydrocarbons. Widely employed as a paint thinner, metal cleaner, etc. (See also: KEROSENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
MIRBANE, ESSENCE OF OR OIL OF Nitrobenzene	5	Toxic by all routes including skin absorption. Mean lethal dose by mouth probably lies between 1 and 5 gm. Systemic effects may be delayed a few hours. Poisoning closely resembles that due to aniline. Ethyl alcohol aggravates intoxication. Because of bitter almond odor, cyanide poisoning may be suspected, but cyanide acts much faster. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
MONO-		If the compound is not listed here, omit the prefix and try again.
MONOACETIN Acetin Glyceryl monoacetate (usually contaminated with glycerine)	1	Largely (but not completely) hydrolyzed in bowel to glycerine and acetic acid. May produce a systemic acidosis. Subcutaneous and intramuscular injections in laboratory animals (including monkeys) are followed by vasodilatation, central nervous depression, and death from respiratory failure (mean lethal intramuscular dose 1 to 5 gm./kg.).
MONOBUTYL BIPHENYL SODIUM MONOSULFONATE Aresket	3	An anionic surface-active agent used in insecticide sprays. One of the general category of alkyl aryl sodium sulfonates. See latter in this index.
MONOBUTYL PHENYL PHENOL SODIUM MONOSULFONATE Areskap	3	An anionic surface-active agent used in insecticide sprays, embalming fluids, etc. One of the general category of alkyl aryl sodium sulfonates. See latter in this index.
MONOCHLORODIFLUORO-METHANE Freon 22		A gas of low toxicity, but very high concentrations are not entirely inert. Possible lung injury. See also Freons in this index.
MONOCHLOROMETHANE Methyl chloride		A vapor of moderately high toxicity. Rapidly hydrolyzed to hydrochloric acid and methyl alcohol. Signs and symptoms are typical of the latter. Central nervous effects may be irreversible. Persistent post-recovery symptoms include headache, nervousness, insomnia, and intention tremor. (See also: METHYL ALCOHOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
MONOFLUOROACETATE SALTS e.g., Sodium fluoro-acetate	6	A delayed convulsant. Actions unlike those of fluorides. (See also: FLUOROACETATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
MONOMETHYL-PARA-AMINOPHENOL SULFATE p-Methylaminophenol sulfate Photol Metol	4	A photographic developer; sometimes used in hair dyes. Effects from ingestion by humans are not well established. Deaths from 5 to 15 gm. of mixed metol and hydroquinone, with symptoms like phenol and aniline poisonings. Question of hemolytic anemia is not clear because of possible confusion with phenolic pigments. (See also: PHENOL and ANILINE, Reference Congeners in Section III.)
MONSEL'S SALT Ferric subsulfate Basic ferric sulfate Approx. formula: $Fe_4(SO_4)_5(OH)_2 \cdot H_2O$	3	Monsel's solution is a nearly saturated aqueous solution of this salt; it is prepared by mixing and boiling ferrous sulfate with sulfuric and nitric acids. This solution, which contains 20 to 22% iron, is used externally as a styptic. (See also: FERROUS SULFATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
MORPHINE Morphia Morphium	5	(See also: MORPHINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
MORPHOLINE Tetrahydro-1, 4, 2H-oxazine Diethylenimide oxide	4	A secondary amine used as a corrosion inhibitor, as an antioxidant, and, in the form of salts, as an emulsifying agent. Strongly alkaline. Liquid and vapor are irritating to skin and mucous membranes. In rats pulmonary edema, liver necrosis, and renal tubular degeneration, but only at vapor concs. which are intensely irritating. Moderately high percutaneous toxicity in rabbits. On the skin the liquid may produce necrosis.
MURIATIC ACID Hydrochloric acid An aqueous solution of hydrogen chloride gas, usually marketed in concentrations of about 38, 32, and 10%		(See also: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
MUSCARINE A derivative of choline and the active toxic principle of the poisonous fly mushroom Amanita muscaria		Toxic actions resemble those of pilocarpine, physostigmine, arecoline, and parathion. (See also: AMANITA TOXINS, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
MUSHROOMS, POISONOUS	3 or 4	In the U. S. A. most deaths are due to the ingestion of 3 species: Amanita phalloides, A. verna, and A. virosa. (See also: AMANITA TOXINS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
MYRISTYL ALCOHOL Tetradecyl alcohol	2(?)	Thought to have a very low toxicity, but definitive studies have not been located. (See also: ALCOHOLS, HIGHER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
MYRISTYL DERIVATIVE (Other than listed here)		See corresponding "alkyl" derivative in this index.
NABAM Disodium ethylene-bis-dithiocarbamate	3	Central nervous depression in animals. Oils increase absorption and toxicity. Mild skin irritation. Alcohol is best avoided after exposures to nabam because some dithiocarbamates are known to induce acetaldehyde poisoning when ethyl alcohol is metabolized (as does Antabuse). For the alcohol-Antabuse reaction, see Disulfiram in Section III.
NAPHTHA Petroleum naphtha	3	A low-boiling fraction obtained from the distillation of petroleum, consisting chiefly of aliphatic hydrocarbons of the methane series, like kerosene. Note: solvent naphtha or aromatic solvent naphtha is an entirely different product, obtained from coal tar and consisting of xylenes and related compounds (see xylene, Sec. III). (See also: KEROSENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
NAPHTHALENE Naphthene	4	(See also: NAPHTHALENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
NAPHTHALENE ACETIC ACID 1-Naphthalene acetic acid Alpha-naphthalene acetic acid (and its esters, e.g., methyl)	3	A synthetic plant hormone. In animals it produces gastroenteritis and central nervous depression. Slight to moderate irritation of rabbit skin after prolonged contact (not so the methyl ester). The dust may cause nasal irritation.
NAPHTHALENES, CHLORINATED e.g., Halowax		Acneform rash and liver necrosis from exposure to vapor. Ingestion toxicity is not known, but presumably it increases with the degree of chlorination. The principal cause of hyperkeratosis in cattle. Less toxic than chlorinated diphenyls.
NAPHTHENES Sometimes used as a synonym of naphthalene but not usually in industry or commerce.		In petroleum industry "naphthenes" mean saturated (or nearly saturated) cyclic hydrocarbons—like methyl-substituted cyclohexanes, etc. Small quantities are found in most of the aliphatic petroleum fractions (like kerosene) but much more is present in aromatic fractions (like crude xylol). Because they are rarely (if ever) prepared free from benzene, etc., the toxicity of petroleum naphthenes is unknown, but cycloparaffins, in general, are central nervous depressants.
β-NAPHTHOL Beta-naphthol β-Hydroxynaphthalene	4	Produces crampy abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and sometimes convulsions. Intestinal or percutaneous absorption may lead to a severe nephritis, liver injury, or an acute hemolytic anemia. Lens opacities and retinal changes have been described. Alpha isomer is said to be even more toxic. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
N-1-NAPHTHYL PHTHAMIC ACID AND SODIUM SALT Alanap-1 The sodium salt is available in solution (Alanap-3)	3	A herbicide of low acute toxicity in rats. The free acid (Alanap-1) is particularly benign when ingested (toxicity rating 2). No skin irritation described in man or animals.
N-1-NAPHTHYL PHTHALIMIDE Alanap-2		An experimental herbicide. No toxicity data were located.
NAPHTHENIC ACIDS		In commerce this is the name of acidic petroleum fractions, consisting of cyclic carboxylic acids extractable from kerosene and oil. Cyclopentane carboxylic acid and cyclohexane carboxylic acid are included but most of the molecules are larger (e.g., methyl derivatives and multiple saturated rings). No specific toxicity information is available despite long and widespread use. Crude acids have unpleasant odors but not if purified. Cycloparaffins (like cyclopentanes and cyclohexanes) are central nervous depressants, and the potency is greater the higher the molecular weight. Perhaps the same is true of the naphthenic acids.
1-(1-NAPHTHYL)-2-THIOUREA Antu	3(?)	(See also: ANTU, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
NEATSFOOT OIL Prepared by boiling ox feet, yielding the glycerides of oleic and palmitic acids	1	Used as a lubricant and to waterproof and soften leather. Consists of tasteless and digestible fats which are found in normal diets.
NEONICOTINE Anabasine 3-(2-Piperidyl) pyridine	6	Toxic actions are like nicotine, but toxicity is about one-third to one-fifth that of nicotine. Cheaper than the latter as an insecticide. (See also: NICOTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
NEOTRAN A wettable powder with 40% bis (parachlorophenoxy) methane	2	A miticide of very low toxicity in laboratory mammals. Only slight percutaneous absorption and no skin irritation. It has produced liver pathology in laboratory animals. No human poisonings are known. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
NICKEL SALTS	4(?)	Partly because of local astringent and irritant actions, nickel salts act as emetics when swallowed (but also by other routes). As with other irritant-emetics, the lethal dose is presumed to vary widely. Absorption from the bowel is poor and systemic poisoning is rare. Systemic effects include capillary damage (especially in brain and adrenals), renal injury, myocardial weakness, and central nervous depression. Pulmonary effects are predominant after a respiratory exposure to gaseous nickel carbonyl. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
NICOTINE (And its Salts) 1-Methyl-2-(3-pyridyl) pyrrolidine	6	The probable lethal dose by ingestion is about 0.6 to 0.9 mg./kg. in man. (See also: NICOTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
NITRATE SALTS e.g., Sodium nitrate	3	Nitrate salts as such are no more toxic than other neutral salts, but if not promptly absorbed, they may be reduced to nitrites by bacteria in the bowel. (See also: NITRITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
NITRIC ACID Aqua fortis Commercial nitric acids contain 68% and 56% HNO_3 in water		(See also: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
NITRILE DERIVATIVES Cyano organic compounds		Many organic nitriles (or cyanides) are decomposed in the body to yield highly toxic cyanide (CN^- or HCN). (See also: CYANIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
NITRITE SALTS e.g., Sodium nitrite	4	Toxicity rating of 4 describes animal studies, but no adequate clinical data were located. (See also: NITRITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
NITROANILINE Nitraniline p-Nitroaniline	5(?)	More toxic than aniline and probably more toxic than nitrobenzene. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
NITROBENZENE Essence of or oil of mirbane	5	Toxic by all routes including skin absorption. Mean lethal dose by mouth probably lies between 1 and 5 gm. Systemic effects may be delayed a few hours. Poisoning closely resembles that due to aniline. Ethyl alcohol aggravates intoxication. Because of bitter almond odor, cyanide poisoning may be suspected, but cyanide acts much faster. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
2-NITRO-1,1-BIS(p-CHLOROPHENYL)-BUTANE OR-PROPANE Dilan	3	Probably lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. Same symptoms and treatment as DDT. Can be absorbed through intact skin but probably not in significant amounts. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
NITROCHLOROBENZENE Usually a mixture of 3 isomeric forms	5(?)	Severe allergic dermatitis frequently after skin contact. Less toxic than dinitrochlorobenzene. Systemic effects are like aniline (methemoglobin) but perhaps cardiac disorders are more severe. Avoid ingestion of ethyl alcohol, which aggravates the intoxication. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
NITROGLYCERINE Nitroglycerol Glyceryl trinitrate	6	A fast-acting and much more potent drug than sodium nitrite (100-fold difference in therapeutic doses); this can be explained only partially by rates of absorption since the fatal intravenous doses in rabbits differ by a factor of at least 2 (expressed as nitrite equivalents). In man more potent when absorbed from the mouth (e.g., sublingual) than when swallowed. Can be absorbed through intact skin. (See also: NITRITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
NITROMETHANE e.g., Nitrocarbol	3	Mildly irritating to skin and mucous membrane. Less toxic than nitropropane See nitropropane in this index.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
ITROPHENIDE Bis(m-nitrophenyl) disulfide m, m'-Dinitrodiphenyl disulfide		An anticoccidial agent used in veterinary medicine. No human poisonings are known, but dogs which were unintentionally fed nitrophenide in cereal developed a non-fatal illness lasting a week and characterized by ataxia, vertigo, nystagmus, mydriasis, and opisthotonus.
-NITROPHENOL Paranitrophenol	4	A fungicide. Poisonings are assumed to resemble both phenol and aniline. (See also: PHENOL and ANILINE, Reference Congeners in Section III.)
ITROPROPANE 2-Nitropropane	3	Tested in rabbits, it lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. Slightly more toxic than nitromethane or nitroethane. Mildly irritating to mucous membranes but not skin. Reactions described in men exposed to vapor include anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and severe occipital headaches. In several species of animals, high vapor concentrations have produced weakness, ataxia, dyspnea, cyanosis, coma and death (with a few terminal convulsions). In cats and probably other species, these symptoms are partially due to methemoglobinemia caused by the metabolic breakdown of nitropropane into nitrite ions (also true of other nitroparaffins). (See also: NITRITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ITROPRUSSIDE SALTS e.g., Sodium nitroprusside Nitroprussiates Nitroferricyanides	4(?)	Decomposes, especially in alkaline medium, to nitrite ion. Ingestion causes a prompt and sustained fall in blood pressure. Cyanide poisoning from this salt has not been demonstrated and probably never occurs. (See also: NITRITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
MRI-448 A mixture of 2 liquids: 2-phenyl cyclohexanol (70%) 2-cyclohexylcyclohexanol 30%	3	An insect repellent for the skin. No clinical data. Symptoms in poisoned animals were not reported, but probably central nervous depression was prominent. Chronic application to rabbit skin (90 days) caused skin necrosis, bone marrow lesions, sometimes adrenal hemorrhage, and perhaps testicular atrophy.
ONYL DERIVATIVE		See corresponding "alkyl" derivative in this index.
ORNICOTINE 2-(3'-Pyridyl) pyrrolidine	6	About one third as toxic as nicotine. (See also: NICOTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
UX VOMICA Dried ripe seeds of Strychnos nux-vomica, containing 1.1 to 1.4% (rarely 2%) strychnine and about an equal amount of brucine	4	The tincture is a 10% solution in 70% alcohol (strychnine conc. 0.12%), and the dried powdered extract is 7 to 7.7% strychnine. (See also: STRYCHNINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OCTACHLOROCAMPHENE Toxaphene	4	Believed to lie near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. (See also: TOXAPHENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OCTACHLOROCYCLO-HEXENONE Oktane is a 40% solution in petroleum oil.		A herbicide and fungicide. The only known toxicity data (from a preliminary screening test) indicate a mean lethal dose of about 100 mg./kg. in mice, when injected daily for 7 successive days.
OCTACHLORODIHYDRO-DICYCLOPENTADIENE Chlordane	4	Probably chlordane is best described as lying on the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: CHLORDANE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OCTACHLORO-4,7-METHANO-TETRA-HYDROINDANE Chlordane	4	See above. (See also: CHLORDANE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OCTADECYL DERIVATIVES		See corresponding "alkyl" derivative in this index.
OCTAMETHYL PYROPHOSPHORAMIDE Schradan	5	A "systemic" insecticide i.e., translocated in sap to all parts of plants. Only slightly less toxic than parathion. Not a cholinesterase inhibitor in vitro, but converted to one by liver. Brain cholinesterase, however, is not inhibited in fatally poisoned animals. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OCTYL ALCOHOL 2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, unless specified as normal (or primary) octyl or caprylic alcohol.	3(?)	No relevant data on clinical toxicity were located. (See also: ALCOHOLS, HIGHER, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
N-OCTYL BICYCLO-HEPTENE DICARBOX-IMIDE Octacide 264 MGK 264	3	A synergist in pyrethrum and rotenone insecticides, slightly more toxic than piperonyl butoxide or n-propyl isome. Not irritating to human skin when applied in full-strength. Systemic effects include central nervous excitation followed by depression. Treat symptomatically.
OCTYL CRESOLS Various isomers (o-, m-, and p-)	3	Low ingestion toxicity in rats (near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3), but necrosis results from cutaneous applications. No clinical data are known. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OCTYL DERIVATIVE (Other than listed here)		See corresponding "alkyl" derivative in this index.
n-OCTYL SULFOXIDE OF ISOSAFROLE Sulfoxide	3	Used as a synergist to increase insecticidal potency of pyrethrins and possibly rotenone. In laboratory animals it has caused tremors and central nervous depression. Even surviving animals may experience prolonged coma.
OIL, LUBRICATING, FUEL, DIESEL, OR PETROLEUM		See petroleum distillate, petroleum oil (refined), or fuel oil in this index.
OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS Hydrocyanic acid (2 to 4%) and the rest is benzaldehyde	5	Hydrocyanic acid (hydrogen cyanide) is the only significantly toxic ingredient in this solution. (See also: CYANIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OIL OF MIRBANE Nitrobenzene	5	Toxic by all routes including skin absorption. Mean lethal dose by mouth probably lies between 1 and 5 gm. Systemic effects may be delayed a few hours. Poisoning closely resembles that due to aniline. Ethyl alcohol aggravates intoxication. Because of bitter almond odor, cyanide poisoning may be suspected, but cyanide acts much faster. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OIL OF SASSAFRAS 80% Safrol	5	One of the essential or volatile oils. Thought to lie near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. Similar to oil of eucalyptus in toxicity (see Eucalyptol), except that vomiting and circulatory collapse are more common and miosis and respiratory symptoms less so. (See also: TURPENTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OIL OF TURPENTINE Turpentine Spirits of turpentine	3	(See also: TURPENTINE, Reference Congener in Section II.)
OIL OF VITRIOL Sulfuric acid		(See also: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OILS, VOLATILE (OR ESSENTIAL) e.g., Oils of savin, rue, tansy, nutmeg, pennyroyal, apiol, eucalyptus, juniper, cedarleaf, cajuput.	4	Most of these oils are reputed to be ecbolic but abortions cannot be induced by safe doses. Basically symptoms and treatment are like turpentine but toxicity is greater. In most cases a teaspoonful may cause illness in an adult and less than an ounce may kill (especially if vomiting does not occur promptly). Savin produces more renal damage than turpentine, and pennyroyal more liver degeneration. Also see eucalyptol, oil of sassafras, menthol, pine oil, wintergreen oil. (See also: TURPENTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OLEIC ACID 9-Octadecenoic acid	1	A common constituent of many animal and vegetable fats and therefore of most normal diets.
OLEYL DERIVATIVE		See corresponding "alkyl" derivative in this index.
OMPA Octamethyl pyrophosphoramide	5	A "systemic" insecticide, i.e., translocated in sap to all parts of plants. Only slightly less toxic than parathion. Not a cholinesterase inhibitor in vitro but converted to one by the liver. Brain cholinesterase, however, is not inhibited in fatally poisoned animals. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OPIUM	5	Three grams is considered a fatal dose in the non-addict. (See also: MORPHINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS INSECTICIDES OPI	6, 5, 4, or 3	Many alkyl phosphates, thiophosphates, and pyrophosphates are used for pest control. Most of them are highly toxic. Toxic effects are referable to the central and autonomic nervous systems and are associated with cholinesterase inhibition. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ORTHO-BENZYL-PARA-CHLOROPHENOL Santophen	3	Produces diarrhea when ingested by laboratory animals. Skin irritation and absorption at high concentrations. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE 1,2-Dichlorobenzene	4(?)	A local irritant, a strong central nervous depressant, and a liver poison. Para isomer is less toxic. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ORTHOPHENYLPHENOL 2-Hydroxydiphenyl e.g., Dowicide 1	3	Not absorbed through skin. An oil solution (5%) is well tolerated on human skin, but aqueous solutions of the sodium salt are irritating in concentrations above 0.5%. In rats ingestion causes death from central nervous depression, as does phenol. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OUABAIN		Consult Addendum on page 104.
OVOTRAN A proprietary name Parachlorophenyl-para-chlorobenzene sulfonate is the active ingredient (50%)	3	An acaricide of moderately low oral toxicity in laboratory animals. Kidney and liver damage in the rat during chronic exposures. Causes skin irritation in man, but no other symptoms have been reported in man.
OXALATE SALTS e.g., Sodium oxalate	4	Soluble salts of oxalic acid have essentially the same toxicity as the acid. (See also: OXALATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OXALIC ACID Ethanedioic acid	4	(See also: OXALATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OXYQUINOLINE SALT Hydroxyquinoline salt (e.g., sulfate, benzoate, citrate, tartrate, etc.)	3(?)	For the treatment of dysentery, men have received oral doses of 3 gm. in solution, four times daily, without apparent ill-effect. Rabbits tolerate single doses of 3.7 gm/kg. (as the sulfate, mixed with potassium sulfate). Various halogenated derivatives used in treating amebiasis are also comparatively benign (they may cause diarrhea and rarely liver injury). When injected in animals, however, hydroxyquinoline is distinctly toxic and causes marked stimulation of the central nervous system.
P 40 Sodium selenate	6	Used as a systemic insecticide, i.e., accumulates in plants which are thus rendered toxic to many pests and also to mammals. Highly toxic by all routes (probably borderline between toxicity classes 5 and 6), but slightly less toxic than sodium selenite. A general protoplasmic poison attacking sulfhydryl enzymes. Like arsenic it causes degenerative lesions in liver, kidneys, heart, spleen, stomach, bowel, and lungs. Many signs and symptoms are possible. No human fatalities have been reported. Treat like arsenic poisoning, except that BAL appears to be contraindicated. Bromobenzene (oral adult dose 1 gm.) is said to increase the urinary excretion of selenium. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PALMITYL DERIVATIVE		See corresponding "alkyl" derivative in this index.
PANTOPON Pantopium Omnopon	6	A mixture of the purified alkaloids of opium in the proportions which occur naturally. On the basis of its morphine content (about 50%), Pantopon probably lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 5 and 6. (See also: MORPHINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PARA-		If the compound is not located below, omit the prefix and try again.
PARACHLORO-METACRESOL PCMC	4	Acute toxicity like phenol. No skin irritation at concentrations of 0.1%. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PARACHLORO-METAXYLENOL PCMX	3	Penetrates skin but no cutaneous irritation in 5% concentrations. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PARACHLOROPHENYL PARACHLOROBENZENE SULFONATE Ovotran	3	Moderately low oral toxicity in laboratory animals. Liver and kidney damage in chronic exposures. Causes skin irritation in man, but no other symptoms have been reported in man.
PARACHLOROPHENYL PHENYL SULFONE Sulphenone	3	An acaricide of moderately low oral toxicity in laboratory animals. No skin irritation. No significant tissue storage in chronic feeding experiments.
PARADICHLOROBENZENE p-Dichlorobenzene PDB Dichloricide	3	The least toxic active ingredient found in mothballs and related products. Sometimes used as an insecticidal fumigant. The ingestion of 20 gm. has been well tolerated in man. The vapor has caused irritation to skin, eyes, and throat, but no severe clinical poisonings are known after ingestion. Large doses in animals cause liver injury and sometimes tremors (in insects the compound is a nerve stimulant not unlike DDT). Also see o-dichlorobenzene, which appears to be much more toxic.
PARAFFIN, CHLORINATED Chlorcosane	1	No injury in test animals short of doses which produce intestinal obstruction. The same is true of common paraffin.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
PARAFORMALDEHYDE Paraform Triformol Trioxymethylene	4	Same internal toxicity as formaldehyde, which it slowly releases at body temperature. (See also: FORMALDEHYDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PARAPHENYLENE DIAMINE p-Diaminobenzene Orsin Diolene is the ortho isomer and is less toxic	4	Used for dyeing hair and fur. A potent skin sensitizer. Produces severe local reactions and systemic effects from percutaneous absorption or following ingestion. Local actions include severe dermatitis and urticaria, in the eye chemosis, lacrimation, exophthalmos, ophthalmia, and even permanent blindness. Systemic actions include asthma, gastritis (regardless of portal of entry), rise in blood pressure, transudation into serous cavities, vertigo, tremors, convulsions, and coma. Treatment is symptomatic. Whenever histamine-like effects predominate, a therapeutic trial with an antihistaminic is suggested.
PARA-OXON Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate	6	One of the most toxic organic phosphate insecticides. Relatively high stability will probably cause residue problems. Toxic effects appear rapidly after exposure. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PARATHION O,O-Diethyl-O-para-nitrophenyl thiophosphate	6	(See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PARATOLUYLENE-DIAMINE p-Toluenediamine	4	Animal tests suggest that it is slightly less toxic but presumably similar to paraphenylenediamine. See latter in this index.
PAREGORIC Camphorated tincture of opium	3	A tincture of 0.4% opium (equivalent to 0.04% morphine). Based on its morphine content, it lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3. It has been confused with tincture of opium (laudanum), which is 25 times more potent (toxicity rating 4). (See also: MORPHINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PARIS GREEN Copper acetoarsenite Schweinfurth green	5	A substance of complex composition, having an arsenic trioxide equivalent of about 59%. Used as an insecticide, a wood preservative, and a paint pigment. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PCH Piperonyl cyclonene	3	In animals it lies on the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3. Used as a synergist to increase the insecticidal potency of pyrethrins and rotenone. No known human poisonings. Causes vomiting in animals. Only mild skin irritation, but repeated skin application (5% in dimethyl phthalate) proved fatal to rabbits.
PCMC Parachlorometacresol	4	Acute ingestion toxicity like phenol. No skin irritation at concentration of of 0.1%. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PCMX Parachlorometaxylenol	3	Penetrates skin but no cutaneous irritation in 5% concentration. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PCP Pentachlorophenol	4	As dangerous as phenol. Absorption and toxicity increased by oils. A metabolic stimulant like dinitrophenol. Has produced human fatalities due to hyperpyrexia. (See also: DINITROPHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PDB Paradichlorobenzene	3	The least toxic active ingredient found in mothballs and related products. Sometimes used as an insecticidal fumigant. The ingestion of 20 gm. has been well tolerated in man. The vapor has caused irritation to skin, eyes, and throat, but no severe clinical poisonings are known after ingestion. Large doses in animals cause liver injury and sometimes tremors (in insects the compound is a nerve stimulant not unlike DDT). Also see o-dichlorobenzene, which appears to be much more toxic.
PDU 3-Phenyl-1, 1-dimethyl-urea	2	A herbicide of lower acute toxicity in rats than CMU.
PELLETIERINE TANNATE Punicine tannate. A mixture of alkaloids as tannate salts (equivalent to not less than 20% as hydrochlorides) extracted from pomegranate bark	5(?)	An anthelmintic used chiefly against tapeworm. An ordinary dose (0.3 gm.) often produces mild toxic symptoms. The alkaloids first stimulate and then depress the central nervous system; are selectively toxic to the optic nerve; have veratrine- and curare-like actions on muscle. Overdoses cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; twitching, cramps, weakness, and sometimes convulsions; dizziness, headache, mydriasis, partial blindness, paralysis, and death. Treat by lavage, saline catharsis, supportive measures, including artificial respiration.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
PENTACHLOROETHANE	4	Very hazardous. More potent central nervous effects than chloroform or even tetrachloroethane. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PENTACHLOROPHENOL "Penta"	4	As dangerous as phenol. Absorption and toxicity are increased by oils. A metabolic stimulant like dinitrophenol. Has produced human fatalities due to hyperpyrexia. (See also: DINITROPHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PENTASODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE Sodium tripolyphosphate	3(?)	Irritating because of alkalinity and hypertonicity. If ingested in large amounts, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea are probable. Thought to be hydrolyzed to (ortho)phosphate before absorption.
PERACETIC ACID Peroxyacetic acid	4(?)	Commercially available as a 40% solution in acetic acid. Highly corrosive. (See also: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PERCHLOROETHANE Hexachloroethane	4	More potent central nervous effects than chloroform or carbon tetrachloride but slower in action. On ingestion, severe mucosal injury and often liver necrosis. Because of low vapor pressure, no known industrial exposures. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PERCHLOROETHYLENE Tetrachloroethylene	3	Less toxic than carbon tetrachloride or chloroform. Given therapeutically (for hookworms) to adults by mouth (dose 1 to 4 ml.). Low solubility in water and poorly absorbed in the absence of fats and oils. Widely used in veterinary medicine. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PERCHLOROMETHANE Carbon tetrachloride	4	(See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PEROXYACETIC ACID Peracetic acid	4(?)	Commercially available as a 40% solution in acetic acid. Highly corrosive. (See also: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PERTHANE Dichloro-bis(p-ethyl-phenyl) ethane	2	In animals toxic signs and symptoms are like those in DDT poisoning, but the toxicity is much lower (near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3). There is little, if any, percutaneous absorption, skin irritation, or sensitization. Unlike DDT, feeding tests on rats with radioactive Perthane indicate little tendency for the material to deposit in body fat. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PETROL		See gasoline in this index.
PETROLEUM BENZIN Petroleum ether	3	Low-boiling petroleum distillate, largely consisting of saturated hydrocarbons C_4H_{10} to C_8H_{18} (principally pentane and hexane), distilling between 35 and 80° C. (See also: KEROSENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PETROLEUM DISTILLATE Any one of many fractions varying from petroleum ether to lubricating oils	3	Major fractions in order are: petroleum ether (benzin), gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, lubricating oils (and mineral oil, etc.), paraffin wax, and asphalt or tar (pitch, coke). All fractions (when impure) tend to produce local skin irritation and skin photosensitization. The latter is revealed by prickling and erythema shortly after exposure to sunlight, often followed by pigmentation. (See also: KEROSENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PETROLEUM ETHER Petroleum benzin	3	See petroleum benzin above.
PETROLEUM NAPHTHA Petroleum ether	3	This name is sometimes used to designate a distillate with a slightly higher boiling point range (65 to 120°C.) than petroleum ether. At other times the name refers to any petroleum distillate fraction which is chiefly or exclusively composed of aliphatic (straight-chain) hydrocarbons (in contrast to aromatic rings). (See also: KEROSENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PETROLEUM OILS (REFINED) Liquid petrolatum, mineral or paraffin oils, white oils, petroleum jelly, all refined especially to remove unsaturated compounds.	1	Consists largely of saturated aliphatic (C_{14} to C_{18}) and cyclic hydrocarbons. Prepared by refining cruder lubricating oils. Fractions vary in viscosity and other physical properties. When ingested they produce a mild laxative effect. Not absorbed but may inhibit the absorption of nutrient lipids.
PETROLEUM SULFONATE	3(?)	Prepared from any petroleum distillate (especially lubricating oils) which contain unsaturated compounds capable of being sulfonated. See alkyl sodium sulfonates in this index.
PHENACETIN Acetophenetidin	4	Less toxic than aniline or acetanilid. Cyanosis and methemoglobin are less marked, but severe skin rashes may be more frequent. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
PHENETHYL ALCOHOL 2-Phenylethanol β-Phenyl ethyl alcohol	3	A more potent local anesthetic than benzyl alcohol. Found in natural and synthetic oils of rose and distilled rose water. Injected in mice, it causes muscular weakness and incoordination, exophthalmos, coma, and death.
PHENOBARBITAL Phenyl ethyl malonyl urea Luminal	4	Probably lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. The second oldest barbiturate drug. A hypnotic and central nervous depressant. It has a long duration of action because elimination is dependent upon renal excretion and the latter is inherently slow here. As discussed in Sec. III, an osmotic diuresis may be a useful therapeutic measure in phenobarbital poisonings. (See also: BARBITURATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PHENOL Carbolic acid	4	(See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PHENOL MERCURIC CHLORIDE o-Hydroxyphenyl mercuric chloride Mercarbolide	5	Contains 61% mercury. Readily soluble in water. Dilute solutions have been used in medicine as an external germicide and fungicide. Less corrosive than mercuric chloride but systemic toxicity is probably almost as great. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PHENOLPHTHALEIN		Consult Addendum on p. 104.
PHENOTHIAZINE Thiodiphenylamine	3	Probably lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. Cumulative therapeutic dose should be kept below 20 gm. Overdosage (and accidental exposures) have caused hemolytic anemia, toxic hepatitis, skin photosensitization, and intense pruritus.
PHENOTHIOXIN Phenoxathrin	4	Used as an insecticide. In rats and guinea pigs it lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. Liver pathology described in chronic feeding tests with rats. Moderate to marked irritation of rabbit skin after prolonged contact. No human data.
PHENOXATHRIN Phenothioxin	4	See above.
2-PHENOXYETHANOL Phenyl cellosolve	4	Probably lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. About twice as toxic as the ethyl derivative (= Cellosolve) but otherwise like it. Consult "Cellosolves" in this index for a brief comparison with ethylene glycol. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
N-PHENYLACETAMIDE Acetanilid	4	Similar to but less toxic than aniline in animals, but clinical experience does not confirm this difference in man. Indeed a toxicity rating of 5 might be a better description of the recorded human fatalities. Perhaps there are less prominent nervous symptoms than in aniline poisoning. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PHENYLAMINE Aniline	4	(See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PHENYL CELLOSOLVE Ethylene glycol monophenyl ether	4	Probably lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. About twice as toxic as the ethyl derivative (= Cellosolve) but otherwise like it. Consult "Cellosolves" in this index for a brief comparison with ethylene glycol. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PHENYL CYCLOHEXANOL 2-Phenyl cyclohexanol	3	Severe skin irritation in rabbits after repeated application.
3-PHENYL-1,1-DIMETHYLUREA PDU	2	A herbicide of lower acute toxicity in rats than CMU.
PHENYLENEDIAMINE (o- or p-) e.g., Orsin (para isomer) Diolene (ortho isomer)	4	Used for dyeing hair and fur. A potent skin sensitizer. Produces severe local reactions and systemic effects from percutaneous absorption or following ingestion. Local actions include severe dermatitis and urticaria; in the eye, chemosis, lacrimation, exophthalmos, ophthalmia, and even permanent blindness. Systemic actions include asthma, gastritis (regardless of portal of entry), rise in blood pressure, transudation into serous cavities, vertigo, tremors, convulsions, and coma. Treatment is symptomatic. Whenever histamine-like effects predominate, a therapeutic trial with an antihistaminic is suggested. The ortho isomer is less toxic than the para.
PHENYL ETHYL ALCOHOL 2-Phenethyl alcohol β-Phenyl ethyl alcohol	3	A more potent local anesthetic than benzyl alcohol. Found in natural and synthetic oils of rose and distilled rose water. Injected in mice, it causes muscular weakness and incoordination, exophthalmos, coma, and death.

stance and Synonym Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
HENYLISOPROPYL-IDE phetamine	5	Acute lethal dose in adults is probably 20 to 25 mg./ kg., in children only 5 mg./kg. Overdoses cause restlessness, tremor, hostility and violence, intense confusion, delirium, mania, and psychosis. Convulsions and coma are terminal events. Various cardiovascular actions are described: tachycardia, arrhythmias, heart block, hypertension or hypotension, and circulatory collapse. Treatment is symptomatic with emphasis on sedatives (especially barbiturates).
NYLMERCURIC ETATE MAS lated esters include te salicylate, oleate, enzoate, phthalate, d gluconate. General formula is $C_6H_5HgOOCR$)	5	An important agricultural and industrial fungicide. Acute lethal dose is perhaps half that of mercuric chloride. Much less corrosive than the latter but prolonged cutaneous contact with the dust leads to vesication. Systemic actions include central nervous disturbances. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
NYLMERCURIC LTS g., Borate, nitrate, abonitrate, chloride, nd hydroxide neral formula is C_6H_5HgX where X is an onic group)	5	These salts ionize in solution to yield the phenylmercuric ion, which is less corrosive and less toxic than the mercuric ion. Used in agriculture as fungicides and in medicine as external germicides. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
NYLMERCURIC RIETHANOL MMONIUM LACTATE lated compounds include henylmercuri-onoethanolammonium cetate.	5(?)	Used as an agricultural fungicide. Systemic toxicity is probably almost as high as mercuric chloride but less corrosive than the latter. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)
HENYL-3-METHYL-YRAZOLYL-(5)-METHYLCARBAMATE		Consult Addendum on p. 104.
NYL PHENOL thophenylphenol g., Dowicide 1 e sodium salt is available as Dowicide A	3	Not absorbed through skin. An oil solution (5%) is well tolerated on human skin, but aqueous solutions of the sodium salt are irritating in concentrations above 0.5%. In rats ingestion causes death from central nervous depression, as does phenol. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
NYL SALICYLATE lol	4	Used for enteric coating of pills, in suntan lotions and creams, and formerly as an intestinal antiseptic. Insoluble in water and gastric juice. Said to be slowly hydrolyzed to phenol (40%) and salicylic acid (60%) by intestinal alkali and enzymes, but recent evidence suggests that much hydrolysis occurs in tissues after absorption. The toxic effects are chiefly those of phenol but without phenol's marked corrosive actions on the gastrointestinal tract. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OSPHORIC ACID thophosphoric acid		(See also: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OSPHORUS (YELLOW) hite phosphorus	6	(See also: PHOSPHORUS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OSPHORUS NTASULFIDE osphoric sulfide osphorus persulfide iophosphoric anhydride rmula: P_2S_5 (or P_4S_{10}).		Decomposes on contact with water to phosphoric acid, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen sulfide. The latter is certainly the most toxic of these decomposition products. (See also: HYDROGEN SULFIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OSPHORUS NTOXIDE osphoric acid nhydride (P_2O_5)		Reacts with water and aqueous solutions to form phosphoric acid. (See also: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
THALIC ACID STERS g., Diethyl ("ethyl") phthalate, dibutyl phthalate, dioctyl phthalate, etc.	2 and 3	Used as solvents, fixatives in perfumes, and plasticizers. Because of its objectionable bitter taste, the ethyl (= diethyl) ester is used as a denaturant for alcohol, especially in cosmetics. The dimethyl ester is an insect repellent. Each is an irritant on mucous membranes and a central nervous depressant if absorbed.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
PHYGON 2,3-Dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone	3	Moderately low toxicity in laboratory animals. Diarrhea and severe central nervous depression in rats. Large doses are promptly vomited by dogs. Skin irritation is enhanced by fats and oils.
PICRIC ACID 2,4,6-Trinitrophenol	5	Severe poisoning from ingestion of 1 to 2 gm. Severe gastroenteritis, intravascular hemolysis, hemorrhagic nephritis, and sometimes hepatitis. Increased metabolism like dinitrophenol (see Sec. III). Headache, progressive stupor, coma, and death in severe poisonings. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PIGMENTS AND DYES		For a tabular summary of dyes and pigments, see Section VI (General Formulations).
PINENE α-Pinene	3	The principal ingredient of turpentine, with essentially the same toxicity as turpentine. (See also: TURPENTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PINE OIL Steam-distilled pine oil is a mixture of terpene alcohols, chiefly α-terpineol, plus terpene hydrocarbons (5 to 10%), borneol (5 to 10%), and terpene ethers (5 to 10%)	3	Irritating to eyes and mucous membranes. Produces hemorrhagic gastritis. Systemic effects include weakness and central nervous depression, with hypothermia and respiratory failure. (See also: TURPENTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PIPERAZINE Piperazidine Diethylenediamine	2	Used for the treatment of oxyuriasis in man and animals. Especially popular in veterinary medicine. Lethal doses (in animals) produce convulsions and respiratory depression.
PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE (Butylcarbityl)-(6-propyl piperonyl) ether (technical grade material may contain 20% related compounds)	2	Used as a synergist to increase the insecticidal potency of pyrethrins and rotenone. Very low toxicity in test animals, which show anorexia, vomiting, diarrhea, hemorrhagic enteritis, inanition, and perhaps mild central nervous depression. No skin irritation or significant percutaneous absorption
PIPERONYL CYCLOHEXENONE (an obsolete name) Piperonyl cyclonene	3	See below.
PIPERONYL CYCLONENE Piperonyl cyclohexenone	3	In animals it lies on the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3. Used as a synergist to increase the insecticidal potency of pyrethrins and rotenone. No human poisonings are known. Causes vomiting in test animals. Only mild skin irritation but repeated skin applications (5% in dimethyl phthalate) proved fatal to rabbits.
2-PIVALYL-1,3-INDANDIONE Pival A water-soluble sodium salt of this compound is known as Pivalyn.	4(?)	A new rodenticide with delayed effects on the prothrombin level and consequent disturbances in blood coagulation, producing death by hemorrhage. When tested on rats (single intraperitoneal injections), Pival proved to be more toxic than Warfarin, but it is apparently less potent than Warfarin by multiple daily doses. (See also: WARFARIN, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PLASTER OF PARIS Calcium sulfate anhydrous or with about 5% water (1/2 mol)		Because it hardens quickly after absorbing moisture, its ingestion may result in obstruction, particularly at the pylorus. Mixed with flour (1:2), it has been used as a rodenticide. To delay "setting," drink glycerin or gelatin solutions, or large volumes of water. Surgical relief may be necessary.
PLURONICS Ethylene and propylene oxides chemically reacted with propylene glycol	2	Trademarked name for various non-ionic surfactants with a wide variety of physical forms, used in cosmetics, medicinal ointments, etc. In laboratory animals very low acute toxicity, especially Pluronic F68. No irritation or sensitization of skin or eyes.
PMA Phenyl mercuric acetate PMAS PMAC Related esters include the salicylate, oleate, benzoate, phthalate, and gluconate. General formula is $C_6H_5HgOOCR$).	5	An important agricultural and industrial fungicide. Acute lethal dose is perhaps half that of mercuric chloride. Much less corrosive than the latter but prolonged cutaneous contact with the dust leads to vesication. Systemic actions include central nervous disturbances. (See also: MERCURY, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
POLYACRYLONITRILE		A soil conditioner. No reports of toxicity have been found.
POLYALKYL ETHER DERIVATIVES		See corresponding polyethylene glycol derivative in this index.
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOLS	1 and 2	If a numeral is included, it represents the approx. mean molecular weight. Fractions with molecular weights of 600 (and below) are liquid, of 1000 (and above) are solid. The higher molecular weight the lower the toxicity, perhaps partly because the long polymers are so incompletely absorbed from the bowel. Very large doses are required to kill animals and deaths are renal in origin (not due to primary central nervous depression). (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
POLYETHLENE GLYCOL ALKYL ARYL ETHERS e.g., Triton X-100 Igepals	2 and 3	Non-ionic surfactants available with a wide variety of physical properties and used as wetting agents and emulsifiers. Even at full-strength, they rarely sensitize or irritate human skin. The only symptoms (and lesions) in orally poisoned animals are related to gastrointestinal irritation (e.g., diarrhea, bloating). Little, if any, intestinal absorption or decomposition.
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL STEARATE (and esters of other fatty acids) e.g., Myrj 52 (etc.) Nonisols Polyoxyl 40 stearate	1	Non-ionic surfactants generally soluble or dispersible in water. Some of these compounds have been proposed as emulsifiers in foods (e.g., bread). These esters are hydrolyzed in the bowel. The fatty acid is absorbed and metabolized; at least the shorter polyoxyethylene residues are also absorbed, but they are excreted unchanged in the urine (no detectable metabolism to oxalic acid in man).
POLYETHYLENE POLYSULFIDE PEPS		Employed as a fungicide and spray adjuvant. A brief trial in mice suggests a low acute toxicity by the oral route of administration.
POLYETHYLENE (20) SORBITAN MONO-STEARATE (and other fatty acid esters) Also called polyoxyethylene etc. e.g., Tween 60 and other Tweens	1	A group of non-ionic surfactants, generally soluble or dispersible in water. Small quantities are used in many foods and beverages, cosmetics, etc. No single oral dose is known to be lethal in animals, and men have been fed 15 gm. daily for several months with impunity. In the bowel the fatty acid is split off and absorbed, and the rest is eliminated in feces. See also Polysorbate 80 below.
POLYGLYCOL DERIVATIVES		See corresponding polyethylene glycol derivative in this index.
POLYOXYETHYLENE AND POLYOXYALKYLENE DERIVATIVES		See corresponding polyethylene glycol derivative in this index. They are usually manufactured by condensing ethylene oxide with many different substances.
POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOLS Name is often followed by a numeral which indicates approx. mean molecular weight.	3	Unaccountably much more toxic than propylene glycol or even ethylene glycol in laboratory animals. Polymers with molecular weights of about 1000 seem to be more toxic than longer or shorter homologues. When ingested or injected in dogs, ventricular extrasystoles result.
POLYSORBATE 80 Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan mono-oleate e.g., Tween 80	1	Unintentionally administered to a 4-month infant at a daily dose of 19.2 gm./kg. for two consecutive days. The patient passed 6 loose stools but showed no other evidence of intoxication. Also see polyethylene sorbitan (20) mono-stearate above.
POMEGRANATE BARK Granatum Extracts contain a mixture of active alkaloids called pelletierine.	3(?)	0.5 to 1.0% alkaloids, especially pelletiernine. See latter in this index.
POTASH Potassium hydroxide		(See also: ALKALI, Reference Congener in Section III.)
POTASSIUM CHLORATE	4	An oxidizing agent. More toxic than the sodium salt but less toxic than potassium bromate. Chlorate produces gastritis, methemoglobin, and a toxic nephritis. Less central nervous depression than bromate poisoning but perhaps more methemoglobin. (See also: BROMATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
POTASSIUM CHROMATE	4	Corrosive because of its oxidizing potency. Treat local injury like acid burns. If ingested, violent gastroenteritis, circulatory collapse, vertigo, coma, and a toxic nephritis. Treat peripheral vascular shock vigorously. Also see chromic acid in this index. (See also: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
POTASSIUM CYANATE	3	Best described as lying near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. Toxicity has been ascribed to its slow in vivo conversion to cyanide. (See also: CYANIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
POTASSIUM CYANIDE	6	Act quickly! (See also: CYANIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
POTASSIUM DICHROMATE Potassium bichromate	4	An oxidizing agent. The mean lethal dose is probably about 10 gm. Highly corrosive to skin and mucous membranes (treat like acid burns). If ingested, violent gastroenteritis, peripheral vascular collapse, vertigo, muscle cramps, coma, and later toxic nephritis (with glycosuria). Allergic reactions have also been described. On the basis of favorable experimental reports, BAL deserves a therapeutic trial if systemic poisoning develops (see BAL in Sec. III). (See also: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE Caustic potash		(See also: ALKALI, Reference Congener in Section III.)
POTASSIUM OXALATE The acid potassium salt is sometimes called salt of lemons.	4	(See also: OXALATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE Condy's crystals		An oxidizing agent. Only mildly irritating in dilute solutions but concentrated solutions and dry crystals are highly corrosive. In at least three oral poisonings, death has resulted from edema of the glottis. Systemic effects are not of primary importance because of poor absorption. Treat by swallowing egg white and by gastric lavage. Preparations should be made for an emergency tracheotomy.
POTASSIUM SALTS e.g., Nitrate (saltpeter), chloride	3	Acute potassium intoxication from oral administration is highly improbable because large doses induce vomiting and because absorbed potassium is rapidly excreted (except in the face of pre-existing kidney damage). Potassium poisoning disturbs the rhythm of the heart (a slow, weak pulse, heightened T wave of ECG, arrhythmias, heart block), and eventually weakens cardiac contractility (fall in blood pressure). Respirations are initially accelerated, but skeletal muscle weakness may advance to the stage of paralysis.
POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE Potassium sulfocyanate Potassium rhodanate	4	Theoretically more toxic than sodium thiocyanate because of possible potassium intoxication, but the major toxic effects after ingestion are probably due to the thiocyanate ion. See thiocyanate salts in this index.
POTASSIUM THIOSULFATE Potassium hyposulfite	3	Cathartic, diuretic, and probably emetic. The thiosulfate ion is remarkably inert in vivo, but potassium is less benign. See potassium salts in this index.
PROLAN 1, 1-Bis(p-chlorophenyl) -2-nitropropane	3	Same symptoms and treatment as DDT. Can be absorbed through intact skin. In rats symptoms may be prolonged for several days (unlike DDT or bulan). (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
1-PROPENOL-3 Allyl alcohol	4	Vapor and liquid are intensely irritating to skin and mucous membrane. Produces lacrimation and corneal burns. Penetration through intact skin is dangerous. Animal studies place this compound near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5.
PROPYL ACETATE n- or iso-Propyl acetate	3	Like other simple esters, mild irritant and central depressant actions. Probably this compound lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3.
PROPYL ALCOHOL 1-Propanol	3	Somewhat more toxic than isopropyl alcohol. (See also: ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE Dichloropropane	4	One of the most toxic chlorinated hydrocarbons, producing visceral lesions in the liver, heart, and kidneys. Present in D-D mixture. (See also: D-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PROPYLENE GLYCOL 1, 2-Propanediol	1	Toxicity is said to be similar to that of glycerine and is therefore practically non-toxic. No untoward reactions described in man, but large oral doses in animals may produce central nervous depression and minimal kidney changes. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER e.g., Dowanol 33B	3(?)	Both alpha and beta isomers have similar toxicities. Central nervous depression and kidney tubular necrosis seen in experimental animals. Less toxic than ethylene glycol monomethyl ether but slightly more toxic than ethylene glycol. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOSTEARATE (and other fatty acid esters) e.g., Atlas G 924	2(?)	Slightly more toxic than propylene glycol in animals. Large doses produce central nervous depression and kidney tubular injury, as does ethylene glycol. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
n-PROPYL ISOME Di-n-propyl maleate-isosafrole	2	Central nervous depression seen after very high doses in laboratory animals.
PRUSSIC ACID A 2% aqueous solution of hydrocyanic acid	5	Act fast! The mean lethal dose of this solution is probably 3 cc. (See also: CYANIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PUMICE Complex silicates	1(?)	Insoluble and chemically inert. Intestinal obstructions, perforations, and perhaps local granulomas are conceivable after the ingestion of large quantities.
PYRENONE		Various combinations of pyrethrins and butoxide, used as insecticides. (See also: PYRETHRUM, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PYRETHRIN (I or II)	3	Pyrethrin I is pyrethrolone ester of chrysanthemum monocarboxylic acid. Pyrethrin II is similar. Pyrethrin II is less toxic than Pyrethrin I. (See also: PYRETHRUM, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PYRETHRUM Dried flowers of Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium	1	Contains about 1% pyrethrins. (See also: PYRETHRUM, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PYRIBENZAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE Tripelennamine hydrochloride	5(?)	Unlike diphenhydramine, convulsions have not been reported, although rigidity, stupor, and circulatory collapse are described in human poisonings. (See also: ANTIHISTAMINICS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PYRILAMINE MALEATE Neo-antergan maleate	5	A potent antihistaminic drug. It probably lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. (See also: ANTIHISTAMINICS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PYROCATECHOL o-Dihydroxybenzene Catechol	4	As toxic as phenol. Similar to phenol, but convulsions may be more frequent, and blood dyscrasias are described. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PYRIDINE	3	Absorbed from the respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts, but probably not significantly from the skin (although a dermatitis may result). In animals central nervous depression; also in man after vapor inhalation. Small oral doses (2 to 3 ml.) in man produce mild anorexia, nausea, fatigue, and mental depression, and after prolonged daily administration hepatorenal damage (in rats prevented by methionine). The ingestion of several ounces has produced severe vomiting, diarrhea, hyperpyrexia, delirium, and death in 43 hours; autopsy revealed pulmonary edema and membranous tracheobronchitis (due to aspiration?).
PYROGALLOL Pyrogallic acid 1,2,3-Trihydroxybenzene	4	Toxicity and toxic actions like phenol, but also methemoglobinemia, hemolysis, and renal injury, as in aniline poisoning. Delayed deaths from uremia have been reported. Percutaneous absorption is dangerous. Mildly caustic to skin and mucous membranes. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PYROLAN		Consult Addendum on p. 104 under: 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolyl-(5)-dimethylcarbamate
PYROLIGNEOUS ACID Wood vinegar, prepared by the destructive distillation of wood		Contains about 6% acetic acid in water and small concentrations of creosote, methyl alcohol, and acetone. (See also: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
Q-137 1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis(p-ethylphenyl) Perthane	2	In animals toxic signs and symptoms are like those in DDT poisoning, but the toxicity is much lower (near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3). There is little, if any, percutaneous absorption, skin irritation, or sensitization. Unlike DDT, feeding tests on rats with radioactive Perthane indicate little tendency for the material to deposit in body fat. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congener
QUATERNARY AMMONIUM SALTS Alkyl-substituted ammonium chloride or bromide	4	A wide variety of cationic surfactants used as germicides and sanatizers. (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
QUICKLIME Calcium oxide Burnt lime		Reacts with water with the evolution of heat to form calcium hydroxide. May produce both a thermal and caustic burn. (See also: ALKALI, Reference Congener in Section III.)
QUINCE SEED Cydonium Seed of Cydonia oblonga		Contains amygdalin, emulsin, 15% fatty oil, and 20% gum (cydonin). Emulsin is an enzyme which hydrolyzes amygdalin into benzaldehyde, HCN, and glucose. The amount of available cyanide must be very small because a mucilage prepared from the seeds has long been used in medicine as a demulcent of low toxicity.
QUININE Obtained from the bark of various species of the genus Cinchona	4	The fatal dose is often cited as 8 gm., but a 30 gm. dose has been tolerated. The toxic syndrome, often called cinchonism, closely resembles salicylate poisoning, and recommended supportive treatment is similar. (See also: SALICYLATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
QUINONE 1, 4-Benzoquinone	4	An oxidizing agent. Has produced ocular and cutaneous lesions in man, but no systemic poisonings are known. In animals single oral doses are said to produce delayed deaths. Toxic effects differ from those of hydroquinone.
RANGE GAS Manufactured gas Stove gas Illuminating gas Coal gas		The principal toxic ingredient is carbon monoxide, which may be present in any concentration between 2 and 15%, v. Natural gas contains none, unless in processing it is produced by "cracking" or is added by mixing with manufactured gas. (See also: CARBON MONOXIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
RANGE OIL Kerosene	3	(See also: KEROSENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
RED OIL A commercial mixture of fatty acids, particularly oleic acid (9-octadecenoic acid)	1	Several grades in commerce vary in color from yellow to red-brown, depending upon the degrees of unsaturation, etc. Used to prepare soft soaps, lubricating and polishing compounds, and Turkey red oil. Unless there are unrecognized impurities, red oil is presumably as benign as any other mixture of dietary fatty acids.
RED SQUILL Consists of the cut and dried inner scales of the sea onion bulb, Scilla (or Urginea) maritima (L.), red variety	4	Unlike the white variety, red squill is an effective rodenticide, but it varies greatly in potency. Symptoms include burning pain in the pharynx, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, thirst, restlessness, excitement, paresis, convulsions, and prostration. These symptoms are accompanied by severe disturbances in heart action due to cardiotonic glycosides in the mixture. Rats and mice die of convulsions, perhaps because of the presence of a glycoside called scilliroside, but the dangerous actions in man are presumably those on the the heart. Also consult this index under "squill, red and white" and under "scillaren." (See also: DIGITALIS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
RESORCINOL Resorcin m-Dihydroxybenzene	4	Used on the skin as a bactericidal and fungicidal ointment (usually 5%). About the same toxicity as phenol, but convulsions are more prominent. Perhaps slightly less toxic than catechol or hydroquinone. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
RESORCINOL MONOACETATE	4	Similar to resorcinol but actions are milder and more persistent. Skin ointments vary in concentration from 5 to 20%, lotions from 3 to 5%. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
RHODANATE AND RHODANIDE SALTS (INORG.) Thiocyanates Sulfocyanates e.g. Sodium, potassium, ammonium	4	See thiocyanate salts in this index.
RICIN Ricine A toxic albumin obtained from castor beans (not present in castor oil)	6	Powdered beans have been used as fertilizer. Low-concentration powders (0.3%) are marketed as a mole killer. Five beans have proved fatal in a child, 20 beans in an adult. After administration of ricin by any route there is a latency of many hours (sometimes several days). Ingestion results in a severe gastroenteritis, often hemorrhagic. Later the victim may become drowsy, confused, irrational, and comatose. Convulsions occur. Peripheral vascular collapse (shock) and renal failure may develop. Local inflammatory lesions result from dust in the eyes, nose, and throat. Convalescence is slow. Supportive treatment should be maintained energetically.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
ICINOLEIC ACID 12-Hydroxy-9-octadecenoic acid	2(?)	An unsaturated fatty acid believed to be the active purgative principle in castor oil. Said to produce its cathartic effect by stimulating motor activity through a local action on the small intestinal mucosa. Also absorbed in part within the bowel and apparently metabolized. Used externally as a bland emollient. No reports of fatalities were located.
OSIN Abietic anhydride Colophony Yellow resin		The residue left after distilling away the volatile oils from pine oleoresins. Gum rosin results from distilling crude turpentine, wood rosin from distilling aged pine stumps (Pinus palustris). Both are water-insoluble. Rosin has been used in medicinal ointments for skin and wounds. Softened with castor oil, it is the usual adhesive on sticky fly-papers. No toxicity data were located, but the toxicity is probably low.
OSIN OILS Rosinol		A yellow viscous oily liquid obtained by the dry distillation of rosin. Used in lacquers, varnishes, lubricants, inks. No toxicity data were located, but the toxicity is probably low.
OTENONE Constituent of derris root	4	(See also: ROTENONE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
UTGER'S 612 2-Ethyl hexanediol-1,3	3	An insect repellent. Little or no skin absorption. Ingestion causes central nervous depression. Death in rats is accompanied by severe kidney and liver damage. Treat by lavage, artificial respiration, and supportive measures.
YANIA The active insecticidal principle is reported to be an alkaloid ryanodine.	3	After a short latent period in laboratory animals it causes vomiting, weakness, diarrhea, slow deep breathing, tremors, convulsions, and profound central nervous depression, with coma and death. Treatment is strictly symptomatic.
ABADILLA Cevadilla, from the seeds of Schoenocaulon officinale. About 0.3% alkaloids, of which crystalline veratrine (cevadine) and veratridine are the chief members.	4	Used as an insecticide (5 to 20% dusts in lime or sulfur carrier). Not to be confused with Veratrum viride or album. Although apparently much less toxic, poisoning resembles that due to aconite: local irritation (e.g., sneezing from dust in nose), emesis, headache, giddiness, weakness, twitching, convulsions, hypothermia, drowsiness but seldom coma. Death is due to respiratory or cardiovascular collapse. As with digitalis the cardiac effects arise directly and reflexly and are often severe. (See also: DIGITALIS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ACCHARIN 2, 3-Dihydro-3-oxobenz-isosulfonazole Anhydro-o-sulfamine-benzoic acid Often marketed as its sodium salt	2	A sweetening agent or sugar substitute, excreted almost quantitatively without metabolic alternation (75 to 90% in urine). Oral doses of 5 to 25 gm. daily or single doses of 100 gm. may cause anorexia, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Large daily doses may also produce gastric hyperacidity. Rabbits are killed by oral doses of 8 to 10 gm./kg., presumably as a result of gastroenteritis.
AFFRON Crocus N.F. VII The stigmas of Crocus sativus L., consisting of about 1% picrocrocin (a volatile oil)	2(?)	Used almost exclusively for coloring (yellow) and flavoring of foods, etc. No toxic effects are described. Known to be benign.
ALICYLANILIDE e.g., Ansadol Shirlan (sodium salt) Shirlan Extra	3	A fungicide and anti-mildew substance. Only slight skin irritation and no percutaneous absorption. Systemic effects are not well defined, but when ingested, both aniline poisoning (Sec. III) and salicylism (Sec. III) might be anticipated.
ALICYLATES AND SALICYLIC ACID o-Hydroxybenzoic acid, salts, and esters	4	(See also: SALICYLATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ALOL Phenyl salicylate	4	Used for enteric coating of pills, in suntan lotions and creams, and formerly as an intestinal antiseptic. Insoluble in water and gastric juice. Said to slowly hydrolyzed to phenol (40%) and salicylic acid (60%) by intestinal alkali and enzymes, but recent evidence suggests that much hydrolysis occurs in tissues after absorption. The toxic effects are chiefly those of phenol but without phenol's marked corrosive actions on the alimentary tract. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
SANTONIN The active principle of various species of Artemisia plants (Levant wormseed)	5	A non-irritant and potent anthelmintic. Visual disturbances are common (especially color vision), sometimes disorders of hearing, taste, and smell appear. Large doses stimulate the central nervous system: headache, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, confusion, muscle twitching, tonic-clonic convulsions. There are subsequent or intermittent periods of depression: coma, fall in body temperature, circulatory or respiratory collapse. Hematuria may be prominent. Treatment is supportive and includes gastric lavage and saline catharsis. See Sec. IV for anti-convulsant therapy.
SAPROL	4	Said to consist of 40% cresols, 40% other coal tar derivatives, and 20% high-boiling hydrocarbons. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SCHEELE'S GREEN OR SCHEELE'S MINERAL Cupric arsenite	5	Usually 40 to 45% arsenic trioxide equivalent. Used as an insecticide. (See also ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SCHRADAN Octamethyl pyrophosphoramide	5	A "systemic" insecticide, i.e., translocated in sap to all parts of plants. Only slightly less toxic than parathion. Not a cholinesterase inhibitor in vitro, but converted to one by the liver. Brain cholinesterase, however, is not inhibited in fatally poisoned animals. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SCILLAREN The active cardiotonic glycosides of squill	6	Scillaren-A is a crystalline sterol glycoside, and scillaren-B is an amorphous glycoside fraction. Both have cardiotonic actions and toxic effects like digitalis. Unlike squill and crude extracts, scillarens are well absorbed from the alimentary tract. In terms of "cat units" they are more potent than digitoxin, but they are less toxic because of rapid excretion. A 2: 1 mixture of scillarens-A and -B is given orally in a dose of 0.8 mg. one to four times daily to maintain a state of "digitalization." (See also: DIGITALIS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SCOPOLAMINE Hyoscine	6	Commonly stated to be more toxic than atropine, but with either drug fatalities are rare. Idiosyncrasies, however, are definitely more common with hyoscine. Clinical doses of hyoscine commonly induce drowsiness or sleep, but large overdosages may produce excitement and psychotic behavior, like atropine. The hyoscine psychosis is followed by more prominent and prolonged central nervous depression. Peripheral actions mimic those of atropine. (See also: ATROPINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SELENATE, SODIUM	6	Used as a "systemic" insecticide, i.e., accumulates in plants which are thus rendered toxic to many pests, and also to mammals. Highly toxic by all routes (probably borderline between toxicity classes 5 and 6), but slightly less toxic than sodium selenite. A general protoplasmic poison attacking sulfhydryl enzymes. Like arsenic it causes degenerative lesions in liver, kidneys, heart, spleen, stomach, bowel, and lungs. Many signs and symptoms are possible. No human fatalities have been reported. Treat like arsenic poisoning except that BAL appears to be contra-indicated. Bromobenzene (oral adult dose 1 gm.) is said to increase the urinary excretion of selenium. Repeated low doses of sodium arsenate (or arsenite) have been used successfully to control chronic selenium poisoning in farm animals. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SELENIUM DERIVATIVES		Closely related to but more toxic than tellurium. A general tissue poison like arsenic, presumably attacking sulfhydryl enzymes. Acute toxicity of soluble selenium compounds is high. In approximate order of decreasing toxicity: soluble selenites, selenates, insoluble inorganic salts (e.g., selenium sulfide), various organic derivatives (some volatile). The oxychloride is a severe vesicant. Metallic selenium is insoluble and not toxic unless finely divided as a fume. Also see "Selenate, sodium" (above). (Also see: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SELENIUM SULFIDE Selenium monosulfide Selsun sulfide		A water-insoluble compound. Unlike many selenium salts, it is not decomposed by water or dilute acid to selenic or selenious acids. Only traces are absorbed through the skin, but ingestion is hazardous. If swallowed, avoid oils or alcohol which may promote absorption. Lavage and saline catharsis are recommended. For systemic effects, see "selenate, sodium." Local irritation and sensitization are rare.
SESAME OIL Benne, teel or gingilli oil, extracted from the seeds of Sesamum indicum L.	1(?)	A digestible vegetable oil, consisting of glycerides of oleic, stearic, etc., acids, plus about 1% sesamin (a complex cyclic ether). Like other fixed oils it is a laxative in large amounts. Used as a vehicle for intramuscular medication and, because of its sesamin content, as a synergist for pyrethrins.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
SHELLAC Lacca Lac		A resinous excretion of certain insects feeding on appropriate host trees, usually in India. As processed for marketing, lacca may be mixed with small amounts of arsenic trisulfide (for color) and of rosin. White shellac is free of arsenic. The usual solvent is methyl alcohol. No toxicity data have been located, but the possible presence of arsenic and of methanol must be considered in suspected poisonings.
SILICA Silicone dioxide	1	Chemically and biologically inert when ingested in any of its many physical forms, such as crystalline quartz, amorphous siliceous earth (diatomaceous earth, diatomite, kieselguhr), or colloidal silica gels. The chronic inhalation of certain samples of crystalline quartz, however, may cause a progressive pneumoconiosis commonly known as silicosis.
SILICOFLUORIDE SALTS Fluosilicates e.g., Sodium, barium	4	Generally more soluble than the corresponding fluoride salt (but not true in the case of sodium). Hydrolyzed by alkali to fluoride ion. In experimental animals the fluosilicates appear to be as toxic as the corresponding fluorides and thus lie near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. Lavage stomach with lime water (calcium hydroxide). (See also: FLUORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SILICONE OILS Substituted polysiloxanes		No unequivocal toxic effects are recognized. A large dose of hexamethyl disiloxane by mouth is said to have caused mild inebriation and subsequent transient central nervous depression.
SILVER SALTS e.g., Silver nitrate (lunar caustic)		The insoluble chloride, bromide, iodide, and oxide are generally non-irritating and relatively benign. The ingestion of corrosive silver nitrate (toxicity rating 4) has been responsible for most cases of acute silver poisoning. The symptoms are those of a severe gastroenteritis and shock, with vertigo, coma, convulsions, and death. Treat like acute copper poisoning, except that gastric lavage should be performed with NaCl solutions (table salt). Apparently BAL has not received a therapeutic trial in acute poisoning. Chronic exposure to silver salts (total dose 8 gm.) may cause argyrism, which is solely of cosmetic concern. BAL does not increase the excretion of silver in cases of argyria. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SILVEX 2(2,4,5-Trochloroplenoxy) proprionic acid	3	Silvex, its amine salt, and its esters, have slightly lower acute toxicities than 2,4-D in laboratory animals. (See also: 2,4-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SOAPS Sodium (or potassium) salts of fatty acids, prepared from edible fats	2	Studies of acute oral toxicity in rats place the simple household soaps near the borderline between toxicity classes 1 and 2. They are therefore less lethal than synthetic anionic detergents and even less than most non-ionic detergents. However, soaps with an appreciable content of free alkali (e.g., some laundry soaps) are less benign. By intrauterine injection (as in some criminal abortions), soaps cause hemolysis, emboli, hyperpyrexia, shock, renal damage, and often prompt death.
SODIUM ALGINATE Algin	1(?)	A polymer of β-d-mannuronic acid with free carboxyl groups (sodium salt), prepared from various seaweeds (kelp), and widely used as an emulsifier and stabilizer in commercial ice cream, pharmaceuticals, etc. Apparently it is not decomposed or absorbed appreciably when ingested, and it does not swell in an acid medium.
SODIUM ARSENATE Sodium meta-arsenate	5	Contains at least 50% arsenic. Believed to lie near the borderline between toxicity classes 5 and 6. Dibasic sodium arsenate is almost as toxic; it contains 40% arsenic when anhydrous or 24% arsenic in the case of the usual hydrate. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM ARSENITE Sodium meta-arsenite	6	Highly toxic trivalent arsenic, having an arsenic trixide equivalent of 76.1%. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM BISULFATE Bisulfate of soda		Aqueous solutions are strongly acidic. Corrosive to most body tissues. (See: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM CYANIDE	6	One of the fastest poisons known. To be effective, treatment must be prompt! (See also: CYANIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM 2,4-DICHLORO-PHENOXY-ETHYL SULFATE Crag Herbicide 1	3	A herbicide of moderately low toxicity in laboratory mammals. A 5% solution produced necrosis of rabbit skin but a 1% solution was not harmful. Chronic ingestion in rats caused some kidney and liver pathology. (See also: 2,4-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM DINITRO-ORTHO-CRESYLATE Sodium salt of 3,5-dinitro-o-cresol	5	Similar to but more toxic than dinitrophenol. (See also: DINITROPHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
SODIUM ETHYL XANTHATE	3	Oral mean lethal dose in mice is 0.73 gm./kg. (about the same in guinea pigs). Concentrated solutions (and presumably dusts) are irritating to rabbit skin and eyes, and percutaneous toxicity is comparatively high (lethal dose less than 1 gm./kg.). Poisoned animals show salivation, loss of righting reflex, pulmonary congestion, pleural effusion, and death. Mild dermatitis is the only lesion observed to date in man.
SODIUM FLUOALUMINATE Cryolite Sodium aluminofluoride $AlF_3 \cdot 3NaF$ or Na_3AlF_6	2(?)	Acute toxicity by ingestion is said to be very low. Much less soluble than sodium fluoride or fluosilicate and more stable than the latter with respect to hydrolysis. (See also: FLUORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM FLUOROACETATE Compound 1080	6	A delayed convulsant, not at all like fluorides in toxic actions. (See also: FLUOROACETATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM FLUORIDE	4	Clinical data indicate that this compound lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. (See also: FLUORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM FLUOSILICATE Sodium silicofluoride	4	About as toxic as sodium fluoride in experimental animals. If also true in man, this compound lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and and 5. (See also: FLUORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM HEXAMETA-PHOSPHATE e.g., Calgon	2(?)	Most preparations are neutral or only mildly alkaline. If ingested in large amounts, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea are probable. Because this salt appears to be hydrolyzed within the bowel to phosphoric acid, a systemic acidosis may result.
SODIUM HYDROXIDE Caustic soda		(See also: ALKALI, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE		The official solution (NF) contains between 4 and 6% sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl), or approx. the same conc. with respect to "available chlorine." Dilute solutions of the Carrel-Dakin type are about 0.5% NaOCl. (See also: HYPOCHLORITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM HYPOSULFITE Sodium thiosulfate "Hypo" Formula: $Na_2S_2O_3$ (anhydrous or with 5 mols of water)	3(?)	Remarkably inert in vivo, except for osmotic disturbances. Poorly absorbed from the bowel. Acts as an osmotic cathartic. In the treatment of cyanide poisoning, 12.5 gm. has been injected intravenously without ill-effects. The thiosulfate ion distributes itself in extracellular fluid. Hyposulfite is not the preferred name because it is occasionally used to refer to the hydrosulfite ion $S_2O_4^{-2}$.
SODIUM ISOPROPYL XANTHATE	3(?)	Toxic properties are assumed to be like those of sodium ethyl xanthate. See latter in this index.
SODIUM N-METHYL DITHIOCARBAMATE DIHYDRATE Vapam	4	Used in solution as a soil fumigant. Irritating to the skin and mucous membranes. Alcohol should be avoided after known exposure to Vapam (see Disulfiram in Section III).
SODIUM MONOFLUOROACETATE Compound 1080	6	A delayed convulsant, not at all like fluorides in toxic actions. (See also: FLUOROACETATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM NITRITE	4	Toxicity rating of 4 describes animal studies, but no adequate clinical data have been located. (See also: NITRITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM OXALATE	4	Soluble salts of oxalic acid have essentially the same toxicity as the free acid. (See also: OXALATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM PENTACHLOROPHENATE Sodium pentachlorophenolate	4	Lower oral toxicity than the free pentachlorophenol but solutions are highly alkaline and therefore irritating. In two human fatalities both patients developed high fevers and showed profuse sweating, "suffocation," muscular contractions, and death within 24 hours. Animal tests indicate the therapeutic importance of reducing hyperpyrexia. (See also: DINITROPHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM PERBORATE Can be represented by either of 2 formulae: $NaBO_3 \cdot 4H_2O$ $NaBO_2 \cdot 3H_2O \cdot H_2O_2$	4	Decomposes to hydrogen peroxide and sodium borate (or metaborate). Strongly alkaline and irritating. Repeated oral use as a mouth wash may cause hypertrophy of filiform papillae of tongue. Systemic effects are like those of boric acid. (See also: BORIC ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM RHODANIDE Sodium thiocyanate	4	See sodium thiocyanate in this index.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
SODIUM SALICYLATE Sodium salt of o-hydroxybenzoic acid	4	(See also: SALICYLATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM SELENATE	6	Used as a "systemic" insecticide, i.e., accumulates in plants which are thus rendered toxic to many pests, and also to mammals. Highly toxic by all routes (probably borderline between toxicity classes 5 and 6), but slightly less toxic than sodium selenite. A general protoplasmic poison attacking sulfhydryl enzymes. Like arsenic it causes degenerative lesions in liver, kidneys, heart, spleen, stomach, bowel, and lungs. Many signs and symptoms are possible. No human fatalities have been reported. Treat like arsenic poisoning except that BAL appears to be contra-indicated. Bromobenzene (oral adult dose 1 gm.) is said to increase the urinary excretion of selenium. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM SILICATE Water glass Generally a mixture of molecular species of variable composition	3(?)	Moderately alkaline. Except for non-specific irritation no toxic actions are recognized. Said to be absorbed and excreted in the urine.
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE Sodium fluosilicate	4	About as toxic as sodium fluoride in experimental animals. If also true in man, this compound lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. (See also: FLUORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM SULFIDE	4	If free gastric acidity is high, the ingestion of this salt may result in its decomposition to hydrogen sulfide, with subsequent systemic poisoning. In any case the alkaline sulfides are strong local irritants to mucous membrane and skin. Treatment: gastric lavage, demulcents, saline catharsis, plus measures outlined under hydrogen sulfide. (See also: HYDROGEN SULFIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM SULFITE	3	Used as a preservative in food, a skin lotion for ringworm, and a mouthwash. When ingested, solutions cause gastric irritation by the liberation of sulfurous acid. Because of rapid oxidation to sulfate, sulfites are well tolerated until large doses are reached; then violent colic and diarrhea, circulatory disturbances, central nervous depression, and death are described. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive.
SODIUM SULFOCYANATE Sodium thiocyanate Sodium rhodanate Sodium rhodanide	4	The probable lethal dose in man lies between 15 and 30 gm. (when ingested at one time). Several acute fatalities have been reported, with death in 10 to 48 hours. Large overdoses induce vomiting, extreme cerebral excitement, delirium, convulsions, and spasticity of the extensor muscles (leading to opisthotonus in poisoned animals). The temp., respiration, heart rate, and blood pressure are not directly affected. Anuria or persistent albuminuria in non-fatal cases (dogs and cats). Other toxic effects (which are generally restricted to subacute or chronic poisonings) may mimic iodism or bromide intoxication: coryza, skin rashes, weakness, fatigue, vertigo, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, confusion, disorientation, aphasias, etc. The thiocyanate ion is slowly excreted in the urine; it is not decomposed to cyanide. The only available treatment is symptomatic and supportive.
SODIUM TETRABORATE, METABORATE, AND (ORTHO) BORATE	3	Once dissolved in any buffered solution, these salts are identical, i.e., there are no chemical or toxicological distinctions between them. They are probably best described as lying on the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: BORIC ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SODIUM TETRACHLOROPHENOL Sodium tetrachlorophenate	4	Highly alkaline. See Chlorophenols in this index.
SODIUM THIOCYANATE Sodium sulfocyanate	4	See sodium sulfocyanate above.
SODIUM THIOGLYCOLLATE Sodium thioglycolate Sodium mercaptoacetate	3(?)	Commonly found in cold-wave hair preparations. Occasionally these products cause a dermatitis of scalp or hands, with erythema, edema, and even subcutaneous hemorrhages. When ingested, the high alkalinity of solutions causes caustic poisoning, but serious systemic effects are not described. Chronic exposure in animals has led to thyroid hyperplasia.
SODIUM THIOSULFATE Sodium hyposulfite "Hypo" Formula: $Na_2S_2O_3$ (anhydrous or with 5 mols of water)	3(?)	Remarkably inert in vivo, except for osmotic disturbances. Poorly absorbed from the bowel. Acts as an osmotic cathartic. In the treatment of cyanide poisoning, 12.5 gm. has been injected intravenously without ill-effects. The thiosulfate ion distributes itself in extracellular fluid.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
SODIUM TRICHLOROACETATE	3	Di- and trichloroacetate salts have essentially the same acute toxicity in laboratory animals as sodium acetate. Animals quickly become comatose and recover within 36 hours or die in coma. Monochloroacetate is at least 20 times more toxic.
SODIUM 2,4,5-TRICHLORO-PHENOXY ETHYL SULFATE Natrin	4	Studies in laboratory animals place this weed-killer near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. It causes moderate skin irritation and severe damage to eyes. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SOLANINE A generic name for a group of glycosidal alkaloids from plants of the genue Solanum, including the common potato	5(?)	The isolated glycosides have been used in the treatment of asthma and epilepsy. Fatal poisoning has been described from the ingestion of sprouting potatoes, but the usual concentration in potatoes (less than 0.01%) has no toxic significance. Alleged toxic signs and symptoms include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, colic, headache, tachycardia (later a slow pulse), dilated pupils, confusion, coma, and death. No specific treatment is described.
SORBIC ACID 2,4-Hexadienoic acid	2	Used to protect materials against fungi. Not a primary irritant or sensitizing agent on the skin.
SORBITAN MONOSTERATE and other fatty acid esters e.g., Span 60 (Span 80 is the mono-oleate ester) Arlacels	1	Water-insoluble non-ionic surfactants made by esterifying with digestible fatty acids various partial anhydrides of sorbitol. Added in small quantities to many foods, beverages, cosmetics, etc. When digested, both the fatty acid and the polyhydric alcohol sorbitan are absorbed, but the latter is completely excreted in urine. No single oral dose is known to be lethal in laboratory animals, and man has been fed with impunity single doses of 20 gm. or daily doses of 6 gm. for one month.
SPAN Fatty acid monoesters of sorbitan	1	See Sorbitan monostearate above.
SPERGON 2,3,5,6-Tetrachloro-p-benzoquinone	3	Low toxicity in laboratory animals. Poorly absorbed. Produces watery diarrhea, central nervous depression, coma, and death. A skin irritant in high concentrations but no percutaneous absorption.
SPERMACETI Cetaceum. Chief constituent is cetyl palmitate; also free cetyl alcohol and other esters.	1(?)	Used an an emollient and as an ointment base. No ingestion toxicity is described.
SQUILL, RED OR WHITE Sea onion Consists of the cut and dried inner scales of the bulb of Scilla (or Urginea) maritima (L)	3 and 4	The red variety has the higher toxicity rating. Fresh squill contains a crystalline sterol glycoside (scillaren-A) and an amorphous glycoside fraction (scillaren-B). Both have cardiotonic actions like digitalis, but squill is used in medicine today only as a nauseant expectorant. Even official preparations of squill are no longer assayed for their content of cardiac glycosides, but probably scillaren-A and -B constitute less than 0.5% of dried squill. The toxic syndrome mimics that which follows digitalis overdosage. Scillarens appear to be more potent than digitoxin, but the hazard of intoxication is low because the alimentary absorption of squill is uncertain and its urinary excretion is rapid. In addition to scillaren A and B, red squill possesses a glycoside known as scilliroside; it may or may not be responsible for the convulsions seen in rats, by virtue of which red squill serves as a rodenticide. Also see red squill in this index. (See also: DIGITALIS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
STANNIC AND STANNOUS SALTS Tin compounds, e.g., dioxide, dichloride, sulfide, sulfate, etc.		Tin and its salts are relatively non-toxic and poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Tin is present in most canned foods to the extent of 20 to 50 ppm (microgm./gm.). When injected in laboratory animals, tin salts produce stimulation and subsequent depression of the central nervous system, as well as vomiting and diarrhea. More than 60 persons in France are said to have died recently from an encephalitis after ingesting a commercial "Vitamin F", consisting of diethyl tin diiodide combined with linoleic acid. Methyl derivatives of tin, lead, and bismuth have also produced encephalopathies. BAL has apparently not been tested as a therapeutic measure in tin poisoning.
STEARIC ACID Octadecanoic acid	1	A basic ingredient in vanishing creams, lotions, etc. Also a constituent of many neutral fats and therefore of most normal diets. No acute systemic ill-effects are recognized after ingestion.
STEARYL ALCOHOL Octadecyl alcohol (and usually related fatty alcohols) e.g. Stenol	1(?)	Thought to have a very low toxicity, but definitive studies were not located. (See also: ALCOHOLS, HIGHER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
STEARYL DERIVATIVE Other than listed here		See corresponding "alkyl" derivative in this index.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
ODDARD SOLVENT One of higher-boiling petroleum naphtha fractions, like mineral spirits.	3	A petroleum fraction distilling between approx. 150 and 200°C, consisting chiefly of C_8 to C_{12} aliphatic hydrocarbons. Used in dry cleaning. (See also: KEROSENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
RAMONIUM Thorn apple Jamestown weed Jimson (Jimpson) weed Dried leaves and flowering tops of Datura stramonium L.	4	Contains 0.25 to 0.45% alkaloids of the atropine-type (principally hyoscyamine). Pharmacologically and toxicologically equivalent to belladonna leaf. (See also: ATROPINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TROBANE Chlorinated terpenes, especially heptachlorocamphene	4	Only one-third to one-quarter as acutely toxic as toxaphene in animals, but poisonings are thought to be qualitatively similar in terms of symptoms and treatment. Strobane does not cause primary skin irritation or sensitization in man. Percutaneous toxicity is very low in rabbits and presumably in man too. (See also: TOXAPHENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TROPHANTHIN A glycoside (K-strophanthin-β) or mixture of glycosides obtained from the seeds of Strophanthus kombé.	6	A cardiac glycoside with a potency officially adjusted so that 1 mg. is equivalent to 0.5 mg. of reference ouabain. Like the latter it is poorly absorbed from the alimentary tract, where much of an oral dose appears to be destroyed. Given intravenously it has potent cardiotonic actions of relatively brief duration (about 24 hours). Except for duration, poisonings resemble those due to digitalis. (See also: DIGITALIS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TRYCHNINE (AND SALTS) From Nux vomica	6	(See also: STRYCHNINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
UCCINCHLORIMIDE N-Chlorosuccinimide	3	Slowly liberates chlorine, producing gastric irritation. (See also: HYPOCHLORITE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ULFAQUINOXALINE 2-Sulfanilamidoquinoxaline		A sulfonamide drug widely used in veterinary medicine to treat intestinal coccidiosis in fowl. Toxic doses in several animal species produce hypoprothrombinemia with fatal internal hemorrhages. The prothrombin deficit can be successfully treated with vitamin K. No human data are known.
ULFATED FATTY ALCOHOLS Sodium salts of fatty alcohol sulfates (sometimes a secondary or branched-chain alcohol, as in Tergitols) e.g. Sodium lauryl sulfate (Duponol C),	3	Widely used anionic detergents of moderately low acute and chronic toxicity. A few of the branched-chain products have been shown to have significant percutaneous toxicity. Skin irritation may be encountered with any of these substances. Taken by mouth, sodium lauryl sulfate stimulates gastric mucus production and sometimes inactivates pepsin in test animals. In subacute and chronic feeding tests, even fatally poisoned animals show only diarrhea and intestinal bloating, with no gross lesions outside of the gastrointestinal tract.
ULFERROUS Ferrous sulfate	3	(See also: FERROUS SULFATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ULFIDE SALTS Alkaline sulfide salts Metal sulfides	4	If free gastric acidity is high, the ingestion of these salts may result in their decomposition to hydrogen sulfide in the stomach, with subsequent systemic poisoning. In any case, the alkaline sulfides are strong local irritants to mucous membrane (and skin). Treatment: gastric lavage, demulcents, saline catharsis, plus measures outlined under hydrogen sulfide. (See also: HYDROGEN SULFIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ULFITE SALTS e.g. Sodium, potassium, ammonium	3	Used as a preservative in food, a skin lotion for ringworm, and a mouthwash. When ingested, solutions cause gastric irritation by the liberation of sulfurous acid. Because of rapid oxidation to sulfate, sulfites are well tolerated until large doses are reached; then violent colic and diarrhea, circulatory disturbances, central nervous depression, and death are described. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive.
ULFOCYANATE SALTS (Inorg.) Thiocyanate salts Rhodanates Rhodanides e.g. Sodium, potassium, ammonium	4	See thiocyanate salts in this index.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
SULFONATED PETROLEUM OILS Sulfonated petroleum oils, usually marketed as sodium or calcium salts. e.g., "mahogany soaps" Penetrol	3	Anionic surfactants used as diluents and "spreaders" for agricultural sprays. Toxicity rating is based on studies with chemically related alkyl sodium sulfonates. See latter in this index.
SULFONATED CASTOR OIL More properly called sulfated castor oil or the ammonium salt of ricinoleic sulfuric acid ester (since castor oil is 80-85% ricinoleic acid). Turkey red oil	3	One of the earliest commercially important anionic surfactants, still widely used in the textile industry and in agriculture. Has been injected to cause sclerosis of varicose veins. Toxicity rating is inferred from that of simple alkyl sodium sulfates. See latter in this index.
SULFOTEPP Tetraethyl dithiono-pyrophosphate	6	Toxicity comparable to parathion in laboratory animals. Relatively resistant to hydrolysis. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SULFOXIDE n-Octyl sulfoxide of isosafrole	3	Used as a synergist to increase insecticidal potency of pyrethrins and possibly rotenone. In laboratory animals it has caused tremors and central nervous depression. Even surviving animals may experience prolonged coma.
SULFUR e.g., Precipitated sublimed, or washed	3(?)	Low toxicity but may cause irritation to skin, eye, and respiratory tract. Large doses (15 gm.) by mouth may lead to hydrogen sulfide production in vivo, chiefly due to bacterial action within the colon. Small particles are more toxic than large ones. A man has survived the ingestion of 60 gm. of sulfur over a period of 24 hours. (See also: HYDROGEN SULFIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SULFUR CHLORIDE Sulfur monochloride Sulfur subchloride		A fuming oily liquid used as an agricultural insecticide, wood hardener, etc. Moisture promptly decomposes it to hydrochloric acid and sulfur dioxide. (See also: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SULFUR DIOXIDE Sulfurous anhydride		A highly irritant gas, often cited as a dangerous atmospheric constituent in smog areas. Inhalation produces all grades of respiratory tract irritation, sometimes with pulmonary edema. The vapor concentration probably determines the mode of death: e.g., suffocation from reflex respiratory arrest (very high conc.), pulmonary edema (moderate conc.), or systemic acidosis (low conc.) (See also: NITROGEN OXIDES, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SULFURIC ACID Oil of vitriol The commercial acid is 93 to 98% H_2SO_4 (the rest is water).		(See also: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SULFUROUS ACID Sulfur dioxide solution, usually about 6% SO_2 in water		Also see sulfur dioxide in this index. (See also: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
SULPHENONE Parachlorophenyl phenyl sulfone	3	An acaricide of moderately low oral toxicity to laboratory mammals. No skin irritation. No significant tissue storage in chronic feeding tests.
SYLVIC ACID Abietic acid	2(?)	Almost no information. Low intravenous toxicity in mice (presumably also by other routes). Central nervous paralysis in frogs.
SYSTOX Ethyl mercapto-ethyl diethyl thiophosphate Demeton	5	A "systemic" insecticide, i.e. translocated in sap to all parts of plants. Almost as toxic as parathion in animals. Percutaneous toxicity is high. One human fatality has been reported. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TALC Talcum Finely powdered native hydrous magnesium silicate	1	No acute toxicity is recognized. Mild pneumoconiosis after chronic inhalation.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
ANNIC ACID Tannin	3	An astringent of moderately low toxicity. Large doses may produce gastritis (especially if stomach is empty), vomiting, pain, diarrhea, or constipation. Injected tannic acid may produce collapse, convulsions, and death, - or delayed severe focal liver necrosis. The latter is rarely, if ever, seen after ingestion.
ARS, TAR OILS, AND TAR ACIDS The black or dark residue remaining after the destructive distillation of coal, crude petroleum, or wood (usually pine or juniper).	4(?)	Tars, tar oils, and tar acids are closely related. All 3 types of products vary in composition, depending upon the source and method of manufacture. In all cases, however, the principal toxic ingredients are phenol and its congeners, - and other aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g., xylenes, naphthalene, etc.). Toxicity estimates are difficult because even the U.S.P. does not specify the phenol or cresol content of official preparations, - but 1 oz. of most tars, if ingested, would probably jeopardize life. Most medicinal ointments are only 1 to 10% tar. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ARTAR EMETIC Antimony potassium tartrate	5	The minimum lethal dose in man is 130 mg. (while 15000 mg. have been survived). A strong irritant and emetic, but the emetic dose (e.g., 30 mg. by mouth) is dangerously high if vomiting fails to occur. Also consult this index under "antimony compounds" for general comments. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CA Trichloroacetic acid and its sodium salt		A corrosive organic acid which rapidly penetrates and "fixes" tissues. Systemic effects are presumably secondary to gastrointestinal damage and to acidosis, not due to the trichloroacetate ion which has a low inherent toxicity (i.e., the simple salts are not hazardous). (See also: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CE Tetrachloroethane	4	More potent central nervous effects than chloroform or carbon tetrachloride. On ingestion severe mucosal injury and often liver necrosis. Can be absorbed through intact skin. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
CP Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid 2,4,5-T	3	About the same toxicity as 2,4-D in laboratory animals, -which places this compound near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. TCP is also an abbreviation for the commercial mixture of tricresyl phosphates; see o-tricresyl phosphate in this index. (See also: 2,4-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
DE Dichloro diphenyl dichlorethane Tetrachlorodiphenyl ethane	3	Less toxic than DDT in animals, and poisonings are slower in onset and longer in duration. Lethargy is more prominent and convulsions are less frequent than in DDT poisoning. In chronic feeding experiments, TDE, like DDT, is stored in body fat, but it is mobilized and excreted faster than DDT when a normal diet is resumed. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
EP or TEPP Tetraethyl pyrophosphate	6	More potent than parathion, but poisonings may be slightly more transient, because TEPP is detoxified faster and because enzyme inhibition seems to be reversible in large measure. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
EREBENE Mixture of terpene hydrocarbons, chiefly dipentene, prepared from oil of turpentine.	3(?)	Used as a stimulant expectorant, and formerly for dyspepsia and for chronic urinary tract inflammation. Oral dose 0.12-0.5 ml. (or by inhalation). In excess it may produce albuminuria and hematuria. (See also: TURPENTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ERPENES e.g., Pinene	3	The cyclic hydrocarbons contained in volatile oils are usually designated as terpenes (from turpentine oil). (See also: TURPENTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ERPINEOL Lilacin, a mixture of several isomers	3	The principal constituents of pine oil (about 75% terpineols). Used in perfumery for its lilac odor. As judged by pine oil, terpineols are irritating to eyes and mucous membranes. Produce hemorrhagic gastritis. Systemic effects include weakness and central nervous depression, with hypothermia and respiratory failure. (See also: TURPENTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ERPIN HYDRATE	3	An expectorant said to lessen abundant sputum. Chemically related to the terpenes and terpineols. Said to be more pleasant, less irritant, and less toxic than turpentine (including the rectified oil), but no evidence was located to show that the lethal dose is greater than that of turpentine. (See also: TURPENTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ERPINYL THIOCYANOACETATE Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate	3	Animal studies place this compound near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: ALIPHATIC THIOCYANATES, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
TETRABROMO-0-CRESOL 2-Methyl-3,4,5,6-tetrabromophenol	3	A fungicide of low acute toxicity by mouth in guinea pigs. Concentrated solutions are corrosive to skin. No clinical data. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TETRACHLORO-BENZOQUINONE Chloranil	3	Moderately low toxicity in laboratory animals. Poorly absorbed. Skin irritation in high concentrations but no percutaneous absorption. After ingestion (animal tests), watery diarrhea, central nervous depression, coma, and death.
TETRACHLORO DIPHENYL ETHANE DDD	3	Less toxic than DDT in animals and poisonings are slower in onset and longer in duration. Lethargy is more prominent and convulsions are less frequent than in DDT poisoning. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TETRACHLOROETHANE Acetylene tetrachloride	4	More toxic than carbon tetrachloride and more potent as a central depressant than chloroform. On ingestion severe mucosal injury and often liver necrosis, sometimes with later cirrhosis. Can be absorbed through intact skin. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE Ethylene tetrachloride	3	Less toxic than carbon tetrachloride or chloroform. Given therapeutically (for hookworms) to adults by mouth (dose 1-4 ml.). Low solubility in water and poorly absorbed in the absence of fats or oils. Widely used in veterinary medicine. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TETRACHLOROPHENOL	4	See chlorophenols in this index.
TETRACHLORO-QUINONE Chloranil	3	Moderately low toxicity in laboratory animals. Poorly absorbed. Ingestion is followed by watery diarrhea, central nervous depression, coma, and death. A skin irritant in high concentrations.
TETRAETHYL DITHIOPYROPHOSPHATE Sulfotepp	6	Toxicity is comparable to parathion in laboratory animals. Relatively resistant to hydrolysis. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE TEPP	6	More potent than parathion, but poisonings may be slightly more transient because TEPP is detoxified faster and because enzyme inhibition seems to be reversible in large measure. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TETRAETHYLTHIURAM Disulfiram Antabuse	3	Toxicity rating of 3 is based on animal tests in which no alcohol was given. (See also: DISULFIRAM, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TETRAHYDRONAPHTHALENE Tetralin		Vapors are known to produce in man headache, nausea, vomiting, irritation of conjunctiva and of respiratory tract mucosa. Absorbed vapor is excreted by kidneys as tetralol, giving urine a grass-green color. Cataract formation and nephritic lesions are seen in guinea pigs after vapor exposure. No data on ingestion toxicity were located.
TETRALIN Tetrahydronaphthalene		See above.
TETRAMETHYLTHIURAM DISULFIDE Thiram	4	(See also: THIRAM, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TETRANAP Tetrahydronaphthalene		Vapors are known to produce in man headache, nausea, vomiting, irritation of conjunctiva and of respiratory tract mucosa. Absorbed vapor is excreted by kidneys as tetralol, giving urine a grass-green color. Cataract formation and nephritic lesions in guinea pigs after vapor exposure. No data on ingestion toxicity were located.
TETRASODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE Sodium pyrophosphate	3(?)	Alkaline and irritating. Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea are probable after ingestion. Presumably pyrophosphate is largely hydrolyzed to orthophosphate before absorption. Some animal data suggest that pyrophosphate is considerably (and unaccountably) more toxic than implied by a toxicity rating of 3.
TETRIN TEPP Tetraethyl pyrophosphate	6	More potent than parathion, but poisonings may be slightly more transient because TEPP is detoxified faster and because enzyme inhibition is reversible in large measure. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
THALLIUM SALTS e.g., Sulfate, acetate	5	(See also: THALLIUM, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
THANITE Isobornyl thiocyano-acetate	3	Animal studies place this compound near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: ALIPHATIC THIOCYANATES, Reference Congener in Section III.)
2-THIOBIS (4,6-DICHLORO-PHENOL Actamer	2	A germicide of low toxicity. No skin reaction when applied as 2% ointment (Carbowax). Systemic effects are presumed to be like phenol. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
THIOCARBAMIDE Thiourea		Repeated use may induce agranulocytosis and thrombopenia. Single-dose toxicity is not known but is apparently low. Compound is rapidly excreted, unchanged in urine.
THIOCYANATES, ORGANIC Usually aliphatic derivatives, e.g., lauryl thiocyanate, Lethanes, etc.		Used as agricultural insecticides. When tested in animals, various organic thiocyanates differ widely in toxicity. (See also: ALIPHATIC THIOCYANATES, Reference Congener in Section III.)
THIOCYANATE SALTS (INORG.) e.g., Sodium, potassium ammonium, etc. Sulfocyanates Rhodanates Rhodanides	4	The probable lethal dose in man lies between 15 and 30 gm. (when ingested at one time). Several acute fatalities have been reported, with death in 10 to 48 hours. Large overdoses induce vomiting, extreme cerebral excitement, delirium, convulsions, and spasticity of the extensor muscles (leading to opisthotonus in poisoned animals). The temperature, respirations, heart rate, and blood pressure are not directly affected. Anuria or persistent albuminuria in non-fatal cases (dogs and cats). Other effects (which are generally restricted to subacute or chronic poisonings) may mimic iodism or bromide intoxication: coryza, skin rashes, weakness, fatigue, vertigo, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, confusion, disorientation, aphasias, etc. The thiocyanate ion is slowly excreted in the urine; it is not decomposed to cyanide. The only available treatment is symptomatic and supportive.
2-THIOCYANOETHYL ESTERS OF FATTY ACIDS e.g., Lethane 60	3	(See also: ALIPHATIC THIOCYANATES, Reference Congener in Section III.)
THIODIPHENYLAMINE Phenothiazine	3	Probably lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. Cumulative therapeutic dose should be kept below 20 gm. Overdosage and accidental exposures have caused hemolytic anemia, toxic hepatitis, skin photosensitization, and intense pruritus.
THIOGLYCOLLATE SALTS Mercaptoacetate salts e.g., Sodium, ammonium potassium thioglycollates or thioglycolates	3(?)	Commonly found in cold-wave hair preparations. Occasionally these produce a dermatitis of scalp or hands, with erythema, edema, and even subcutaneous hemorrhages. When ingested, the high alkalinity of these solutions causes a caustic poisoning, but serious systemic effects are not described. Chronic exposure in animals has led to thyroid hyperplasia.
THIOSULFATE SALTS Hyposulfites e.g., sodium, potassium, etc.	3	Remarkably inert in vivo, except for osmotic disturbances. Poorly absorbed from the alimentary tract and so acts as an osmotic cathartic. In the treatment of cyanide poisoning, 12.5 gm. of highly purified sodium thiosulfate has been injected i.v. without ill-effects.
THIOUREA Thiocarbamide		Repeated use may induce agranulocytosis and thrombopenia. Single-dose toxicity is not known but is apparently low. Compound is rapidly excreted, unchanged in urine.
THIRAM Tetramethylthiuram disulfide	4	(See also: THIRAM, Reference Congener in Section III.)
THYMOL 5-Methyl-2-isopropyl-1-phenol 3-Hydroxy-p-cymene	4	A potent fungicide and anthelmintic, mildly irritating locally. Resembles phenol in its systemic actions but less toxic, partly because it is less soluble. Believed to lie near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. Produces gastric pain, nausea, vomiting, central hyperactivity (e.g., talkativeness), occasionally convulsions, coma, cardiac and respiratory collapse. Avoid oils and alcohol, which promote absorption. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TIN COMPOUNDS Simple salts and metal, e.g., tin dioxide, dichloride, sulfide, sulfate, etc.		Tin and its salts are relatively non-toxic and poorly absorbed from the intestinal tract. Tin is present in most canned foods to the extent of 20 to 50 ppm. (or microgm. per gm.). When injected in laboratory animals, tin salts produce stimulation and subsequent depression of the central nervous system, as well as vomiting and diarrhea. More than 60 persons in France are said to have died recently from an encephalitis after ingesting a commercial "Vitamin F", consisting of diethyl tin diiodide combined with linoleic acid. Methyl derivatives of tin, lead, and bismuth have also produced encephalopathies. BAL has apparently not been tested as a therapeutic measure in tin poisoning.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
TITANIUM OXIDE Titanium dioxide	1	A pound (16 oz.) has been ingested without apparent harm or distress. It was eliminated in feces in about 24 hours.
TOADSTOOLS, POISONOUS	3 or 4	Most toxic species belong to the genus Amanita. (See also: AMANITA TOXINS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TOBACCO Dried or partially dessicated leaves of various species of the genus Nicotiana	4	The acute toxicity of tobacco, when eaten or inhaled as smoke, is largely ascribed to its nicotine content. Nicotine, present as salts of organic acids, constitutes 1.0 to 2.5% (by weight) of commercial tobacco as marketed for smoking, - and sometimes as high as 8% of dessicated tobacco. Thus an average cigarette (weight approx. 1 gm.) may contain 25 mg. of nicotine, and 2 or 3 cigarettes contain a fatal dose for an adult. Cigarette smoke, however, contains less than 10 mg., of which only a few milligrams are usually absorbed. Although deaths have been recorded from the ingestion and rectal administration of a few grams of tobacco, even infants have survived after swallowing several cigarettes. Apparently the intestinal absorption of nicotine, as it is present in tobacco, is so slow that spontaneous vomiting eventually removes much unabsorbed alkaloid. Treat like nicotine poisoning. (See also: NICOTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TOLUENE Methyl benzene Toluol	4	Toxicity is very similar to that of xylene. It may produce a mild macrocytic anemia but no leukopenia (as benzene does). (See also: XYLENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TOLUENEDIAMINE Partoluylenediamine	4	Animal tests suggest that it is slightly less toxic but presumably similar to paraphenylenediamine. See latter. No human poisonings are known.
TOLUIDINE 4-Methylaniline p-Toluidine	4(?)	Like aniline, but renal injury is more likely. The ortho and meta isomers probably have similar toxicities. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TOLUOL Toluene Methyl benzene	4	Toxicity is very similar to that of xylene. It may produce a mild macrocytic anemia but, in contrast to benzene, no leucopenia or severe bone marrow lesions. (See also: XYLENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
N-m-TOLYL PHTHALAMIC ACID e.g., Duraset	3	Acute toxicity measured in rats places this compound near the borderline of toxicity classes 2 and 3. However, chemical data indicate that gastric acid (pH 3) and intestinal alkali (pH 10) may hydrolyze this amide to phthalamic acid (low toxicity) and to m-toluidine (high toxicity in man). See toluidine above. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TOXAPHENE Chlorinated camphene Octachlorocamphene	4	Believed to lie near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. (See also: TOXAPHENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TRIACETIN Glyceryl triacetate	1	Laboratory rats have tolerated diets consisting of 50% triacetin. If hydrolyzed, systemic acidosis is a possible consequence.
TRIALKYL THIOPHOSPHATE e.g., Parathion	6	Some are among the most toxic materials used for pest control. Rapidly absorbed from all portals. Toxic effects are referable to the central and autonomic nervous systems and are associated with cholinesterase inhibition. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TRIBASIC COPPER SULFATE A molecular mixture of cupric hydroxide and cupric sulfate, the exact composition of which is uncertain (about 50% copper by weight)	4	The name is apparently applied to several commercially available powders of the pre-mixed Bordeaux-type, used as foliage fungicides. Less astringent and presumably less toxic than copper sulfate, but the copper content may be higher than that of copper sulfate. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID		A corrosive organic acid which rapidly penetrates and "fixes" tissues. Systemic effects are presumably secondary to gastrointestinal damage and to acidosis, not due to the trichloroacetate ion which has a low inherent toxicity (i.e., the simple salts are not hazardous). (See also: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TRICHLOROACETONITRILE Formula: CCl_3-CN		A volatile liquid used as a fumigant for treatment of stored grain and households. Lacrimation usually gives adequate warning of vapor exposure. A vesicant on the skin. Causes systemic cyanide poisoning. (See also: CYANIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TRICHLOROBENZENES Usually available as a mixture of three isomers	4(?)	Has been used to combat termites. May irritate the eyes and respiratory tract. Has caused liver injury in man and animals. It is probably less toxic than o-dichlorobenzene.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
,1,1-TRICHLORO-2,2-BIS (PARACHLORO-PHENYL) ETHANE DDT	4	(See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
,1,1-TRICHLORO-2,2-BIS (PARAMETHOXY-PHENYL) ETHANE Methoxychlor	3	Lower toxicity than DDT. Estimated to be one tenth as toxic in man by ingestion, but this difference may not hold in respiratory exposures to vapor. In animals central nervous depression is more prominent than excitation, and poisonings are slower in onset and longer in duration than from DDT. (See also: DDT, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TRICHLOROETHYLENE Trichloroethene Ethinyl trichloride e.g. Trilene	4	Acute toxicity like chloroform. Rapid recovery with or without severe sequellae like trigeminal (or other nerve) paralysis or liver necrosis. Can be absorbed through intact skin. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
N-TRICHLOROMETHYL-MERCAPTO-4-CYCLO-HEXENE-1,2-DICARBOX-IMIDE Captan Vancide 89	2	See comments below.
N-TRICHLOROMETHYL-THIO-TETRAHYDRO-PHTHALIMIDE Captan Vancide 89	2	A fungicide of low oral and cutaneous toxicity in laboratory and farm animals (best described as lying near the borderline between toxicity classes 2 and 3). At lethal doses diarrhea and weight loss appear but no histopathological lesions. Low toxicity is thought to derive from lack of appreciable absorption (because of rapid alkaline hydrolysis in bowel?). Chlorine atoms are unusual because readily hydrolyzed to Cl^-.
TRICHLOROMONO-FLUOROMETHANE Freon 11		A gas of low toxicity but not entirely inert. See Freons in this index.
TRICHLORONITRO-METHANE Chloropicrin	5	A "war gas" sometimes used as a fumigant and tracer gas. Vapor is intensely irritating to skin, eyes, mucous membranes, and stomach. Called "vomiting gas". Treatment is symptomatic with special attention to the lungs. Ingestion of liquid produces severe gastroenteritis. (See also: NITROGEN OXIDES, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TRICHLOROPHENOXY-ACETIC ACID 2,4,5-T	3	About the same toxicity as 2,4-D in animals, which place this compound near the borderline between toxicity classes 3 and 4. (See also: 2,4-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TRICHLOROPHENOXY PROPRIONIC ACID Silvex	3	This acid, its amine salt, and its esters are slightly less toxic than 2,4-D in most laboratory animals. (See also: 2,4-D, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TRICHLORO-FLUOROETHANE Freon-113		A gas of low toxicity but not entirely inert. See Freons in this index.
TRICHLORONAPHTHALENES		See chloronaphthalenes in this index.
TRICHLOROPHENOLS e.g., 2,4,5-Trichloro-phenol (Dowicide 2) 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (Dowicide 2s)	4	Almost as toxic as phenol. Thought to have an acute toxicity between monochlorophenols and pentachlorophenol. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TRICRESOL Cresol	4	A mixture of 3 isomeric cresols from coal tar. About the same toxicity and toxic actions as phenol. Perhaps slightly more corrosive than phenol, but systemic effects may be a little milder because of slower absorption. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
o-TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE Triorthocresyl phosphate		A unique polyneuritis with flaccid paralysis (but no sensory disturbances), first appearing many days after the exposure ("ginger paralysis"). With large doses, however, the latent period may be very short. Recovery is slow but usually complete. None of the usual toxic effects of cresols or phenols are described in clinical poisonings. Because this substance is also capable of inhibiting the enzyme cholinesterase in vitro and in vivo, treatment as in parathion poisoning may become necessary (see parathion, Sec. III). Meta and para isomers are relatively inactive.
TRIETHANOLAMINE Tri(hydroxyethyl) amine	2	Several ounces can probably be tolerated by man. The principal toxic effect in animals has been ascribed to alkalinization (systemic alkalosis). Gross pathology has been limited to the gastrointestinal tract in fatal oral poisonings in rats and guinea pigs.

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
TRIETHANOLAMINE OLEATE Also other fatty acid esters of triethanolamine	2(?)	These esters are synthetic soaps. They form practically neutral aqueous solutions, which are not irritating or injurious to the skin. Widely used as detergents and emulsifiers in medicine and pharmacy. Ingestion toxicity is thought to be low.
TRIETHANOLAMINE SALTS		Many weak acids are used in commercial formulations as neutral salts of cationic triethanolamine. As a cation the latter appears to have no significant toxicity by the oral route. Consult this index for information about the corresponding sodium salt or look under the name of the acid.
TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL	2(?)	This compound has a lower acute toxicity than diethylene glycol but a higher toxicity than propylene glycol. Symptoms are presumably like those due to ethylene glycol, but there is no evidence of decomposition to ethylene glycol in vivo. (See also: ETHYLENE GLYCOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TRIFORMOL Paraformaldehyde Paraform Trioxymethylene	4	Same internal toxicity as formaldehyde, which it slowly releases at body temperature. (See also: FORMALDEHYDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
1,2,3-TRIHYDROXY-BENZENE Pyrogallol	4	Toxicity and toxic actions like phenol, but also methemoglobinemia, hemolysis, and renal injury, - as in aniline poisoning. Delayed deaths from uremia have been reported. Percutaneous absorption is dangerous. Mildly caustic to skin and mucous membranes. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
3,4,5-TRIHYDROXY-BENZOIC ACID Gallic acid	3(?)	Apparently much less toxic than salicylic acid. Fed to men in quantities of 2 to 10 gm. without fatalities and even without severe ill-effects. Readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. In animals it reduces body temperature and causes progressive weakness and perhaps convulsions.
TRIIODOMETHANE Iodoform	4	Best described as lying near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. Poisoning has been due to absorption through wounds when iodoform dressings were used (no more than 2 gm. iodoform should be so used). May cause dermatitis. Systemic effects include vomiting and all degrees of cerebral depression or excitation. A very rapid pulse is characteristic, with or without a slight fever. No useful antidote is recognized.
TRINITROBENZENE	5(?)	No specific toxicity data were located, but the toxic actions are probably like those of dinitrobenzene. See latter in this index. (See also: ANILINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
2,4,6-TRINITROPHENOL Picric acid	5	Severe poisoning from ingestion of 1 to 2 gm. Severe gastroenteritis, hemorrhagic nephritis, and sometimes hepatitis. Increased metabolism like dinitrophenol (see Sec. III). Headache, progressive stupor, coma, and death in severe poisoning. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TRIOXYMETHYLENE Paraformaldehyde	4	Same internal toxicity as formaldehyde, which is slowly releases at body temperature. (See also: FORMALDEHYDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TRIPHENYL PHOSPHATE	4(?)	Used as a plasticizer and a fire-proofing agent. A neurotoxic substance like tricresyl phosphate; more potent than the latter in cats but probably not in man. Causes a delayed peripheral neuritis involving motor neurones, resulting in a flaccid paralysis, particularly of the distal muscles. No sensory disturbances. Signs and symptoms of cholinesterase inhibition should also be anticipated and treated as in parathion poisoning (see Section III).
TRIS(HYDROXYMETHYL) AMINOMETHANE 2-Amino-2-hydroxy-methyl-1,3-propanediol	3	A commercial emulsifier. Aqueous solutions are alkaline and consequently irritating. Even after neutralization, large oral doses in laboratory animals cause weakness, collapse, and coma (without convulsions).
TRITONS A trademarked name for a series of commercial surfactants	3	These surface-active agents are non-ionic (alkyl aryl polyether alcohols) or anionic (similar compounds which have been sulfated or sulfonates and marketed as sodium salts), except for cationic Triton K-60 or X-400. None is highly toxic in animals, and none produces significant irritation or sensitization of human skin (except Triton X-400).
TTD Bis(diethylthiocarbamyl) disulfide Disulfiram Antabuse	3	Toxicity rating of 3 is based on animal tests in which no alcohol was given. (See also: DISULFIRAM, Reference Conger in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
TURKEY RED OIL Principally the ammonium salt of ricinoleic sulfuric acid ester, prepared by sulfating castor oil.	3	One of the earliest commercially important anionic surfactants, still widely used in the textile industry and in agriculture. Has been injected to cause sclerosis of varicose veins. Toxicity rating is inferred from that of simple alkyl sodium sulfates. See latter in this index.
TURPENTINE Oil of turpentine Spirits of turpentine	3	(See also: TURPENTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
TWEENS A trademarked name for polyethylene (20) sorbitan mono-laurate and other fatty acid esters	1	A group of non-ionic surfactants, generally soluble or dispersible in water. Small quantities are used in many foods and beverages, cosmetics, etc. No single oral dose is known to be lethal in animals, and men have been fed 15 gm. daily for several months with impunity. In the bowel the fatty acid is split off and absorbed, and the rest is eliminated in feces.
UMBELLIFERONE 7-Hydroxycoumarin		In sun-screen lotions and creams. No toxicity data were located.
UNDECYLENIC ACID 9-Undecylenic acid 10-Undecenoic acid	3	A normal constituent of sweat. Used as a fungicide on skin. Formerly taken by mouth in the treatment of psoriasis. In daily oral doses of 6 to 14 gm., the following transient effects are described in man: gastrointestinal disturbances, headache, fever, dizziness, urticaria, folliculitis, and conjunctivitis. Lethal dose in rats about 2.5 gm./kg.
URGININ Urginin A and B	6	A mixture of two water-insoluble glycosides from squill (Urginea maritima). Has therapeutic and toxic actions like digitalis. The usual daily maintenance dose in an adult is 0.5 to 1.0 mg. by mouth. (See also: DIGITALIS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
UROLOCIDE Dodecyl carbamyl-methyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride	4	A cationic surfactant used as a disinfectant at aqueous concentrations of about 0.1%. A 5% solution is not irritating to human skin. (See also: QAC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
URANIUM NITRATE Uranyl nitrate and other acid-soluble uranyl salts	3(?)	Poorly absorbed by mouth. Given parenterally it is as toxic as mercury or arsenic. Produces severe kidney tubular degeneration and renal failure. See Sec. IV for a discussion of general treatment in this syndrome. BAL is useless. Edathamil calcium-disodium (Ca-EDTA) is recommended intravenously according to the dose schedule for lead poisoning (Sec. III).
UVA URSI Bearberry Dried leaves of Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, containing volatile oil, arbutin, tannin (6-7%), gallic and malic acids, etc.	2(?)	Once used as a diuretic and antiseptic drug. Cleavage of arbutin, a glucoside, liberates hydroquinone, which appears in the urine after large doses. Usual dose 1 gm. three to six times a day, but no ill-effects even after 20 gm.
VANILLIN 3-Methoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde	3	Synthetic or derived from vanilla beans. Used as a flavoring agent in place of vanilla. In laboratory animals ingestion of a single toxic dose causes hyperpnea, muscular weakness, dyspnea, collapse, and death due to circulatory failure. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
VAPAM Sodium N-methyl dithiocarbamate dihydrate		Used in solution as a soil fumigant. Irritating to the skin and mucous membranes. Alcohol should be avoided after known exposures to Vapam (see Disulfiram in Section III).
VERONAL 5,5'-Diethyl barbituric acid Barbital	4	Probably lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. The oldest clinically useful barbiturate drug. A hypnotic and central nervous depressant. It has a long duration of action because elimination is dependent on renal excretion and the latter is inherently slow. As discussed in Sec. III, an osmotic diuresis may be a useful therapeutic measure in poisonings. (See also: BARBITURATES, Reference Congener in Section III.)
VINYL CHLORIDE Chloroethylene		A refrigerant gas with weak depressant actions on central nervous system, like ethyl chloride. Effects are usually brief. (See also: CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, Reference Congener in Section III).

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
VINYL CYANIDE Acrylonitrite Propene nitrile	4	Similar to but less toxic than its molecular equivalent in hydrogen cyanide. In sublethal exposures mild jaundice has been reported. Liquid spilled on the skin results in erythema and later painful blisters. Treatment measures for cyanide do not protect exposed guinea pigs, suggesting that the release of HCN is too small to account for acrylonitrile poisoning in this species (See also: CYANIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
VITRIOLIC ACID Sulfuric acid		The commercial acid is 93 to 98% H_2SO_4 (the rest is water). (See also: ACID, Reference Congener in Section III.)
VOLATILE OILS Essential oils, e.g., oil of savin, rue tansy, nutmeg, pennyroyal, apiol eucalyptus, juniper, cedarleaf, cajuput	4	Most of these oils are reputed to be ecbolic, but abortions cannot be induced by safe doses. Basically symptoms and treatment as after turpentine but toxicity is greater. In most cases a teaspoonful may cause illness in an adult and less than an ounce may kill (especially if vomiting does not occur promptly). Savin produces more renal damage than turpentine, and pennyroyal more liver degeneration. Also see eucalyptol, oil of sassafras, menthol, pine oil, wintergreen oil. (See also: TURPENTINE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
WARFARIN 3-(α-Acetonylbenzyl) -4-hydroxycoumarin	4	Single-dose toxicity is not well defined, but it is probably low relative to the cumulative multiple-dose toxicity. (See also: WARFARIN, Reference Congener in Section III.)
WATER GLASS Sodium silicate, generally a mixture of molecular species of variable composition	3(?)	Moderately alkaline but no other recognized actions when ingested. Said to be absorbed and excreted in urine.
WHITE ARSENIC Arsenic trioxide	6	The average fatal oral dose in man probably lies between 0.1 and 0.3 gm. Coarse powders are less toxic than fine ones. (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
WINTERGREEN OIL Methyl salicylate	4	A strong irritant on skin and mucous membranes. Used externally as a counter-irritant. May be absorbed rapidly through intact skin. Bowel absorption is somewhat erratic, and gastric lavage may be beneficial even several hours after ingestion. Absorbed at least in part as the intact ester and small amounts are even excreted as such by the kidneys, but the compound is largely hydrolyzed. Typical systemic effects of salicylates, not of methyl alcohol, but probably more toxic than sodium salicylate. (See also: SALICYLATE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
WITCH HAZEL Dried leaves of Hamamelis virginiana, containing tannin (2-9%).	2	The dried leaves (or an extract thereof) are used in ointments and suppositories (dose 2 gm.). The fluidextract (prepared from the leaves) has an ethyl alcohol content of 70-78% and significant amounts of tannin (dose 2-4 ml.). Witch Hazel Water is a saturated aqueous solution (with 15% ethyl alcohol) of volatile products distilled from dried twigs; it presumably contains small but appreciable amounts of terpenes (sesquiterpenes). All of these preparations serve as mild astringents and local sedatives. Ethyl alcohol and tannin are the major toxic ingredients.
WOOD ALCOHOL Methyl alcohol	3	(See also: METHYL ALCOHOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
XYLENE Xylol	4	(See also: XYLENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
XYLENOL Dimethylphenol	4(?)	A constituent of cresylic acid. (See also: PHENOL, Reference Congener in Section III.)
XYLOL Xylene; sometimes referred to in industry as "solvent naphtha"	4	(See also: XYLENE, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ZERLATE Zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate Ziram	4	Toxic in guinea pigs and rabbits, less toxic in rats. Poorly absorbed in the absence of oils. Irritating to skin and mucous membranes, especially in sensitive persons. Alcohol should probably be avoided after known exposures (see disulfiram in Section III).
ZINC ARSENATE AND ARSENITE	5(?)	Presumably zinc has no toxic significance in this combination, poisoning being due to the arsenic content (See also: ARSENIC, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ZINC CYANIDE	6(?)	Presumably zinc has no toxic significance in this combination, poisoning being due to the cyanide content. (See also: CYANIDE, Reference Congener in Section III.)

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
ZINC DIMETHYL DITHIOGARBAMATE Ziram	4	Toxic in guinea pigs and rabbits, less toxic in rats. Poorly absorbed in the absence of oils. Irritating to skin and mucous membrances, especially in sensitive persons. Alcohol should probably be avoided after known exposures (see disulfiram in Section III).
ZINC ETHYLENE BIS (DITHIOCARBAMATE) Zineb	2	Very low acute toxicity in rats. Some irritation to skin and mucous membranes has been reported in man.
ZINC OXIDE Flowers of zinc Zinc white	3(?)	The usually U.S.P. grade has a high purity, but some technical grades contain a few tenths of 1% lead. No estimates of acute oral toxicity were located and it is assumed that no human fatalities have resulted from ingestion of the pure oxide. Because it is soluble in dilute mineral acid (presumably including gastric juice), it probably shares to a limited extent the toxic actions of water-soluble "zinc salts" (see latter). For the inhalation toxicity of freshly formed fumes of zinc oxide, see "metal fumes" in this index. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ZINC PHENOLSULFONATE Zinc sulfocarbolate Zinc sulfophenate	4(?)	Formerly used as an intestinal antiseptic in doses of 60 to 200 mg. Currently found in insecticide formulations. In large doses it has emetic and astringent actions. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ZINC PHOSPHIDE Commercial material is 90 to 95% pure.	4	Employed as a rodenticide. Toxicity is said to be due to phosphine gas (PH_3) released from zinc phosphide by the action of gastric acid. Perhaps this can be minimized by the prompt ingestion of weak alkali. Lavage with 3 to 5% sodium bicarbonate. Phosphine produces dyspnea, nausea and vomiting, bradycardia, and circulatory collapse. See Sec. IV for supportive treatment.
ZINC SALTS, SOLUBLE e.g., Chloride, sulfate acetate	4	Although no longer recommended, the sulfate has been used as an emetic drug (adult dose 0.5-1.0 gm.) Toxicity and toxic actions are like those of copper salts. Produces irritation or corrosion of the alimentary tract with pain, emesis, etc. The chloride appears to be more corrosive and more toxic than the sulfate. A few grams of the chloride has killed an adult, while recovery has been reported after ingestion of 90 gm. Delayed deaths have been ascribed to inanition following severe strictures of the esophagus and pylorus. (See also: COPPER, Reference Congener in Section III.)
ZINC STEARATE Usually a mixture of zinc salts of stearic and palmitic acids, with an excess of zinc oxide	3(?)	This zinc soap is widely used in cosmetic powders because it contributes adhesive properties to the preparation. No information about oral toxicity was located, but aspiration of the powder has produced acute fatal pneumonitis in infants. The lesions resemble those from talc but are generally more severe. In contrast powdered zinc oxide does not produce an appreciable pulmonary reaction, although the freshly formed fume is toxic.
ZINC TRICHLOROPHENATE	4	See trichlorophenol in this index.
ZINEB Zinc ethylene bis (dithiocarbamate) e.g., Dithane	2	Slightly toxic when ingested by rats. Some irritation to skin and mucous membrances has been reported in man.
ZIRAM Zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate	4	Toxic in guinea pigs and rabbits, less toxic in rats. Poorly absorbed in the absence of oils. Irritation to skin and mucous membranes, especially in sensitive person. Alcohol should probably be avoided after known exposures (see disulfuram in Section III).

Substance and Synonym or Principal Ingredient	Toxicity Rating (See Inside Cover)	Comments and Reference Congeners
		ADDENDUM
ISOLAN 1-Isopropyl-3-methylpyrazolyl-(5)-dimethylcarbamate	5	An insecticide particularly effective against aphids. Very toxic to mice and rats. Toxic signs and symptoms are not described but presumably resemble those of parathion poisoning, since Isolan is a reversible inhibitor of the enzyme cholinesterase and is related to neostigmine. No clinical data. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
1-ISOPROPYL-3-METHYLPYRAZOLYL-(5)-DIMETHYL-CARBAMATE Isolan	5	An insectice particularly effective against aphids. Very toxic to mice and rats. Toxic signs and symptoms are not described but presumably resemble those of parathion poisoning, since Isolan is a reversible inhibitor of the enzyme cholinesterase and is related to neostigmine. No clinical data. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)
OUABAIN G-strophanthin A crystalline glycoside obtained from the seeds of Strophanthus gratus	6	Given intravenously (occasionally i.m.), it has potent cardiotonic actions of brief duration (12 to 24 hr.). Except for duration, poisonings resemble those of digitalis. It is poorly absorbed from the alimentary tract, where much of an oral dose appears to be destroyed. An average "digitalizing" dose intravenously (0.3 to 0.5 mg.) produces cardiac actions within 5 min., maximal in 0.5 to 2 hr., and complete in about 24 hr. (See also: DIGITALIS, Reference Congener in Section III.)
PHENOLPHTHALEIN		A laxative widely used for the past 50 years. No systemic toxicity from oral doses has been established, - except for rare allergic reactions of the skin. Children have tolerated without distress single oral doses as high as 8 gm. No prophylactic treatment is regarded as necessary, except perhaps the ingestion of activated charcoal. If urine or feces is alkaline, it may acquire a red color; this is not blood.
1-PHENYL-3-METHYL-PYRAZOLYL-(5)-DIMETHYLCARBAMATE Pyrolan	5	A relatively new insecticide. In laboratory rodents it lies near the borderline between toxicity classes 4 and 5. Toxic signs and symptoms are not described but presumably resemble those of parathion poisoning, since Pyrolan is a reversible inhibitor of the enzyme cholinesterase and is related to neostigmine. No clinical data. (See also: PARATHION, Reference Congener in Section III.)

SECTION III

Therapeutics Index

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INTRODUCTION AND EXPLANATION

Section III summarizes clinical and experimental data on 68 compounds (or classes of compounds) which in Section II are named "reference congeners" because each typifies toxicologically a group of related substances. This section stresses toxic signs and symptoms ("Symptomatology") and recommended programs of therapy ("Treatment"). That the identity of the offending toxic agent is established is implicit here.

As elsewhere, the emphasis is on acute poisonings of non-industrial origin; in some instances subacute and chronic intoxications are described. Allergic reactions receive only casual mention, although they constitute a large and important class of clinical cases. With medicinal chemicals no attempt is made here to record the numerous minor "untoward reactions" encountered when drugs are used in the customary doses. Section III concerns only syndromes of frank overdosage, as revealed in accidental, willful, suicidal, and homicidal poisonings. Within these restrictions, parenteral routes of administration are seldom involved. Ingestion, inhalation, and percutaneous absorption are the usual modes of poisoning described here.

Under "Symptomatology," toxic signs and symptoms are grouped into convenient categories and arranged in a sequence. The order is intended to describe approximately the succession of clinical events during progressive intoxication. Since only the severest poisonings reach terminal stages, these lists are useful as scales of reference and as guides for prognosis. In an analogous way, the order of listing under "Treatment" implies a system of priorities which is believed to be appropriate for cases of severe poisoning.

Unless specified otherwise, all doses (both toxic and therapeutic) refer to an adult of average size (70 kg. or 150 lb.). When scaled to the correct body weight, most of these doses are believed to be appropriate to the very young and the very old. Recognized exceptions are specified in the text. Physicians with experience in pediatrics and in geriatrics are probably aware of other exceptions to the body-weight rule and may prefer other empirical methods for translating doses. For details of supportive treatment, Section IV should be consulted (see specific page references in the text).

ACID

Hydrochloric, sulfuric, nitric, acetic, phosphoric, and other corrosive acids are found in many homes in a variety of forms and often in innocent looking containers. For information about oxalic acid; see oxalate (p. 165); for hydrofluoric acid, see fluoride (p. 143); for nitrous fumes, see nitrogen oxides (p. 163); for carbolic acid, see phenol (p. 168); for boric, hydrocyanic, and salicylic acids, see borate, cyanide, and salicylate respectively.

Toxicology: Corrosive burns result from skin contact, from the inhalation of fumes, and from the ingestion of strong acids. For information about respiratory exposures to acid vapors (e.g., HCl, SO_2, NO_2, *etc.*), see Nitrogen Oxides on p. 163).

Some acids are so corrosive that spasm from the first swallow prevents further ingestion. Indeed because of immediate pain when taken into the mouth, strong mineral acids are probably less often swallowed than are corrosive alkalis. The lethal dose and the interval before death are difficult to predict with any useful degree of accuracy. As with other caustic solutions, concentration is more critical than volume. A few milliliters (less than one dram) of concentrated mineral acid has killed; even a few drops is hazardous if aspirated into the larynx. Hydrochloric (muriatic) acid is less corrosive and therefore less toxic than nitric or sulfuric acids, but because of its volatility, inflammation of the respiratory tract often follows its ingestion. Mineral acids usually produce a more fulminating illness than do the corrosive alkalis; but in both types of poisoning, death results from one or more of the following complications: circulatory shock, asphyxia due to glottic or laryngeal edema, perforation of the stomach or esophagus, intercurrent infections, or inanition from late stricture formation.

Symptomatology (after ingestion or skin contact):

1. Corrosion of mucous membranes of mouth, throat, and esophagus, with immediate pain and dysphagia. The necrotic areas are at first grayish-white but soon acquire a blackish discoloration (yellow in the case of nitric acid) and sometimes a shrunken or wrinkled texture.
2. Epigastric pain, which may be associated with nausea and the vomiting of mucoid and coffee-ground material. Intense thirst.
3. Circulatory collapse with clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respirations, and scanty urine. Circulatory shock is often the immediate cause of death.
4. Asphyxial death due to glottic edema.
5. Ulceration of all membranes and tissues with which the acid comes in contact. Ulcerated areas often perforate, leading to mediastinitis or peritonitis.
6. Late esophageal and pyloric strictures may require major surgical repair. Permanent scars may also appear in the cornea, skin, and oropharynx,
7. Uncorrected circulatory collapse of several hours' duration may lead to renal failure and ischemic lesions in the liver and heart.

Treatment:

1. Avoid lavage or emetics.
2. Administer by mouth a neutralizer and diluent such as: magnesium oxide, milk of magnesia, calcium hydroxide (lime water), aluminum hydroxide gel (2 fl. oz.), soap solution. It is best to avoid carbonates and bicarbonates, such as baking soda, chalk, crushed wall plaster, *etc.*, because on contact with strong acids, they release carbon dioxide, which produces gastric distension and sometimes rupture.
3. Drink copious amounts of water if possible.
4. Administer a demulcent: olive oil, milk, egg whites, starch water, mineral oil, melted butter.
5. Opiates for the control of pain (p. 199).
6. Correct circulatory shock with intravenous replacement fluids, such as isotonic saline, serum albumin, and whole blood (p. 193.). Keep the patient warm.
7. Prompt surgical intervention in cases of respiratory obstruction, perforation, and stricture formation.
8. Give nothing by mouth (except perhaps 2-gm. doses of bismuth subcarbonate) after the initial administration of diluents, neutralizers, and demulcents. Parenteral alimentation (p. 222) should be continued until mucosal repair is essentially complete (usually about one week). Then try liquids, soft foods, and finally a regular diet.
9. Broad-spectrum antibiotics as prophylaxis against infections. Cortisone therapy has been recommended in persistent shock.
10. For skin burns, wash with large amounts of water and then apply a paste of sodium bicarbonate. For eye burns hold the lids open and flush immediately with a slow stream of water; continue this procedure for 10 to 15 minutes. For the treatment of severe eye burns, an ophthalomologist should be consulted.

Laboratory:

1. Albuminuria, hematuria, and casts may be observed.
2. Leukocytosis.

ALCOHOLS, HIGHER

The "higher" aliphatic alcohols are defined here to exclude methyl, ethyl, and isopropyl alcohols, which are described elsewhere in this section. Included here are such liquid alcohols as butyl, amyl, isoamyl, ethylhexyl, etc., which are used principally as solvents. Isoamyl alcohol is the chief constituent of "fusel oil" in fermentative distillates. Higher homologues include the solid fatty alcohols, such as lauryl, myristyl, cetyl, and stearyl; they are important as emollients in cosmetics.

Toxicology: The probable order of increasing toxicity by ingestion is as follows: ethyl, isopropyl, propyl, isobutyl, and amyl alcohols. Whereas primary or normal butyl alcohol may belong anomalously early in this list (between ethyl and isopropyl ?), comparative toxicities of the various butyl and amyl isomers have not been adequately defined. Butyl alcohols are generally less irritating than amyl alcohols and less potent as central nervous depressants, but they have about three times the acute toxicity of ethanol. Ingestion of 30 cc. of amyl alcohol has proved fatal in an adult. Toxic symptoms from butyl and amyl alcohols are usually more severe and more prolonged than those in ethanol intoxication.

Whereas the solid aliphatic alcohols (*i.e.*, lauryl and higher homologues) are generally conceded to have very low toxicities by ingestion, no conclusions are available about those homologues lying between amyl and lauryl alcohols, notably the various hexyl and octyl isomers and especially ethylhexyl alcohol. Presumably these solvents are less poisonous than amyl alcohols but share some of the same toxic effects.

Symptomatology:

1. Central nervous system: headache, muscle weakness, giddiness, confusion, delirium, coma.
2. Gastro-intestinal: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea (odor of the alcohol in excreta).
3. Irritation of skin, eyes, throat—from vapor or liquid.
4. Occasional complications:
   a. gastro-intestinal hemorrhage,
   b. renal damage with glycosuria,
   c. liver damage,
   d. cardiac failure,
   e. pulmonary edema,
   f. methemoglobin formation reportedly from amyl alcohols.

Treatment:

1. Lavage with copious amounts of water.
2. Lavage with 100 cc. mineral oil and leave 60 cc. of mineral oil in the stomach.
3. Caffeine sodium benzoate, 0.5 gm., subcutaneously.
4. Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed (p. 185).
5. Electrolyte balance: start 500 cc. M/6 sodium lactate intravenously, but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock threatens, because of possible kidney damage (see p. 210).
6. Protect liver with methionine, or cystine and choline (see p. 213). Maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.
7. Vitamin supplements, especially of the B complex.

Laboratory: not generally relevant.

ALIPHATIC THIOCYANATES

Various synthetic aliphatic thiocyanates (rhodanates) are widely used as contact insecticides. Low molecular weight homologues, such as methyl, ethyl, and isopropyl thiocyanates, are volatile liquids sometimes employed as insecticidal fumigants. Long-chain derivatives, such as lauryl thiocyanate and certain ester and ether derivatives, are oily liquids marketed as dusting powders and as kerosene-base sprays, often in combination with pyrethrum and rotenone, for use in fields, gardens, and homes. They have also been used on the skin as delousing preparations and as livestock sprays. The following insecticide products are available commercially: Thanite (isobornyl thiocyanoacetate), Lethane 384 (β-butoxy-β-thiocyano-diethyl ether in an equal volume of petroleum solvent), and Lethane 60 (β-thiocyanoethyl esters of C_{10}–C_{18} fatty acids in an equal volume of petroleum solvent).

Toxicology: As observed in laboratory animals, aliphatic thiocyanates differ widely among themselves in oral and parenteral toxicity. The only human fatality known to us involved an adult who drank a mixture containing no more than 3.5 gm. of Lethane 384 and 10 gm. of lauryl thiocyanate. Of the common thiocyanate insecticides, Lethane 384 has the highest acute toxicity; based on various animal species, the lethal oral dose in an adult person may lie anywhere between 1 teaspoonful and 1 ounce of the concentrated commercial solution (50 per cent active ingredient). Lauryl thiocyanate appears to be considerably less toxic, while Lethane 60 and Thanite possess intermediary toxicities. None of these compounds is as toxic as ethyl or methyl thiocyanate. All derivatives have an appreciable percutaneous toxicity, although this is not regarded as an important hazard with the concentrations usually employed in agriculture.

Primary irritation of skin and eyes due to local contact, however, is not a negligible hazard, and the undiluted liquids may produce very severe cutaneous reactions, particularly lauryl thiocyanate and isobornyl thiocyanoacetate.

Besides these quantitative differences, important qualitative distinctions are recognized among the various organic thiocyanates. For example, methyl, ethyl, and isopropyl thiocyanates are rapidly acting poisons of high potency (the oral mean lethal dose of methyl thiocyanate is less than 20 mg./kg. in rats). They produce central nervous depression, usually with a transient period of respiratory stimulation, progressing promptly to death from respiratory failure. Enzymes in the liver and perhaps in other organs are known to liberate cyanide ion from methyl and ethyl thiocyanates. Because cyanide is probably largely responsible for these poisonings, antidotal measures against cyanide should be instituted promptly (see p. 132). Butyl thiocyanate and higher homologues do not furnish significant amounts of cyanide *in vivo*.

The mechanism of action of the higher thiocyanates and their ether and ester derivatives is unknown. No toxicological connection between aliphatic and inorganic thiocyanates has been demonstrated. On the basis of SCN content, sodium thiocyanate probably has a lower acute toxicity than any thiocyanate insecticide. In contrast to the hyperexcitability induced by overdoses of the inorganic salts, the principal systemic action of organic thiocyanates is central nervous depression, intense dyspnea, cyanosis, and sometimes convulsions which are probably asphyxial in origin. In some instances, however, tremors, paralysis, spasticity, and even opisthotonos have been described, notably in rabbits given Lethane 384 by various routes. Some toxic effects reported in laboratory studies must be ascribed to the petroleum vehicle (purified kerosene in the case of the Lethanes). Especially with the dilute formulations commonly used in the home (*e.g.*, 4 per cent active ingredient), kerosene is expected to contribute appreciably to any poisonings which may arise from accidental ingestion or other misuse.

Symptomatology (largely inferred from animal tests):

1. The ingestion of concentrated solutions may lead to vomiting because of mucosal irritation.
2. The principal systemic reaction is probably one of central nervous depression, perhaps interrupted by periods of restlessness, hyperpnea, and tonic convulsions. As judged by animal tests, depression may last for many days.
3. The signs and symptoms of kerosene poisoning are often dominant after exposures to dilute solutions of thiocyanate insecticides (see p. 150).
4. Death is usually due to respiratory arrest from paralysis of the medullary centers.
5. Massive skin contamination with organic thiocyanate solutions may produce systemic poisoning as described above and in addition local irritation and dermatitis.
6. In non-fatal cases evidence of injuries to the liver and kidneys may appear.

Treatment:

1. In poisonings due to methyl, ethyl, or isopropyl thiocyanate, proceed immediately as with cyanide poisoning (p. 132). For all other derivatives, proceed as follows.
2. Cautious gastric lavage with copious amounts of water. Observe all precautions to avoid aspiration (p. 6).
3. At the conclusion of lavage, instill 30 to 60 ml. of mineral oil in the stomach, as well as a saline cathartic (*e.g.*, sodium sulfate 15 to 30 gm. in water). Avoid digestible fats, oils, and alcohol, which may promote absorption from the bowel.
4. Symptomatic and supportive measures for central nervous depression (see p. 204). Nikethamide (Coramine) and caffeine sodium benzoate may be useful respiratory stimulants.
5. If severe or persistent, convulsions should be controlled by the intravenous administration of a short-acting barbiturate drug (p. 202).
6. Positive pressure oxygen therapy (p. 192) and the prophylactic administration of antibiotics are advisable if pulmonary edema arises as a toxic response to the petroleum solvent (kerosene).

Laboratory:

1. Function tests should be used to detect and evaluate incipient renal and liver injuries.
2. The concentration of inorganic (ionic) thiocyanate in the blood plasma is said to be elevated in acute poisonings due to thiocyanate insecticides. Thiocyanate analyses in clinical poisonings are highly desirable to confirm this claim.

ALKALI

The strong corrosive alkalis include lye, caustic soda, caustic potash, sodium and potassium hydroxides, carbonates, oxides, and peroxides. They are commonly used as cleansing agents and are present in many washing powders, drain-pipe cleaners, and paint removers. Most of the reported cases of poisoning have resulted from the careless practice of leaving lye solutions in familiar

containers within the reach of a thirsty child. Also see ammonia (p. 112).

Toxicology: The strong alkalis are markedly corrosive and penetrating. This property is due to their solubilizing reaction on proteins, saponifying effect on lipids, and dehydrating action on tissue cells. The corroded areas are soft, gelatinous, and friable, and often exhibit a brownish discoloration.

Usually the first mouthful of lye solution makes further swallowing impossible because of intense pain and spasm. The intensity of the local injury and of the subsequent systemic reaction cannot be dependably predicted from the size of the dose. As with most caustic solutions, concentration is more critical than volume. Systemic reactions are due solely to local tissue injury, and death may result from any one of several complications: circulatory shock, asphyxia due to glottic or laryngeal edema, perforation of the esophagus or stomach, intercurrent infections, or inanition due to the late formation of esophageal strictures. The course of poisoning is usually less rapid than that due to the ingestion of strong mineral acids.

Symptomatology:

1. The ingestion of lye causes swallowing to become painful and difficult almost immediately. A burning pain extends down the esophagus to the stomach. Contaminated areas of the lips, chin, tongue, and pharynx become edematous and covered with exudate. Because of pharyngeal and esophageal edema, it may become impossible after a few hours to swallow even saliva. Mucous membranes are at first white but later brown, edematous, gelatinous, and necrotic.
2. The vomitus is thick and slimy due to mucus; later it may contain blood and shreds of mucous membrane.
3. The pulse is often rapid and feeble; respirations are fast and shallow; the skin is cold and clammy; collapse ensues.
4. Death due to shock, asphyxia from glottic edema, or intercurrent infection (pneumonia) commonly occurs on the second or even the third day.
5. Convalescence may be interrupted during the first week by the sudden onset of pain, abdominal rigidity, and shock, indicating perforation of the stomach or esophagus.
6. If complications do not appear, liquids and soft food can be swallowed with comparative ease within 5 to 7 days. It should be recognized, however, that in most cases this absence of distress merely marks a latent period and that esophageal strictures will develop within weeks or months unless effective treatment is instituted.

Treatment:

1. Dilute ingested alkali by drinking immediately large volumes of water or milk. An attempt should be made to neutralize the caustic with a weak acid (never strong!), such as diluted vinegar, lemon juice, or orange juice. While these solutions are being prepared, wash contaminated skin and accessible areas of mucous membrane extensively with running tap water.
2. Gastric lavage and emetics are contraindicated because of the danger of gastric or esophageal perforation.
3. Olive oil in small quantities (*e.g.*, a teaspoonful) given frequently by mouth and applied to all denuded areas. If swallowing is not impossible, other demulcent drinks may be helpful (*e.g.*, milk, egg white).
4. Analgesics should be given liberally to relieve pain (p. 199).
5. Treat shock by the intravenous administration of electrolyte solutions, plasma, and whole blood (p. 193). Keep the patient warm.
6. Prompt surgical intervention, when indicated, as with severe laryngeal edema or gastric perforation. If asphyxia appears, a tracheotomy may be indicated (p. 185).
7. Liquids and soft foods may be given as tolerated, but in most instances the parenteral administration of fluids and carbohydrates is necessary for the first week.
8. Early careful esophageal dilatations (fourth day or even earlier) may prevent or eventually remedy strictures. Well-lubricated, soft rubber, mercury-filled bougies in graduated sizes (16–30 F for children) are inserted daily into the esophagus; each day a larger size is employed. After 2 weeks the interval between dilatations is gradually lengthened. (For details of technique, see surgical texts.)
9. Cortisone therapy may help to minimize stricture formation.
10. In case of surface burns on skin or eyes, wash with large amounts of cold running water. Probably cortisone should be instilled in the conjunctival sac of an injured eye but, if possible, consult an ophthalmologist.
11. Penicillin and broad-spectrum antibiotics as prophylaxis against secondary infections.

Laboratory: Not generally relevant.

AMANITA TOXINS

Poisoning from toxic mushrooms (toadstools) is called mycetismus. Poisonous species are common in North America and are difficult for the inexperienced to distinguish from edible varieties.

Homespun methods of differentation are fallacious; for example, taste is no adequate criterion since the deadly *Amanita phalloides* is said to have a delicious flavor. In the United States the genus *Amanita* is responsible for most poisonings, but *Helvella* is sometimes imputed. Common species of the *Amanita* are *muscaria*, familiarly called the "fly agaric," and *phalloides*, often called the "destroying angel." In the U. S. A. about 90 per cent of fatal mycetismus (about 50 cases a year) is due to the ingestion of *A. phalloides*.

Toxicology: Two types of poisoning are caused by *Amanita*. A rapid type (mycetismus nervosa) follows the ingestion of *Amanita muscaria*; symptoms occur within a few minutes or a few hours and are due to the toxic effects of muscarine, which mimic intense parasympathetic stimulation. The prognosis is good with prompt and adequate administration of atropine. Delayed poisoning (mycetismus choleriformis) results from the ingestion of *Amanita phalloides* after a latency of 6 to 15 hours. Here at least three toxic polypeptides appear to be responsible for damage to tissue cells, particularly in the liver, kidney, heart, and brain. No satisfactory treatment for poisoning with *A. phalloides* is recognized, and about half the cases end fatally. A toxin antiserum has been described, but its therapeutic value is unproved, and it is reputedly available only at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, France.

More than 70 species of mushrooms are capable of producing toxic reactions in man. Poisonings from most species of *Amanita* resemble the illnesses produced by *muscaria* or by *phalloides*. Another common mushroom, *Helvella esculenta* or the false morel, possesses a hemolytic glycoside, and its ingestion may cause an acute hemolytic anemia. *Amanita phalloides* contains at least 4 toxins: phallin (which is a glycosidal hemolysin, probably destroyed by cooking) and 3 peptides, namely phalloidine, α-amanitine, and β-amanitine. The minimal lethal dose of these peptides in dogs and mice is 0.1 to 0.4 mg./kg., and man is said to be even more susceptible. Since the toxins represent about 0.005 per cent of the fresh mushroom, a few ounces of the latter may contain a fatal dose for an adult person.

Symptomatology:

A. Due to *Amanita phalloides* (onset 6 to 15 hours after ingestion)
   1. Sudden onset of abdominal pain, usually colicky.
   2. Nausea, violent vomiting, and severe bloody or blood-streaked diarrhea.
   3. Rapidly developing weakness.
   4. Dehydration, with extreme thirst.
   5. Cyanosis, cold clammy skin, and other signs of shock. Hypotension and bradycardia may persist for many days.
   6. Restlessness, twitching, delirium, hallucinations, sometimes convulsions, and eventually prostration and coma.
   7. Tender enlargement of the liver, with jaundice apparent within 2 to 3 days, due to hepatic cell degeneration, which may progress to acute yellow atrophy.
   8. Oliguria or anuria, secondary to injury of the kidney parenchyma.
   9. Death in 5 to 8 days may be due to cellular damage in the central nervous system, liver, kidneys, or heart.

B. Due to *Amanita muscaria* (onset a few minutes to a few hours after ingestion).
   1. Salivation, nausea, vomiting, colic, and watery diarrhea.
   2. Dyspnea, wheezing, rales.
   3. Slow, irregular pulse.
   4. Miosis; visual disturbances; lacrimation.
   5. Sweating, cyanosis.
   6. Confusion, excitement, late stupor.
   7. Death may occur in a few hours from cardiac arrest or circulatory collapse.

Treatment:

1. "Universal antidote", 5 to 6 teaspoonsful in water (p. 10).
2. An emetic drug and/or prompt gastric lavage with potassium permanganate solution (1: 5000) or with water. Save the gastric contents.
3. Saline catharsis with sodium sulfate (15 to 30 gm. in water). High colonic enemas may help to stimulate prompt evacuation.
4. Atropine sulfate, 2 mg. subcutaneously, repeated as indicated. Atropine is a specific antagonist for the muscarine in *Amanita muscaria*, but it is ineffective in poisonings due to *A. phalloides*. In every instance of doubt, give atropine because, even if ineffective, it is at least innocuous.
5. Meperidine (Demerol) for the control of pain. Morphine is best avoided because it may delay purging.
6. Correct shock and dehydration by the cautious intravenous administration of replacement fluids (p. 193).
7. Institute supportive treatment for impending renal and hepatic insufficiencies (pp. 210 and 213).
8. Digitalis may be given a trial if hypotension persists after rehydration is complete.
9. With those varieties of poisonous mushrooms which produce an acute hemolytic reaction, blood transfusions may become essential.

Laboratory:

1. Because prognosis and treatment vary drastically with the type of mushroom, a species identification is always desirable. If a large enough piece of the fungus is available, an

expert can recognize it from various botanical characteristics. Recently a rapid and comparatively simple chromatographic isolation of phalloides toxins has been proposed as a practical method of identification (Block *et al.*: Science, *121:* 505, 1955). The procedure is said to require only 0.1 gm. of fresh *A. phalloides*; it should prove distinctly useful, especially if it can be performed satisfactorily with stomach contents (unproved).

2. Repeated biochemical tests of liver and kidney function are indicated.

AMMONIA

Ammonia in solution (ammonia water) is used in a variety of products such as cleaning agents, liniments, and aromatic spirits.

Toxicology: Ammonium hydroxide differs from other alkalis in its volatility; the vapor (NH_3) is irritating to skin, eyes, and respiratory passages. The ingestion of ammonia solutions produces effects similar to other corrosive alkalis. As with most caustic solutions, concentration is more critical than volume. One teaspoonful (3 to 4 ml.) has been recorded as a fatal oral dose of strong ammonia solution (28 per cent), but as much as 1 fl. oz. has been tolerated in several cases.

Symptomatology:

1. Vapors cause irritation of eyes and respiratory tract. High concentrations may cause conjunctivitis, laryngitis, tracheitis, and rarely pulmonary edema or pneumonitis. A sensation of suffocation may be induced by spasm of the glottis.
2. Contact with skin can cause burns and vesication.
3. Ingestion can lead to all the signs and symptoms, pathological lesions, and complications induced by other corrosive alkalis (see p. 109).

Treatment:

1. Lavage and emetics are contraindicated.
2. If ammonia water is swallowed, the victim should try to drink immediately large quantities of water or weak acids such as: diluted vinegar, lemon juice, orange juice, dilute hydrochloric acid (*e.g.*, 3 to 6 oz. of 0.5 per cent HCl).
3. Administer a demulcent (egg white, olive oil, milk, *etc.*).
4. Control pain with opiates or meperidine (Demerol).
5. Treat shock (p. 193). Keep the patient warm.
6. Contaminated eyes and skin should be washed with copious amounts of tap water. For the definitive treatment of most chemical burns of the eye, an ophthalmologist should be consulted.
7. Tracheotomy may be indicated if signs of asphyxia develop (p. 185).
8. For the management of pulmonary edema, see p. 192.
9. Cortisone therapy has been recommended.
10. Follow-up therapy in cases of perforation, strictures, *etc*, (see Alkali, p. 110).

Laboratory: Not generally relevant.

ANILINE

Aniline is widely used industrially in chemical syntheses. It and its derivatives occur in many products found in the home, such as paints, varnishes, marking inks, stove polishes, and shoe polishes. Many poisonings are reported each year from exposure to aniline and related substances, *e.g.*, to aniline dyes freshly stamped on diapers.

Toxicology: Aniline and related compounds (*e.g.*, nitrobenzenes, aniline dyes, *etc.)* may gain access to the body by skin penetration, by ingestion, or by inhalation. Aniline itself may produce poisoning if ingested in amounts as small as 0.25 gm., particularly if the stomach is empty. As little as 6 gm. has been reported to be a lethal dose, although much larger amounts have been tolerated. The mean lethal dose may lie between 15 and 30 gm. (cc.) of pure aniline. Technical aniline as found in many commercial products may be more dangerous because of toxic impurities (xylidines and toluidines).

The outstanding feature of aniline poisoning is cyanosis, which is due here to methemoglobin and sometimes a small amount of sulfhemoglobin. The result is a functional anemia, since methemoglobin is incapable of binding oxygen for normal gas transport. Oxygen deficits undoubtedly arise in many tissues. In addition, red blood cells with these altered pigments sometimes undergo intravascular hemolysis, which leads to a true anemia, deleterious renal effects, and jaundice. Apparently methemoglobin formation is not due to aniline itself but to metabolic products such as aminophenol and especially phenylhydroxylamine.

The central nervous and cardiac disorders seen in aniline poisoning are unquestionably aggravated by tissue anoxia, but oxygen lack is probably not their primary cause, which remains undefined. Liver disease may follow severe aniline intoxication (especially if aniline is contaminated with xylidines), but it is apparently more frequent in poisonings due to nitrobenzenes and nitrotoluenes.

except after unusually severe hemolytic episodes, the renal injury is mild and reversible. Even with severe symptoms, final recovery is the rule in aniline poisoning.

Symptomatology:

1. Grayish-blue cyanosis, without signs of cardiac or pulmonary insufficiency.
2. Severe headache, nausea, sometimes vomiting, dryness of throat.
3. Central nervous symptoms: confusion, ataxia, vertigo, tinnitus, weakness, disorientation, lethargy, drowsiness, and finally coma. Convulsions may occur.
4. Cardiac effects: heart blocks, arrhythmias, and shock.
5. Death, while uncommon, is usually due to cardiovascular collapse, and not respiratory paralysis.
6. Urinary signs and symptoms may include painful micturition, hematuria, hemoglobinuria (and methemoglobinuria), oliguria, and renal insufficiency (usually mild).

Treatment:

1. Gastric lavage with water or potassium permanganate solution (1:5000).
2. Leave a solution of magnesium sulfate in the stomach (15 to 30 gm. in water).
3. Administer oxygen (p. 189) and use artificial respiration as indicated (p. 185).
4. Treat shock cautiously because of the uncertain cardiac status (p. 195).
5. Transfusions with whole blood or washed red cells (in saline) may be necessary (p. 194).
6. Stimulants as indicated and sedatives if necessary.
7. For methemoglobinemia, some authors recommend slow intravenous injection of 1 per cent methylene blue (0.2 ml. per kg.). This dye may be made up in a 1.8 per cent sodium sulfate solution. Other authors recommend sodium ascorbate (0.5 gm.) intravenously. Caution: on rare occasions methylene blue may cause hemolysis (it probably often produces Heinz bodies within erythrocytes).
8. If aniline is spilled on clothing, remove immediately and discard. Any contaminated area of skin should be washed for 10 to 15 minutes with soap and running water.

Laboratory:

1. N-acetyl-*p*-aminophenol (the chief metabolite of aniline) may be detected in urine.
2. Spectroscopic methods in clinical laboratories are often too insensitive to show methemoglobin absorption bands, even when cyanosis is clinically evident in aniline poisoning. By the usual clinical test, the hemoglobin level is typically normal, while the blood oxygen-carrying capacity is measurably low, a difference which is a sensitive index of methemoglobinemia. Sometimes freshly drawn blood is grossly chocolate-brown in color.
3. The urinary findings are often compatible with intravascular hemolysis, methemoglobinemia, and kidney injury. The urine is almost always dark.

ANTIHISTAMINICS

The enthusiastic reception of the early antihistaminic drugs (around 1942) promoted a search for new histamine antagonists; many of these efforts were successful. The number of antihistaminics now available through commercial channels is legion. Their hazards are not widely recognized by the layman, and so they are often used indiscriminately.

Toxicology: Although the incidence of side reactions varies from one preparation to another, about 20 per cent of persons receiving current antihistaminic drugs complain of some kind of untoward effects. The most common side effect is sedation in varying degrees, particularly marked with diphenhydramine (Benadryl). While sedation may be an asset in night-time medication, it is often a hazard in the ambulatory patient. Other untoward reactions referable to the central nervous system are dizziness, tinnitus, fatigue, ataxia, and blurred vision. Sometimes clinical doses precipitate central excitation evidenced by euphoria, nervousness, tremors, and insomnia. Anorexia and other gastrointestinal symptoms are not uncommon. Miscellaneous complaints include dryness of the mouth, headache, tingling and weakness of the hands, hypotension, palpitations, and dysuria. The paradox of allergic reactions to these anti-allergic drugs is well recognized. Allergic manifestations include dermatitis and rarely leucopenia or agranulocytosis (with the ethylenediamine group of derivatives).

When an antihistaminic drug is ingested in an amount distinctly greater than the customary dose, any one of many toxic syndromes may result. Frequently these reactions represent extensions of the common side effects listed above. Central nervous depression is the dominant response, but an excitement stage often follows. In young children central stimulation and convulsions may precede depression. In fatal cases the terminal phase is one of coma, with death from respiratory arrest. Most severe poisonings have been due to the willful ingestion of these drugs by young children. A considerable margin of safety separates the therapeutic dose from the usual lethal one. Adults have sur-

vived single doses as high as 2500 mg., while as little as 100 mg. has proved fatal. Children may be proportionately more susceptible.

Treatment is strictly symptomatic and supportive, and the proper measures change with each stage of the poisoning. Analeptic drugs are inadvisable in the early phases because of the danger of precipitating convulsions. The depression which follows the excitatory phase is rarely responsive to the analeptics. Fortunately the vital signs are usually well maintained even without support from any arousal drug. Histamine has no place in the treatment of antihistaminic poisoning.

Symptomatology:

1. Central nervous depression is usually the dominant reaction in adults; it is evidenced by drowsiness, lethargy, fatigue, hypnosis, and coma. Related nervous symptoms include vertigo, ataxia, tinnitus, and blurred vision.
2. Central nervous hyperexcitability often follows initial sedation; sometimes excitement is the first evidence of poisoning. The stimulant phase brings tremors, anxiety, insomnia, excitement, delirium, and convulsions.
3. Dangerous hyperpyrexia is reported in poisoned children.
4. Gastrointestinal reactions include a dry mouth, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, abdominal distress, constipation, and/or diarrhea.
5. The terminal phase is one of severe central nervous depression, with death from respiratory arrest or cardiovascular collapse.

Treatment:

1. Gastric lavage (p. 6) with warm tap water.
2. Cautious use of the short-acting barbiturates for the control of central nervous stimulation (p. 202).
3. If used cautiously, caffeine, amphetamine, nikethamide, *etc.*, may occasionally be useful in the supportive treatment of central nervous depression. See p. 204.
4. Ice packs, alcohol sponge baths, *etc.*, (p. 230) for the control of hyperpyrexia. Probably salicylates should be avoided here.
5. Artificial respiration and oxygen therapy as necessary (p. 185).
6. Symptomatic and supportive measures as indicated.

Laboratory: generally irrelevant.

ANTU

ANTU was developed as an outgrowth of the observation that phenylthiourea kills rats but is not toxic to man. Many derivatives were prepared before one was found which had the same high toxicity to rodents without the bitter taste of phenylthiourea. Alpha naphthyl thiourea (ANTU) proved to be the most effective. Some species of rats, however, are not sensitive to it, and others develop resistance rapidly. ANTU is a stable, bluish-gray powder, highly insoluble in water, without perceptible odor, and with only a transient bitter taste. It is used in baits in concentrations of 1 to 3 per cent.

Toxicology: ANTU is probably not toxic to man except in large amounts; the mean lethal dose by mouth is 4 gm./kg. in monkeys and presumably much the same in man. No human fatalities have been reported. Dogs are quite susceptible to ANTU but are usually protected by prompt vomiting. Observations on experimental animals indicate that the only organ affected is the lungs; pulmonary edema and pleural effusion develop due to the action of ANTU on pulmonary capillaries. Both cysteine and thiosorbitol have been given to ANTU-poisoned rats and found to be promising antidotes under some conditions. ANTU may possess antithyroid activity in chronic sublethal exposures. It is not irritating to the skin.

Symptomatology (as observed in animals):

1. Dyspnea, rales, cyanosis (due to severe pulmonary edema and sometimes pleural effusion).
2. Lowered body temperature (hypothermia).
3. Death from asphyxia.

Treatment:

1. Emetics or prompt gastric lavage with tap water.
2. Saline catharsis with 15 to 30 gm. sodium sulfate in water.
3. Positive-pressure oxygen (see p. 192). Postural drainage. Absolute rest.
4. Avoid fat ingestion, since ANTU may be more readily absorbed in its presence.
5. Use caution in giving oral or intravenous fluids because of the danger of precipitating pulmonary edema.

Laboratory: generally irrelevant.

ARSENIC

Arsenic is a common ingredient of rodenticides, insecticides, herbicides, paints, and other products. Many organic arsenic compounds are employed as therapeutic agents in clinical and veterinary medicine.

Toxicology: Arsenic was formerly used exten-

sively as a "criminal poison" because it is odorless and nearly tasteless. Accidental poisoning is still common because arsenic compounds are widely used and readily available. The mortality in acute poisoning is high (50 to 75 per cent); death usually occurs within 48 hours. The lethal dose varies with the compound, but 0.2 to 0.3 gm. of the trioxide ("white arsenic") is usually fatal in an adult. Finely subdivided arsenic trioxide is significantly more toxic than coarsely powdered material, since appreciable amounts of the latter may be eliminated in feces without dissolving.

In most cases the presenting symptoms are those of a severe gastritis or gastroenteritis. Because the lesions are due not to local corrosion but to vascular damage from absorbed arsenic, the first symptoms may be delayed several minutes or even a few hours. Eventually a violent hemorrhagic gastroenteritis leads to profound losses of fluid and electrolytes, resulting in collapse, shock, and death. Occasionally the alimentary symptoms are mild or absent, in which case the presenting complaints are usually referable to the central nervous system: headache, vertigo, muscle spasm, stupor, delirium, and sometimes mania.

Subacute and chronic exposures may reveal themselves in these and many other ways. Among the protean manifestations of chronic poisoning are anorexia, mild gastrointestinal disturbances, low-grade fever, pallor, weakness, and a catarrhal inflammation of nose, throat, conjunctivae, and larynx—simulating an infectious coryza. Stomatitis and salivation are common. Skin afflictions are many and varied: erythema, eczema, pigmentation (arsenic melanosis), keratosis (especially of palms and soles), scaling and desquamation, brittle nails, loss of hair and nails, and localized subcutaneous edema (especially of the eyelids). Signs of renal damage develop. Hepatomegaly with jaundice (and sometimes pruritus) may evolve into cirrhosis with ascites. Severe blood dyscrasias result from depression of any and all cellular elements in bone marrow. In advanced poisoning, nervous symptoms are prominent; encephalopathies have been described, but peripheral neuritis is more common. Sensation is involved first (paresthesia, hypesthesia, pain), but eventually paralysis and muscular atrophy appear, usually in the legs.

In all cases it is presumably the ion of arsenious acid, rather than the element itself, which is the toxic principle. The *in vivo* conversion to arsenite explains why all chemical forms of arsenic eventually produce the same toxic syndrome. (One exception is gaseous AsH_3 or arsine, which is a potent hemolytic agent, unlike other arsenic derivatives.) As arsenite the element is an active enzyme inhibitor, presumably because of its attachment to sulfhydryl groups of essential proteins. Absorbed arsenic is excreted largely by the kidneys, but feces, skin and hair sometimes contain appreciable amounts. After a single dose, excretion is essentially complete within 2 weeks. Urinary excretion is markedly enhanced, without damage to the excretory organs, by the administration of BAL (dimercaprol). If prompt, this treatment suppresses most signs and symptoms of acute poisoning.

Symptomatology (acute poisoning only):

1. Symptoms usually appear one half to one hour after ingestion but may be delayed many hours, especially when arsenic is taken with food.
2. Sweetish metallic taste; garlicky odor of breath and stools.
3. Constriction in the throat and difficulty in swallowing. Burning and colicky pains in esophagus, stomach, and bowel.
4. Vomiting and profuse painful diarrhea. Often the excreta resemble the "rice water" stools of cholera; later the feces become bloody.
5. Dehydration with intense thirst and muscular cramps.
6. Cyanosis, feeble pulse, and cold extremities.
7. Vertigo, frontal headache. In some cases ("cerebral type") vertigo, stupor, delirium, and even mania develop without prominent gastrointestinal signs.
8. Syncope, coma, occasionally convulsions, general paralysis, and death.
9. Various skin eruptions, more often as a late manifestation, or in chronic poisoning (see above).
10. In case of recovery, weakness and diarrhea may persist for weeks, and occasionally a syndrome indistinguishable from chronic poisoning evolves (see above).

Treatment (acute poisoning only):

1. Gastric lavage: 2 to 3 liters of water, followed by 1 glassful of milk or colloidal ferric hydroxide (if freshly prepared) or 1 per cent sodium thiosulfate solution or BAL solution.
2. Saline cathartic: 15 to 30 gm. of sodium sulfate in water.
3. Administer BAL (dimercaprol) intramuscularly as a 10 per cent solution in oil. The dosage schedule recommended below is

	Severe Poisoning	*Mild Poisoning*
1st day	3.0 mg./kg. q4h (6 inj.)	2.5 mg./kg. q4h (6 inj.)
2nd day	3.0 mg./kg. q4h (6 inj.)	2.5 mg./kg. q6h (4 inj.)
3rd day	3.0 mg./kg. q6h (4 inj.)	2.5 mg./kg. q12h (2 inj.)
Each of the following 10 days or until recovery	3.0 mg./kg. q12h (2 inj.)	2.5 mg./kg. qd (1 inj.)

thought to be adequate for patients of all ages. All doses are expressed as milligrams of BAL (*not* of solution). For the clinical toxicity of BAL, see p. 117.

4. Counteract dehydration by intravenous fluids as needed (p. 215) and correct electrolyte deficiencies.
5. Morphine may be necessary to control abdominal pain.
6. Treat shock vigorously; use blood transfusions and oxygen as necessary (pp. 194, 189).

Laboratory:

1. Save the initial gastric washings and a urine specimen (100 ml.) for arsenic analysis.
2. Urine output is usually diminished. Albuminuria and hematuria may be prominent.
3. Liver function tests may reveal subclinical hepatic injury.

ATROPINE

Atropine (*dl*-hyoscyamine) is an alkaloid widely used in clinical medicine for its ability to block the effects of parasympathetic nerve stimulation. It is prepared by extraction from the powdered roots of *Atropa belladonna, Datura stramonium*, and other solanaceous plants (where it occurs naturally as the *l*-isomer). Active alkaloids related to atropine have been obtained from natural and synthetic sources. Indigenous plants are occasionally responsible for cases of atropine poisoning.

Toxicology: The margin of safety of this drug (and of related alkaloids) is much higher than generally appreciated. Although 10 mg. of atropine usually produces severe distress, many adult persons have recovered from single doses of 100 mg. and more. Indeed, in the absence of predisposing disease, deaths from atropine poisoning are thought to be rare in adults, and the mean lethal dose is not known. Children are more susceptible than adults to this and related alkaloids, but young children are probably more tolerant than implied by the commonly stated lethal estimate of 10 mg.

Neither the fatal dose nor the nature of the toxic syndrome is significantly determined by the route of administration. Although many of the untoward signs and symptoms can be related to paralysis of the glands and smooth muscles innervated by the parasympathetic nervous system, the most dangerous and spectacular manifestations of poisoning arise from intense excitation of the central nervous system. States of idiosyncrasy and hypersensitivity have also been described.

Symptomatology:

1. Dryness of mucous membranes, burning pain in the throat, difficulty in swallowing, and intense thirst.
2. Dilatation of pupils, which become unreactive to light; blurred vision and photophobia.
3. The skin becomes hot, dry, and flushed. A scarlatiniform or maculo-papular rash may appear over the face, neck, and upper trunk, especially in infants and children, and desquamation may follow.
4. Hyperpyrexia.
5. Tachycardia, palpitations, elevated blood pressure.
6. Uncommonly nausea, vomiting, and (in infants) abdominal distension. Urinary urgency and hesitancy.
7. Restlessness, fatigue, excitement, and confusion, progressing to mania and delirium, which may persist for many hours and even several days.
8. In rare instances, coma, depression of medullary centers, circulatory collapse, and death from respiratory failure.

Treatment:

1. Gastric lavage with 4 per cent tannic acid or other alkaloidal antidotes. (Potassium permanganate in safe concentrations is ineffective in destroying atropine.) Emetics may be employed, but lavage is preferable.
2. Pilocarpine may be given orally in doses of 5 mg. and repeated at intervals until the mouth is moist. Pilocarpine may make the patient more comfortable but has no influence on the central nervous effects of atropine. Sips of water may also help to relieve intense thirst.
3. Short-acting barbiturates administered cautiously may control excitement. Avoid large doses. Chloral hydrate or paraldehyde may be substituted for barbiturate drugs.
4. When (and if) depression occurs, central nervous stimulants, such as nikethamide and caffeine may be tried but are not expected to be effective.
5. Artificial respiration and oxygen therapy in cases of respiratory depression (p. 185).
6. Check for urinary retention and catheterize if necessary (p. 210).
7. Antipyretic therapy—alcohol sponges (p. 230). Aspirin and other salicylates are probably best avoided.
8. A miotic drug (*e.g.*, pilocarpine nitrate 0.5 per cent) in the conjunctival sac may be used to counteract mydriasis. Because of photophobia, a darkened room may add to the patient's comfort.

Laboratory: Not generally relevant, but a leukocytosis may be observed.

BAL

BAL (2,3-dimercapto-1-propanol or dimercaprol) has been shown to be of value (often life-saving) in poisoning due to arsenic, mercury, and gold. Further clinical evaluation is necessary to prove its value in poisoning from antimony, bismuth, copper, chromium, cobalt, nickel, and zinc. It appears to be ineffective against tellurium, thallium, and vanadium, and it may enhance the toxicity of uranium, iron, selenium, and cadmium. Although valueless in experimental lead poisoning in animals, there are favorable reports on the treatment of lead encephalopathy in children.

BAL exerts its beneficial effect in heavy metal poisonings by displacing the metal from its combination with sulfhydryl groups of enzyme proteins and by forming a non-toxic metal-BAL complex, which is excreted. A metal ion is more firmly bound by two molecules of BAL (2:1 chelate) than by one molecule (1:1 chelate), but because both types of union are reversible and the complex may dissociate, doses of BAL must be repeated for several days.

BAL is available commercially as a 10 per cent preparation (w/v) in peanut oil, containing 20 per cent benzyl benzoate; it is suitable for intramuscular injection only.

Toxicology: The administration of BAL in therapeutic doses may produce transient side-effects. A dose of 8 mg./kg. will almost always cause untoward symptoms. Doses of 5 mg./kg. repeated every 3 hours for 24 hours usually produce no significant cumulative effects.

The most consistent objective response to BAL in therapeutic doses is a rise in systolic and diastolic blood pressure, accompanied by tachycardia. This rise, which is roughly proportional to the dose, begins promptly and is usually complete within two hours. Children react like adults, except that a persistent fever is frequently observed in children after the second or third injection. Large overdoses in children (*e.g.*, 10, 25, and 40.5 mg./kg.) have caused convulsions and coma, from which recovery was prompt. There is evidence that BAL is less toxic in patients with heavy metal poisoning than in normal subjects.

Symptomatology (in approximate order of frequency):

1. Nausea and sometimes vomiting.
2. Headache.
3. Burning sensation of lips and mouth.
4. Feeling of constriction in throat, chest and hands.
5. Conjunctivitis, tearing, and salivation.
6. Tingling of hands.
7. Burning sensation of penis.
8. Sweating of forehead and hands.
9. Abdominal pain.
10. Tremors.
11. Lower back pain.
12. Positive Chvostek and Trousseau signs occasionally.

Treatment for BAL poisoning: Since reports indicate that the symptoms of BAL poisoning subside in 30 to 90 minutes, no emergency measures are usually required. To relieve unpleasant symptoms, however, some authorities advocate intramuscular use of a 1:1000 solution of epinephrine hydrochloride (0.1 to 0.5 ml.) or an oral dose of ephedrine sulfate (25 to 50 mg.). The latter may also be used prophylactically half an hour before the injection of BAL.

Dosage schedule of BAL in heavy metal poisoning: The following schedules are advocated by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association, in cases of arsenic and gold intoxication. The Council makes no official recommendations for mercury poisoning. In practice the same doses of BAL are usually used in mercury and arsenic poisoning, although some clinicians prefer a larger initial dose (*e.g.*, 5 mg./kg.) in acute mercurialism (see Mercury, p. 154). The following dose schedules have been used in both adults and children, and they are probably appropriate to infants as well. All doses are expressed as milligrams of BAL (*not* of solution), and all injections should be intramuscular.

	Severe Metal Poisoning	*Mild Metal Poisoning*
1st day	3.0 mg./kg. q4h (6 inj.)	2.5 mg./kg. q4h (6 inj.)
2nd day	3.0 mg./kg. q4h (6 inj.)	2.5 mg./kg. q6h (4 inj.)
3rd day	3.0 mg./kg. q6h (4 inj.)	2.5 mg./kg. q12h (2 inj.)
Each of following 10 days (or until recovery)	3.0 mg./kg. q12h (2 inj.)	2.5 mg./kg. qd (1 inj.)

BARBITURATES

Many dialkyl and alkyl-aryl substituted malonylureas are employed in clinical medicine as sedative and hypnotic agents. The oldest of these barbiturates is the diethyl derivative, barbital, first introduced as a drug in 1903. Since then hundreds of derivatives have been synthesized and tested, and several dozen are in current clinical use. Some serve as potent anticonvulsants, others as

intravenous anesthetic agents. Unsubstituted malonylurea (barbituric acid) is widely used by the chemical industry in the manufacture of plastics, *etc.* The annual consumption of barbiturates in the United States is said to approach 300 tons. Acute barbiturate intoxication is common and accounts for about 1500 deaths annually in the U. S. A. No class of drugs is responsible for more acute poisonings. Chronic barbiturate intoxication is an important social and medical problem; together with the treatment of the withdrawal syndrome, however, it is beyond the scope of this manual.

Toxicology: Derivatives of barbituric acid differ from one another in latency of onset, duration of action, and metabolic fate. Differences of potency are comparatively minor (2- to 3-fold). In Table III.1, some of the popular drugs are classified according to the duration of the hypnosis which they induce. Speed of onset (latency) follows the same classes. Differences in metabolic fate can be represented by similar groupings. Specifically, short- and ultrashort-acting barbiturates are almost exclusively detoxified *in vivo* (chiefly in the liver), while long-acting congeners are largely excreted in the urine as pharmacologically active molecules. Recovery from poisoning depends ultimately on the liver in the first instance and on the kidneys in the second. With drugs of intermediate durations of action, both detoxification and excretion are important disposal mechanisms. Thiobarbiturates, like thiopental (Pentothal) and thiamylal (Surital), differ from oxy-derivatives in many respects; besides an ultra-short duration of action, they are inactive by mouth and can be administered only by the intravenous or rectal routes. Unlike most barbiturates, phenobarbital and mephobarbital (Mebaral) have specific anticonvulsant properties. With the exceptions noted above, the barbiturate drugs closely resemble one another.

TABLE III.1

Classification of barbiturate drugs

A. Long-acting:
- Barbital (Veronal)
- Phenobarbital (Luminal)
- Mephobarbital (Mebaral)
- Diallylbarbituric acid (Dial)

B. Intermediate duration of action:
- Amobarbital (Amytal)
- Aprobarbital (Alurate)
- Butabarbital (Butisol)
- Butethal (Neonal)
- Hexethal (Ortal)
- Vinbarbital (Delvinal)

C. Short-acting:
- Cyclobarbital (Phanodorn)
- Pentobarbital (Nembutal)
- Secobarbital (Seconal)

D. Ultrashort-acting:
- Hexabarbital sodium (Evipal)
- Thiamylal sodium (Surital)
- Thiopental sodium (Pentothal)

Most acute barbiturate poisonings arise from attempted suicide. Sometimes the suicide is unintentional and stems from "automatism," *i.e.*, self-poisoning while in a state of confusion induced by a normal therapeutic dose. Some poisonings arise in the course of normal clinical practice and are due to natural or acquired hypersensitivity. Although the various derivatives differ somewhat in degree of toxicity, an oral dose of 1 gm. of most barbiturates produces serious poisoning in an adult, and death commonly occurs after 2 to 10 gm. Presumably the lethal dose is smaller by parenteral routes of administration. Even mild liver insufficiency enhances markedly the toxicity of all common barbiturates except barbital and phenobarbital. Long-acting barbiturates have been responsible for most fatal poisonings, although in terms of lethal dose they are no more toxic and may be less potent than shorter acting derivatives. While sodium salts of rapidly acting congeners have produced death within an hour after massive oral doses, most barbiturate deaths are delayed for several hours or several days. Fatalities have been reported on the fourth and fifth days, but the prognosis is usually favorable if the patient survives the first 24 or 36 hours. In a limited study, poisoned patients were found to regain consciousness when the drug concentration in blood fell to: 5 to 9 mg./100 ml. with long-acting barbiturates, 2 to 4 mg./100 ml. with drugs of intermediate action, and 1 to 2 mg./100 ml. with short-acting congeners.

An overdose of a barbiturate drug induces the classical picture of progressive central nervous depression. In its severest form this syndrome leads to respiratory arrest as a result of general reflex paralysis; in its milder forms, it may mimic any stage of clinical anesthesia. Except for a rapid (and weak) pulse, vital signs are characteristically reduced. In addition to direct inhibition of vasomotor tone with consequent hypotension, circulatory insufficiency may be aggravated by hypoxia from inadequate pulmonary ventilation. Early deaths are usually due to respiratory arrest, but delayed fatalities may arise from one or any combination of the following complications: hypostatic pneumonia, bronchopneumonia, lung abscess, pulmonary edema, cerebral edema, vasomotor collapse, and irreversible renal shutdown. An occasional patient who survives severe and prolonged hypoxia during the acute phase may suffer residual neurological lesions, but recovery is usually complete. In the U. S. A. the mortality rate

in acute barbiturate poisoning lies between 5 and 10 per cent.

The only recognized treatment is supportive and symptomatic. The alleged antidotal action of sodium succinate and other intermediates in carbohydrate metabolism has not impressed most clinicians. A new barbiturate antagonist, β,β'-methylethyl glutarimide (NP-13), which is a convulsant in normal animals at a dose of 30 mg./kg., has caused prompt arousal after intravenous doses of 50 mg. in men and women under barbiturate anesthesia. The drug has not yet been released for general use, and its effectiveness and specificity in the treatment of barbiturate poisoning have not been demonstrated. The established non-specific analeptic drugs have often been used effectively in barbiturate poisoning, where they serve to increase and maintain the general level of reflex excitability. A beneficial response consists of an increase in the rate or depth of respiration and a return in the blood pressure toward normotensive levels. Large and repeated doses may be necessary, but the analeptic drugs should not be used to restore consciousness because the attempt may precipitate convulsions. Because of the threat of this complication, an ultrashort-acting barbiturate should always be available for immediate intravenous injection. Although each of the common stimulant drugs has its proponents, picrotoxin and pentylenetetrazol (Metrazol) are widely conceded to be the most useful. Because of its more sustained action and perhaps greater effectiveness on the respiratory and vasomotor centers of the medulla, picrotoxin may be preferable to pentylenetetrazol. The popularity of analeptic therapy has recently been challenged by Scandinavian investigators who prefer more conservative measures. Their results emphasize convincingly that analeptic drugs have often been used unnecessarily, but most clinicians are convinced that the judicious use of central nervous stimulants has saved lives in severe barbiturate poisoning. In any case, analeptic therapy should be regarded as only one phase of general supportive treatment and perhaps a minor one.

Among supportive measures used in barbiturate poisoning, the highest priority goes to the correction of anoxia. Any one or combination of the following measures may be necessary: the removal of airway obstruction, oxygen administration, artificial respiration, and analeptic therapy. If anoxia can be minimized, cardiovascular collapse rarely if ever develops. Dehydration must be corrected, but overhydration should be avoided. Hemodialysis with a modern artificial kidney has proved effective in promoting barbiturate excretion and in speeding recovery. Diuretic drugs are seldom if ever useful, but osmotic diuretic agents (such as urea and sodium sulfate) deserve a trial in poisonings due to long-acting drugs such as phenobarbital and barbital, where recovery is ultimately dependent on drug excretion. At least in the dog, most of the barbital which is filtered in the renal glomerulus is passively resorbed in the proximal tubules, *i.e.*, it moves with the water, which is largely returned to the circulation. Osmotic diuretics enhance barbital excretion in dogs by inhibiting osmotically this resorption of water. Neither water nor mercurial diuretic drugs act in this way, and neither has an appreciable effect on barbiturate excretion in most cases.

Symptomatology:

1. Drowsiness is usually the first symptom. A transient period of confusion, excitement, delirium, and hallucinations is not uncommon.
2. Ataxia, vertigo, slurred speech, headache, paresthesias, and subjective visual disturbances.
3. A stupor progressing through deepening states of coma, with inhibition or absence of superficial and deep reflexes. Responses to painful stimuli gradually cease. The Babinski toe sign may become positive.
4. Respirations may be rapid and shallow or slow and labored, but the minute volume (pulmonary ventilation) is always reduced.
5. Mild but progressive cardiovascular collapse, evidenced by cyanosis, hypotension, a weak rapid pulse, and cold and clammy skin. Circulatory insufficiency is almost always secondary to hypoxia from respiratory depression.
6. The pupils are usually slightly constricted but react to light; they may dilate during terminal asphyxia.
7. Urine formation is slowed or suppressed completely.
8. The body temperature is usually reduced. If a fever develops, it usually signals bronchopneumonia.
9. Respirations become irregular, sometimes Cheyne-Stokes in character, and eventually cease.
10. Although death is usually due to respiratory arrest, hypostatic or aspiration pneumonia late in the course of the illness may prove lethal. Occasionally severe grades of pulmonary edema are encountered (especially early in poisonings from ultrashort-acting barbiturates). Vasomotor collapse and shock often contribute to a lethal outcome, and rarely renal shutdown due to vascular collapse proves to be irreversible.
11. Among survivors, residual damage is rare, but an occasional patient who has suffered prolonged and severe hypoxia during the acute phase may exhibit permanent neurological damage.
12. Sometimes barbiturate poisoning is due to or

complicated by natural or acquired idiosyncrasy. Allergic reactions from acquired hypersensitivity are of the usual types: asthma, urticaria, angioneurotic edema, dermatitis, fever, delirium, liver necrosis. Natural idiosyncrasy commonly expresses itself as an excitement reaction, a prolonged hangover, and as a pain syndrome. The latter consists of paroxysms of localized or diffuse pain of a myalgic, neuralgic, or arthralgic character.

Treatment:

1. Gastric lavage with a potassium permanganate solution (1:5000), if practical within a few hours after ingestion. Precautions against aspiration are essential. See p. 6.
2. Leave in the stomach 15 to 30 gm. of sodium sulfate in water as a saline cathartic.
3. If sensory stimuli (*e.g.*, pinching) arouse the patient even briefly from his coma and if his respirations are full and regular, further treatment is seldom required.
4. Observe and record at 15- to 30-minute intervals the following observations: vital signs (respiration, pulse, blood pressure, and temperature), skin color, cardiac rhythm, pupillary size and light reflex, corneal and gag reflexes, response to pain, and tendon reflexes.
5. Correct airway obstruction. The insertion of an oropharyngeal airway is usually advisable in a comatose patient who has no gag reflex. Suction frequently to remove saliva and mucus. See p. 184.
6. At the slightest suspicion of hypoxia, continuous or intermittent oxygen therapy is warranted.
7. Sometimes the inhalation of oxygen causes an arrest of spontaneous breathing. Artificial respiration is then essential. Do not wait for respiratory arrest; give mechanical assistance whenever the rate or depth of breathing is clearly inadequate. See p. 185.
8. Sometimes inadequate pulmonary ventilation can be improved by the cautious use of such analeptic drugs as caffeine, nikethamide, amphetamine, pentylenetetrazol (Metrazol), and picrotoxin. For doses and techniques of administration, see p. 206. Analeptic therapy should be avoided unless a clear and compelling need exists. One suggested criterion is the patient's response to a small intravenous dose of Metrazol (5 ml. of a 10 per cent solution); any lessening in the depth of coma, however transient, is evidence that analeptic therapy is not needed and that symptomatic care will suffice. See p. 193
9. The threat of cardiovascular collapse usually disappears when and if hypoxia is corrected. Analeptic drugs may be beneficial in the early stages of shock. A plasma transfusion is sometimes useful.
10. Correct dehydration by the cautious administration of replacement fluids. In the treatment of barbital and phenobarbital poisoning *only*, osmotic diuretic drugs (notably urea and sodium sulfate) may have a legitimate role (see above), but otherwise diuresis is not beneficial. Catheterize the urinary bladder to prevent retention. Measure and record urine output.
11. Good nursing is essential. The body temperature should be maintained if possible. Antibiotic therapy is advisable as prophylaxis against pneumonia. By repeatedly changing the patient's posture, hypostatic pneumonia and decubitus ulcers are avoided. See p. 229.

Laboratory: Qualitative and quantitative analyses for barbiturates are desirable in the management of severe poisonings. The isolation of barbiturate crystals and determination of their melting point (mixed melting point) is the most specific method available but requires large samples. Cobalt color reactions have limited application because of poor specificity. Most current methods of quantitative analysis are based on the influence of pH on the ultra-violet absorption spectrum of drug isolated by solvent extraction.

BARIUM

Barium salts are contained in some rodenticides, depilatories, and fireworks. In any of these forms barium may become available unintentionally to children. Various barium salts have been mistaken for the sulfate and administered by clinical radiologists with fatal results.

Toxicology: The acid-soluble barium salts (carbonate, chloride, hydroxide, nitrate, acetate, sulfide) are highly toxic, while the insoluble barium sulfate is quite benign. The lethal oral dose of barium chloride is said to be about 1.0 gm., but much larger doses have been tolerated. Death occurs within a few hours or a few days. Severe reactions have also been reported from the inhalation of barium carbonate and peroxide dusts.

Barium stimulates smooth, striated, and cardiac muscle; the result is violent peristalsis, arterial hypertension, muscle twitching, and disturbances in cardiac action. The central nervous system may be first stimulated and then depressed. Kidney damage has been described as a late complication, probably a result of circulatory insufficiency.

Symptomatology:

1. Excessive salivation, vomiting, severe abdominal pain, and violent purging with watery and bloody stools.
2. A slow and often irregular pulse and a transient elevation in arterial blood pressure.
3. Tinnitus, giddiness, and vertigo.
4. Muscle twitchings, progressing to convulsions and/or paralysis.
5. Dilated pupils with impaired accommodation.
6. Confusion and increasing somnolence, without coma.
7. Collapse and death from respiratory and cardiac failure.

Treatment:

1. Rapid oral administration of a soluble sulfate in water, such as magnesium or sodium sulfate (2 oz.), alum (4 gm.) or very dilute sulfuric acid (30 ml. of a 10 per cent solution diluted to 1 qt.). These agents precipitate barium as the insoluble sulfate.
2. Gastric lavage or an emetic.
3. Atropine sulfate (0.5 to 1.0 mg.) to alleviate colic. In severe cases morphine (10 to 15 mg.) may be necessary to relieve abdominal pain.
4. Blood pressure may be reduced, if elevated, by sublingual tablets of nitroglycerin ($\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ gr.).
5. Oxygen administration to relieve dyspnea and cyanosis.
6. Isotonic saline (NaCl) intravenously (1000 ml.) to combat dehydration from vomiting and diarrhea.
7. Quinidine sulfate (0.1 to 0.3 gm.) to prevent ventricular fibrillation.
8. Supportive therapy.

Laboratory: not usually relevant.

BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE

Benzene hexachloride or BHC (more properly called hexachlorocyclohexane) in its various forms is a widely used insecticide, especially in the control of cotton insects. Lindane, which is the gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride, is effective against many agricultural pests, not only the leaf-feeding insects but also the soil-infesting types. BHC has been used in some household preparations and is effective against DDT-resistant flies, mosquitoes, and body lice. It is used in the form of powders, emulsions, oil sprays, poison baits, and aerosols. BHC is also used medically as a vermifuge and in an ointment for the treatment of scabies.

Toxicology: Technical BHC (1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane) is a mixture with the following approximate isomeric composition: alpha 65 to 70 per cent, beta 6 to 8 per cent, gamma 12 to 15 per cent, delta 2 to 5 per cent, and others 5 to 10 per cent. These isomers differ qualitatively and quantitatively in biological activity. The alpha and gamma isomers are central nervous stimulants; the beta and delta are depressants. In a mixture of these isomers it is possible that one component may antidote another. The mean lethal dose of technical BHC may be about 400 mg./kg. when ingested by man. The gamma isomer (lindane) has the highest acute toxicity; its lethal dose is perhaps 125 mg./kg.

BHC is absorbed through all portals including the intact skin. The rapidity with which symptoms develop after ingestion varies with the isomer: the gamma is fastest (within 1 hour), the alpha slowest (within 24 hours), and the technical or commercial mixture is intermediate (within 2 hours). Death from the pure gamma isomer is prompt (24 hours), while from the others it may be delayed several days. The pathology resembles that caused by DDT; liver damage and hyaline changes in the renal tubules are described most often.

Although symptoms and treatment are similar, lindane is more acutely toxic than DDT, but unlike DDT it is not a chronic or cumulative poison.

Symptomatology (from technical BHC or the gamma isomer):

1. Hyperirritability and central nervous excitation: notably vomiting, restlessness, muscle spasms, ataxia, and clonic and tonic convulsions.
2. Subsequent central nervous depression leading to respiratory failure.
3. Pulmonary edema (with cyanosis and dyspnea) was observed in two fatally poisoned children.
4. From exposure to lindane vapors (and its thermal decomposition products), headache, nausea, vomiting, irritation of eyes, nose, and throat.
5. Dermatitis and urticaria occasionally.

Treatment:

1. Gastric lavage and saline cathartics (not oil laxatives because they promote absorption).
2. Sedatives: pentobarbital or phenobarbital in amounts adequate to control convulsions (p. 201).
3. Calcium gluconate intravenously may be used in conjunction with sedatives in the control of convulsions.
4. Rest and quiet.
5. Do *not* use epinephrine because ventricular fibrillation may result.

Laboratory: generally irrelevant.

BORATE

Borates are widely used as antiseptic agents despite their limited effectiveness. Powders, ointments, and solutions containing boric acid have long been prescribed for dermatologic disorders, eyewashes, gargles, urinary antiseptics, and diaper rinses. Borates have also been used as food preservatives, but they are now largely supplanted by safer agents. Sodium borate (borax) is used in cleaning compounds, wood preservatives, and herbicides. When dissolved in buffered aqueous solution, the various complex salts, such as meta-, di-, tetra-, pyro-, and orthoborate, cannot be differentiated from one another chemically or toxicologically.

Toxicology: The reputation of borates is so firmly entrenched that they are still readily available despite toxic potentialities reported as early as 1881. Acute poisonings have followed ingestion, parenteral injection, enemas, lavage of serous cavities, and application of powders and ointments to burned and abraded skin. Ironically many of these incidents have occurred in hospitals through ignorance or error.

The biochemical mechanism of borate poisoning is unknown. Clinical and pathological findings relate principally to the central nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, kidneys, liver, and skin, and the highest concentrations of boron are found at these sites. Borates are rapidly absorbed from mucous membranes and abraded skin, but toxic symptoms may be delayed for several hours. Borate excretion occurs mainly through the kidneys; about half is excreted in the first 12 hours, and the remainder is eliminated over a period of 5 to 7 days.

Clinical findings commonly consist of gastrointestinal disturbances (hemorrhagic gastroenteritis), erythematous skin eruptions, and signs of central nervous stimulation followed by depression. In an adult the mean lethal dose of boric acid and sodium borate probably exceeds 30 gm. As one phase of treatment for brain tumor, each of ten adults was recently injected intravenously with about 20 gm. of borax ($Na_2B_4O_7.10H_2O$); no deaths resulted, but severe untoward reactions included nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, mild peripheral vascular collapse, mental confusion, with subsequent drowsiness, rash, and intermittent retching for several days. Infants and young children are thought to be more susceptible to borate intoxication than are adults. In a study of over 100 cases of accidental poisoning, the over-all fatality rate was 55 per cent, but in infants under one year of age, 70 per cent of the cases ended fatally. Death may occur in a few hours but is usually delayed several days.

Symptomatology:

1. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, epigastric pain. Vomiting is often persistent, and the vomitus and feces may contain blood. Hemorrhagic gastroenteritis may develop irrespective of the route of administration.
2. Weakness, lethargy, headache, restlessness, tremors, and intermittent convulsions—with subsequent central nervous depression.
3. Erythematous skin eruptions (giving rise to a boiled lobster appearance) followed by extensive exfoliation. Typical sites of this rash are the palms, soles, buttocks, and scrotum, but no skin surface is immune. The pharynx and tympanic membranes may also be involved.
4. Shock syndrome—cold clammy skin, cyanosis, thready pulse, and low blood pressure.
5. Occasionally kidney injury (oliguria, albuminuria) and rarely liver damage (hepatomegaly, jaundice) have been reported; neither appears to have been the cause of death. Shock may or may not be fully responsible for these lesions.
6. The body temperature is usually normal (or even low), but fevers are described in the absence of recognized intercurrent infection.
7. Death is due to vascular collapse in the early stages or to central nervous depression later in the course of poisoning. Bronchopneumonia, meningitis, and other terminal infections have been described.

Treatment:

1. Gastric lavage with warm tap water (if borate was swallowed).
2. Saline catharsis with 15 to 30 gm. of sodium sulfate in water.
3. Replace water and electrolytes lost through vomiting and diarrhea. Parenteral administration is usually necessary (pp. 215–217).
4. Treat shock with oxygen, intravenous plasma, or blood (p. 193).
5. Control convulsions with a short-acting barbiturate (p. 201).
6. Antibiotics as prophylaxis against infection.
7. Caffeine sodium benzoate and other analeptic drugs as indicated (p. 204).
8. Symptomatic treatment for skin lesions.

Laboratory:

1. Boron is detectable in urine and sometimes in cerebrospinal fluid by the turmeric paper test.
2. Urinalysis may reveal albumin.
3. Biochemical tests of liver function are useful and appropriate.

BROMATE

Bromate poisoning was formerly a clinical rarity, but in recent years potassium (and less often sodium) bromate has been used as a "neutralizer" in home permanent cold wave kits. Several cases of accidental poisoning in children have resulted from the ingestion of bromate solutions. Most manufacturers have now substituted less toxic substances as "neutralizers" (*e.g.*, sodium perborate and sodium hexametaphosphate). Chlorates are less toxic than bromates but produce similar poisonings. Potassium chlorate has been used in throat gargles, some dentifrices, and fireworks.

Toxicology: The mean lethal dose of potassium bromate ($KBrO_3$) has not been definitely established, but a few ounces of a 2 per cent solution have caused serious and even fatal poisonings (total dose about 5 gm.). Death is apparently due to acute renal failure resulting from the nephrotoxic action of the bromate ion and/or the products of severe intravascular hemolysis. Hemolysis is usually preceded by severe methemoglobinemia, which may not become apparent for several hours after ingestion. Gastrointestinal effects are due to the caustic action of hydrobromic acid and bromine, produced by the action of stomach acid on the bromate ion. The renal lesion, which consists principally of tubular degeneration, is sometimes associated with severe liver necrosis. Convalescence is slow.

Symptomatology:

1. Vomiting, diarrhea, gastric pain.
2. Restlessness and later apathy. Severe central nervous depression is common in poisoned animals, but is not prominent in clinical poisonings until uremia is advanced.
3. Methemoglobin formation and hemolysis, which develop slowly as first. Cyanosis and later icterus, yielding a greenish hue to skin and mucous membranes.
4. Lumbar pain, oliguria, and albuminuria, progressing to anuria and azotemia within a few hours or a few days.
5. Death from renal failure, usually within 1 to 2 weeks.

Treatment:

1. Gastric lavage with tap water or a 1 per cent solution of sodium thiosulfate.
2. Administer a demulcent and an analgesic like meperidine (Demerol). Avoid morphine.
3. Administer oxygen. If methemoglobinemia becomes severe, a replacement transfusion with whole blood may become essential.
4. Do not attempt to correct methemoglobinemia with methylene blue because this dye may enhance the toxicity of bromate (or chlorate).
5. Sodium thiosulfate solution (100 to 500 ml. of 1 per cent) by intravenous drip has been recommended.
6. Correct dehydration by infusing intravenously a glucose solution (5 per cent in water). Avoid electrolytes (except as above) unless acid-base imbalance or shock become severe.
7. Supportive treatment of acute renal failure (see p. 210).

Laboratory:

1. Bromate may be detected in blood and urine. If this test is impractical, an analysis for the presence of bromide may help to establish the diagnosis.
2. Periodic measurements of the oxygen-carrying capacity of blood are desirable.
3. Repeated urinalyses may reveal albumin, hemoglobin, red blood cells, and cellular casts.

CADMIUM

Metallic cadmium is used as a rust-proof plating for iron, as a constituent of various alloys, and in a variety of metallurgic processes. The use of cadmium-lined containers for food and beverage is banned in several states because of the tendency of the metal to dissolve in contact with acid foods and to produce poisonous concentrations of cadmium salts. Cadmium carbonate is found in some silver polishes.

Toxicology: Acute poisoning may result from the inhalation of cadmium dusts and fumes (usually cadmium oxide) and from the ingestion of cadmium salts. Many non-fatal cases of "food poisoning" have followed the ingestion of acid foods kept even for brief periods in coated containers, such as ice cube trays and metal pitchers. A severe gastroenteritis is the chief response to ingested cadmium, but at least in experimental animals, kidney and liver injuries may occur and the kidney disorder may kill. In contrast the dangerous actions following inhalation of dust or fumes are largely limited to the lungs and respiratory mucosa. Edema and necrosis of the pulmonary epithelium are described, and in the dog three clinical stages have been recognized: 1) acute pulmonary edema developing within 24 hours and reaching its maximum within 3 days; 2) proliferative interstitial pneumonitis lasting from approximately the third to the tenth day; and 3) permanent lung damage consisting of

perivascular and peribronchial fibrosis. A similar sequence is implied by human autopsy material.

Inhaled as dusts or aerosols, cadmium salts (including even the relatively insoluble oxide) are highly toxic. The inhalation of 40 mg. of cadmium, with the pulmonary retention of 4 mg., has been estimated to be fatal in man. When swallowed, cadmium salts are much less lethal, in part because they induce vomiting and so are not retained. Although as little as 10 mg. of soluble cadmium salts has produced severe toxic symptoms when ingested, death probably requires several hundred milligrams by the oral route.

Ionic cadmium inhibits sulfhydryl enzymes, presumably in all accessible tissues. Following inhalation a portion of the retained cadmium is firmly fixed to pulmonary tissue, but relatively large amounts leave the lungs and are distributed to other organs. In rabbits only small quantities are excreted in urine, and fecal excretion over a 5-day period amounts to no more than 10 per cent of a single parenteral dose.

Dimercaprol (BAL) forms a soluble complex with ionic cadmium. In rabbits the administration of BAL markedly increases the fecal excretion of cadmium. Urinary excretion also rises moderately, but the kidney content of fixed cadmium is considerably elevated, apparently because the BAL-cadmium complex bringing metal to the kidney is partially dissociated there. Consequently poisoned rabbits may improve after therapy with BAL, only to die later from renal insufficiency. Because of the threat of kidney damage, BAL is probably inadvisable in clinical cases of cadmium poisoning by ingestion. BAL is recommended, however, for treatment of pulmonary complications which follow an inhalation exposure, because the lungs may be protected by the mobilization of cadmium in amounts which are insufficient to damage the kidneys.

Symptomatology:

A. Inhalation (an asymptomatic period of 4 to 8 hours may precede the clinical illness).
   1. Metallic taste in the mouth, and headache.
   2. Shortness of breath, chest pain, cough with foamy or bloody sputum.
      Pulmonary rales and related physical signs.
      These signs and symptoms mimic "the flu."
   3. Weakness, leg pains.
   4. An asphyxial death from intense pulmonary edema, or
   5. Gradual resolution of pulmonary edema (over a period of a few days) and development of fever, with persistence of cough, chest pain, and dyspnea for one or more weeks. Physical signs of pneumonic consolidation.
   6. Late liver damage has followed [illegible] exposures in industry.

B. Ingestion (an asymptomatic period of ½ to 1 hour may precede the clinical illness).
   1. Severe nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal cramps, and salivation.
   2. Headache, muscular cramps, vertigo, and perhaps convulsions (rarely).
   3. Exhaustion, collapse, shock, and death, usually within a period of 24 hours.
   4. The gradual evolution of signs and symptoms of liver and kidney damage.
   5. Death in 1 to 2 weeks due to acute renal failure with anuria and uremia.

Treatment:

A. Inhalation
   1. Terminate exposure and remove patient to fresh air.
   2. Codeine sulfate for cough and chest pain.
   3. Treat pulmonary edema by postural drainage, positive-pressure oxygen therapy, and possibly the inhalation of an aerosolized solution of ethyl alcohol or methyl siloxane as a defoaming agent (p. 192).
   4. Dimercaprol (BAL) intramuscularly according to the dosage schedule on p. 117. in order to mobilize cadmium and remove it from the lungs.
   5. Penicillin as prophylaxis against secondary infection and bacterial pneumonia.
   6. Prophylactic and supportive measures for possible liver injury (p. 213).

B. Ingestion
   1. Allay gastrointestinal irritation by swallowing milk or beaten egg whites at frequent intervals.
   2. Gastric lavage with water, milk, or albumin solution, if vomiting is not prompt and intensive.
   3. Administer by mouth sodium or magnesium sulfate in water (15 to 30 gm.).
   4. Avoid dimercaprol (BAL), since its administration might convert a gastroenteritis into a severe toxic nephritis (see above).
   5. Parenteral fluids and electrolytes, given cautiously in order to maintain hydration and acid-base balance.
   6. Prophylactic and supportive measures for possible liver injury (p. 213).
   7. Supportive measures for acute renal failure, as outlined on p. 210.

Laboratory:

1. Function tests may demonstrate subclinical kidney and liver injuries.
2. X-ray findings in the chest after inhalation exposures are consistent with diffuse pulmonary edema; later findings are like those of bronchopneumonia (proliferative interstitial pneumonitis).

CAMPHOR

Camphor (2-camphanone) and camphorated oils are rarely used today as stimulants in clinical medicine. Camphor is widely employed in "camphor ball' moth repellents and flakes. In some lay circles, it is worn as protection against infection (usually in a bag suspended from the neck). Borneol (2-camphanol) is believed to have a similar and perhaps identical toxicity.

Toxicology: Camphor is readily absorbed from all sites of administration. It produces a feeling of coolness on the skin and in the respiratory tract. In contrast a small oral dose causes a sensation of warmth in the stomach; large doses may induce nausea and vomiting. Camphor is a central nervous stimulant; systemic poisoning is characterized by epileptiform convulsions. Post-convulsive depression of the central nervous system follows stimulation. The ingestion of 2 gm. generally produces dangerous effects in an adult, and 0.7 to 1.0 gm. (1 teaspoonful of liniment or camphorated oil) has proved fatal in children.

Symptomatology (within 5 to 90 minutes after ingestion):

1. Nausea and vomiting.
2. Feeling of warmth. Headache.
3. Confusion, vertigo, excitement, restlessness, delirium, and hallucinations.
4. Increased muscular excitability, tremors, and jerky movements.
5. Epileptiform convulsions, followed by depression. Convulsions sometimes occur early in the syndrome and may be severe, but they do not have the grave prognosis of strychnine convulsions.
6. Coma. Depression may at times be the primary symptom.
7. Death results from respiratory failure or from status epilepticus.
8. Slow convalescence (days or weeks), often with persistent gastric distress.

Treatment:

1. Treatment is aimed at preventing convulsions. Intravenous sodium pentabarbital or amytal is effective. The drug should be injected *slowly* until the desired condition is reached, namely a degree of depression sufficient to prevent or stop convulsions and to keep the patient asleep, but not deep enough to depress respirations or blood pressure. (If a barbiturate is not available, ether, chloroform, or avertin may be used temporarily.) For details of anticonvulsant therapy, see pp. 201 204.
2. Gastric lavage (with warm water) may be performed when the patient is asleep or well pre-medicated. In the presymptomatic stage, lavage should take precedence over all measures.
3. The patient should be kept under careful observation for many hours and protected from all possible stimuli. Wakefulness, muscular twitchings, and increased reflex excitability are signs that warn of need for additional barbiturate.
4. Caffeine sodium benzoate 0.5 gm. intramuscularly during the phase of depression.
5. Oxygen therapy, artificial respiration (p. 185).
6. Avoid the ingestion of oils or alcohol, which may promote intestinal absorption of camphor.

Laboratory: Laboratory data are not usually relevant.

CARBON DISULFIDE

Carbon disulfide (or bisulfide) is a clear, colorless, volatile liquid which, in its pure state, smells like ether or chloroform, and in a commercial grade has an offensive odor like decaying cabbage. It is used as a solvent for waxes and resins, as a cleaner for removing grease, and in vapor form, as a disinfectant and insecticide.

Toxicology: Carbon disulfide is hazardous as a liquid or as a vapor. Absorption occurs through all portals, and acute poisoning can be caused by the ingestion of 1 teaspoonful of liquid or the inhalation of vapor concentrations as low as 0.3 per cent. The fatal oral dose is unknown; although more than two ounces has failed to kill when ingested with suicidal intent, 1 to 2 oz. is probably a reasonable estimate of the mean lethal dose in adults.

Like the chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents, acute exposures to carbon disulfide vapor produce central nervous depression after a transient excitement stage; death is usually due to respiratory paralysis, sometimes with terminal convulsions. Unlike the chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents, carbon disulfide has no prominent injurious actions on liver or kidneys, but it is a very dangerous nerve poison. Chronic exposures to low vapor concentrations have resulted in a fantastic variety of signs and symptoms, and even acute exposures may be followed by persistent disability. The outstanding sequelae are neuropsychiatric disorders ranging from irritability to a manic depressive psychosis—with or without evidence of organic nervous disease of peripheral motor nerves, sensory nerves, pyramidal and extrapyramidal tracts, and basal

ganglia. Among the reported clinical manifestations of nerve damage are all grades of emotional and mental disorders, weakness and paralysis, hypesthesias, blindness, and the signs of parkinsonism.

Carbon disulfide vapor is rapidly absorbed when inhaled. About 10 to 15 per cent is excreted through the respiratory tract, and a trace is present in urine. Most absorbed carbon disulfide is metabolized to sulfates and organic sulfur compounds (not hydrogen sulfide), which are eventually excreted by the kidneys.

Symptomatology:

Acute

1. Mild irritation of skin, eyes, and mucous membranes from liquid or concentrated vapors.
2. Headache.
3. Garlicky breath, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea (even after vapor exposures), and occasionally abdominal pain.
4. Weak pulse, palpitations.
5. Fatigue, weakness in the legs, unsteady gait, vertigo.
6. Mania, hallucinations of sight, hearing, taste, and smell.
7. Central nervous depression with respiratory paralysis.
8. Death may occur during coma or after a convulsion.

Chronic

1. Tremors, weakness, paralysis. Multiple peripheral neuritis is often encountered. The absence of a corneal reflex is highly characteristic according to one authority.
2. Emotional instability of all grades, including frank psychoses.
3. Recovery may occur within a few months or a few years, but paralyses may be permanent.

Treatment:

1. Remove patient to fresh air.
2. Artificial respiration (p. 185) and oxygen therapy (p. 189), as necessary.
3. Gastric lavage with warm water (if intoxication is due to ingestion).
4. Strong tea or coffee by mouth or rectum; caffeine sodium benzoate (0.5 gm.) subcutaneously; nikethamide intravenously, and other central nervous stimulants (p. 204), as needed.
5. For severe excitement, a short-acting barbiturate may be given cautiously (see p. 201).

Laboratory:

1. Blood may show a slight increase in lymphocytes, a marked increase in monocytes, and occasionally an eosinophilia.
2. Serum cholinesterase activity is said to be reduced in poisoned patients, but this enzyme inhibition is apparently insufficient to produce characteristic symptoms.

CARBON MONOXIDE

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a combustible, nonirritating, colorless, tasteless, and essentially odorless gas. Having about the same density as air, it readily mixes with air without stratification. It may be found wherever organic material is burned under conditions of incomplete combustion (*e.g.*, dynamite explosions) and is a prominent constituent of flue gas from furnaces and exhaust gas from internal combustion engines (concentrations as high as 30 per cent have been measured in automobile exhaust gas, although 7 per cent is more common). Natural gas associated with petroleum deposits has no carbon monoxide, but in processing natural gas (*e.g.*, cracking), carbon monoxide may be produced. As distributed, manufactured gas commonly has a carbon monoxide content between 2 and 15 per cent (by volume). Carbon monoxide is a hazard in many industrial processes. Among non-industrial workers, firemen, cooks, bakers, chauffeurs, garage mechanics, lineotypists, and furnace repair men bear the greatest risk.

Toxicology: Carbon monoxide is responsible for a larger number of severe chemical poisonings than any other single agent. Under ordinary conditions of poisoning, carbon monoxide is not itself toxic to body cells; it acts only by depriving them of necessary oxygen. Oxygen is effectively excluded from the tissues by the formation of a reversible complex between carbon monoxide and the hemoglobin molecule; this complex, known as carboxyhemoglobin, is incapable of transporting oxygen. Not only is the oxygen-carrying capacity of blood markedly reduced, but also the shape of the dissociation curve of oxyhemoglobin is altered so that a smaller portion of blood oxygen is released in tissue capillaries. The reduction in the oxygen-carrying capacity of blood is proportional to the amount of carboxyhemoglobin formed. The latter depends in turn upon the concentrations of carbon monoxide and of oxygen in inspired air and on the relative affinities of the hemoglobin molecule for these two gases. Because the affinity for carbon monoxide is 200 to 300 times that for oxygen, a small concentration of CO in inspired air can tie up a large proportion of circulating hemoglobin; for example, CO concentrations of 0.01, 0.02, 0.1, and 1.0 per cent eventually saturate 17, 20, 60, and 90 per cent of the hemoglobin, respectively. To reach any of these levels of carboxyhemoglobin requires exposures of appreciable duration; blood-gas equilibrium is attained in 1 to 4 hours in the average adult. All factors which speed respiration

d circulation accelerate this process and so orten the latent period before toxic signs and mptoms. Thus exercise, fever, and anemia in- ase the hazard of collapse from carbon monoxide. r much the same reason, young children are more sceptible than adults.

The nature and intensity of toxic signs and mptoms can be correlated, under certain circum- nces, with the blood level of carboxyhemoglobin e Symptomatology below). Any such correla- n is clearly impossible when the blood concentra- n is changing rapidly. In massive exposures, nsciousness may be lost with few or no pre- nitory signs and symptoms. As with other chem- l asphyxiants, the critical organs are those which e most sensitive to oxygen lack, notably the brain. ost signs and symptoms are referable to disturbed rebral metabolism. Myocardial anoxia sometimes comes sufficient to precipitate untoward reac- ns. The characteristic cherry-red color of the in in carbon monoxide poisoning is due to a low ncentration of reduced hemoglobin and a high ncentration of carboxyhemoglobin in circulating ood.

If the patient is still breathing, biochemical re- ir begins as soon as he is exposed to fresh air. rboxyhemoglobin is a completely reversible com- ex, and essentially all absorbed CO is eventually haled; only trace amounts are oxidized to CO_2. e hemoglobin recovered from carboxyhemo- bin is in every way normal, as are the red blood lls which contain it. Carbon monoxide excretion always fast at first but slows down as the body ntent of CO decreases. Good therapy is de- gned to accelerate the dissociation and exhala- n of carbon monoxide. If the patient is breath- g adequately, the administration of pure oxygen is e most important element in therapy. For a sting adult, half-recovery time (in terms of rboxyhemoglobin) is about 4 hours breathing air d 40 minutes breathing pure oxygen. If respira- ns have ceased or are inadequate, artificial respi- tion is essential. Anything which speeds respira- n and circulation enhances the rate at which tive hemoglobin is regenerated. Analeptic drugs, wever, are neither effective nor safe because of e tissue hypoxia which inevitably accompanies rbon monoxide poisoning. Even the addition of O_2 to oxygen, to serve as a respiratory stimulant, now regarded as more hazardous than beneficial. he patient should be kept warm and strictly at st. Sometimes a mild metabolic acidosis deserves tention.

In severe CO poisoning death is usually due to spiratory arrest from severe central nervous de- ression. This may be associated with cerebral lema and increased intracranial pressure because excessive transudation through anoxic brain pillaries. Occasionally pulmonary complications are the proximal cause of death; *e.g.*, hypostatic or aspiration pneumonia, pulmonary edema. Myocardial infarction, with or without coronary thrombosis, may be precipitated by carbon monoxide poisoning. Permanent nerve injury may become first evident days or weeks after an acute exposure. Neurological sequelae, however, are very rare and are encountered only after extremely severe intoxications.

Symptomatology (in the following discussion the symbol COHb refers to carboxyhemoglobin and the numeral represents the percentage of circulating hemoglobin which is so modified):

1. No symptoms or shortness of breath during vigorous muscular exercise (0 to 10 per cent COHb).
2. A mild headache ("tightness across the forehead") and breathlessness on moderate exertion (10 to 20 per cent COHb).
3. Throbbing headache, irritability, emotional instability, impaired judgment, defective memory, and rapid fatigue (20 to 30 per cent COHb).
4. Severe headache, weakness, nausea and vomiting, dizziness, dimness of vision, confusion (30 to 40 per cent COHb).
5. Increasing confusion, sometimes hallucinations, severe ataxia, accelerated respirations, and collapse with attempts at exertion (40 to 50 per cent COHb).
6. Syncope or coma, with intermittent convulsions, accelerated respirations, tachycardia with a weak pulse, and a pink or red discoloration of the skin due to the presence (in blood) of carboxyhemoglobin (50 to 60 per cent COHb).
7. Increasing depth of coma, with incontinence of urine and feces (60 to 70 per cent COHb).
8. Profound coma with depressed or absent reflexes, a weak thready pulse, shallow and irregular respiration, and complete quiescence (70 to 80 per cent COHb).
9. Rapid death from respiratory arrest (above 80 per cent COHb).
10. Miscellaneous and atypical reactions include various skin lesions, sweating, hepatomegaly, hyperpyrexia, albuminuria, oliguria, anginal pain, and congestive heart failure.
11. During convalescence a bronchopneumonia may develop because of the aspiration of saliva or vomitus. Even in the absence of frank infection, varying grades of pulmonary edema are reported occasionally.
12. Myocardial infarction, with or without coronary thrombosis, may appear at any time up to a week following an acute poisoning.
13. After an uneventful convalescence, signs of nerve or brain injury may rarely appear at any time within 3 weeks following an acute

exposure. Among the permanent sequelae are neuropathies and various motor and mental defects, some of which mimic multiple sclerosis, Parkinsonism, and schizophrenia. Such permanent injuries, however, are encountered only after severe poisonings; usually there are no sequelae.

Treatment:

1. Terminate exposure immediately.
2. Administer pure oxygen by the best method available. An oronasal mask is usually best (p. 189). Artificial respiration is necessary whenever breathing is inadequate. Apneic patients have often been saved by efficient and persistent artificial respiration (p. 185). As always a patent airway must be carefully maintained (p. 184).
3. Avoid stimulant drugs, including carbon dioxide. Do not inject methylene blue.
4. Protect the patient from cold.
5. Give antibiotics as prophylaxis against pulmonary infection.
6. A whole blood transfusion may be useful if it can be given early in the treatment program.
7. Insure absolute rest in bed for at least 48 hours.
8. Watch for late neurological and/or cardiac complications.

Laboratory:

1. Carbon monoxide analyses of blood and expired air are useful but not usually necessary. Colorimetric, spectroscopic, and gasometric methods are available, but microgasometric techniques (*e.g.*, Scholander-Roughton) are the most sensitive and most practical.
2. Repeated electrocardiograms are desirable.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

Because of its excellent solvent properties and non-flammability, carbon tetrachloride (CCl_4) is widely used as a cleaner and a stain remover. In spite of attempts to find a less toxic substitute, this solvent is still found in many commercial products. It is used as a fire extinguisher, degreasing cleaner, non-flammable solvent for polishing waxes, *etc.*, and vehicle for certain agricultural fumigants. In medicine it formerly served as an intestinal anthelmintic. In many respects carbon tetrachloride is representative of a large class of related chlorinated hydrocarbons.

Toxicology: The principal toxic actions of carbon tetrachloride are central nervous depression and cellular necrosis in the kidneys, liver, or both. Death may be due to any one of these lesions, but in non-fatal cases recovery is eventually complete. Occasionally ventricular fibrillation and cardiac arrest are responsible for sudden death in carbon tetrachloride poisoning. Many other visceral lesions have been described as primary responses to carbon tetrachloride, but except for occasional cases of hemorrhagic necrosis of the adrenal cortex, pancreatitis, and optic neuritis, these claims require further substantiation. Much of the edema and hemorrhage described in various tissues is undoubtedly secondary to severe kidney and liver injuries. Although moderately irritating to skin and mucous membrane, carbon tetrachloride rarely if ever produces primary pulmonary edema. As with other chlorinated hydrocarbons, however, intense heat (open flame or very hot metal surface) may cause decomposition into such notorious pulmonary irritants as hydrogen chloride (HCl), chlorine gas (Cl_2) and phosgene ($COCl_2$).

Carbon tetrachloride is toxic when ingested as a liquid and when inhaled as a vapor. Percutaneous absorption appears to have no practical significance. Intestinal absorption is aided by fats, oils and alcohol. Some of the absorbed material is eliminated through the lungs, while the unabsorbed portion is excreted in feces. The monkey is known to metabolize much of the absorbed compound to CO_2 and urea. In an adult human the mean lethal dose by mouth appears to lie between 5 and 10 ml., but as little as 2 ml. has killed on several occasions. Susceptibility to carbon tetrachloride poisoning is enhanced by the contemporaneous use of alcohol, by a poor nutritional status, and perhaps by a calcium deficiency. Children, adolescents, and persons with preexisting liver disease are said to be especially sensitive to the hepatotoxic action.

Although there are many exceptions, nervous symptoms are said to predominate in inhalation exposures, while gastrointestinal and hepatorenal injuries are more prominent after ingestion. Whether or not such a generalization is valid, central nervous depression and coma may occur without evidence of visceral injury, and renal failure may develop in cases without nervous involvement. With the exception of nausea and vomiting, symptoms develop more slowly after ingestion (latency 24 to 36 hours) than after inhalation (latency usually a few minutes).

The principal liver lesion is necrosis of the hepatic cells (especially those in the central portion of each lobule), together with fatty infiltration. In the kidneys, fatty degeneration and necrosis of the renal epithelium may be extensive. Although liver injury probably begins first, the kidney lesion is more prominent and more often recognized clinically.

Other chlorinated hydrocarbons share many of the toxic potentialities of carbon tetrachloride. Chloroform, for example, has much more potent depressant actions on the central nervous system

n carbon tetrachloride, although it is less lethal. h volatile compounds like dichloromethane or yl chloride, recovery from central depression is y rapid. Tetrachloroethane is a more severe cosal irritant than carbon tetrachloride and is re toxic in many other respects. Many of the mine analogues are also severe irritants and some cases (*e.g.*, methyl bromide, ethylene di-mide), fatal pulmonary edema may terminate or exposures. Liver and/or kidney injuries have n ascribed to many halogenated hydrocarbons, d carbon tetrachloride is one of the worst of-ders here. Although carbon tetrachloride has a re selective action on the kidneys than on the er, the opposite appears to be true of tetra-loroethane and chloroform. Even halogenated drocarbons like ethyl chloride (which rarely pro-ces visceral lesions) sometimes sensitize the myo-rdium so that even endogenous epinephrine pre-itates fatal ventricular fibrillation.

Symptomatology:

1. Prompt nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. Sometimes the pain becomes intense enough to mimic an acute surgical complication. After ingestion, hematemesis and diarrhea.
2. Headache, dizziness, confusion, drowsiness, and occasionally convulsions.
3. Visual disturbances, sometimes consisting of a concentric restriction of the color fields without central scotomata (toxic amblyopia).
4. Rapid progression of central nervous depression with deepening coma and death from respiratory arrest or circulatory collapse.
5. Occasionally sudden death due to ventricular fibrillation.
6. In massive exposures the above symptoms merge with those outlined below, but central nervous depression may subside without sequelae (especially after a short vapor exposure), or an essentially asymptomatic interval of a few days may precede hepatorenal decompensation.
7. Kidney and/or liver injury, symptomatic or subclinical. Either may occur insidiously after an otherwise unrecognized exposure. The kidney lesion usually produces the more severe disturbance in carbon tetrachloride poisoning.
8. Oliguria, albuminuria, anuria, sudden weight gain, edema. Death may occur within a week in the absence of effective supportive treatment.
9. Anorexia, jaundice, and right upper quadrant pain due to an enlarged and tender liver.

Treatment:

1. Restore patient to fresh air and remove any contaminated clothing.
2. Administer oxygen and artificial respiration as required (p. 185).
3. If swallowed, remove by gastric lavage with water or saline solution and instill a saline cathartic such as sodium or magnesium sulfate in water (15 to 30 gm.).
4. Do not administer fats, oils, alcohol, epinephrine, or ephedrine.
5. Respiratory stimulants such as caffeine and nikethamide should be given a trial if central nervous depression is severe (p. 204).
6. Fluids and electrolytes should be administered only cautiously, if at all.
7. Adopt prophylactic measures for possible liver injury, as outlined on p. 213.
8. For the management of acute renal failure, see pp. 210–212.

Laboratory: Repeated function tests are desirable to detect and evaluate kidney and liver injuries.

CHLORDANE

Chlordane, a mixture of various isomers of octa-loro-4,7-methanohydroindane and related com-unds, is an amber viscous liquid that is soluble practically all petroleum solvents. It may be rmulated as emulsifiable concentrates, wettable wders, dusts, and granules. Chlordane has been und useful as an insecticide in agriculture and in e control of such household pests as flies, mos-uitos, and roaches.

Toxicology: Chlordane is toxic to humans by gestion, skin absorption, and perhaps by the in-alation of large quantities of mist. It has been es-mated that the fatal oral dose for an adult lies mewhere between 6 and 60 gm., with onset of mptoms within 45 minutes after ingestion. A ngle skin application of 110 gm. is estimated to be angerous to an adult because of percutaneous ab-rption; skin irritation and sensitization are rare. Chlordane is a stimulant to the central nervous system but its exact mode of action is unknown. In general chlordane produces symptoms similar to but of longer duration than those of DDT. Chronic poisoning in animals produces inanition and degenerative lesions in the liver and renal tubules.

Symptomatology:

1. Earliest signs of poisoning are increased sensitivity and hyperexcitability due to irritation of the central nervous system. Convulsions and tremors are followed by depression. Cycles of excitement and depression may be repeated several times.
2. Liver damage as a possible late manifestation.
3. Anorexia and weight loss.

4. Severe gastroenteritis has been described in one of the fatal human poisonings.

Treatment:

1. Gastric lavage with warm tap water.
2. Sodium sulfate catharsis (half an ounce in 6 to 8 oz. of water). Avoid oil laxatives.
3. A rapidly acting barbiturate or ether may aid in controlling convulsions, but care must be taken not to augment any respiratory depression. See p. 202.
4. Oxygen therapy and artificial respiration may be necessary (p. 185).
5. Avoid epinephrine.
6. Since no specific antidotes are known, symptomatic therapy must be accompanied by complete rest.
7. Use soap and water in adequate quantities to wash off any compound spilled on the skin. If spilled in eyes, wash repeatedly with water.

Laboratory: Function tests to detect and evaluate possible liver and kidney disturbances.

COPPER

Soluble and insoluble copper salts are used extensively in agriculture as fungicides and insecticides. Copper arsenates and arsenites (*e.g.*, copper acetoarsenite or paris green) are principally dangerous for their arsenic content; consult arsenic poisoning (p. 114). Copper sulfate (cupric sulfate) is occasionally used in clinical medicine as an emetic drug; the adult dose is 0.25 to 0.5 gm. in water repeated no more than once (after an interval of 15 minutes, if necessary). This use cannot be recommended since toxic effects appear if vomiting does not.

Toxicology: Acute poisoning from the ingestion of copper salts is rarely severe, if the metal is removed promptly by emesis. Vomiting is provoked chiefly by the local irritant and astringent action of ionic copper on stomach and bowel. Emesis usually begins within 5 to 10 minutes, but if the stomach is full of food, it may be delayed for half an hour or more. If vomiting fails to occur, gradual absorption from the bowel may cause systemic copper poisoning. Copper resembles many other heavy metals in its systemic toxic effects: widespread capillary damage, kidney injury, and central nervous excitation followed by depression. Copper appears to be less deleterious than most heavy metals when ingested continuously in small amounts, but chronic feeding to animals results in a pigmentary cirrhosis of the liver. Jaundice and pain over the liver have been described even in an acute human poisoning.

In general the soluble ionized salts of copper are much more toxic than the insoluble or slightly dissociated compounds. Probably the most poisonous salts are the chloride and the subacetate. Cuprous chloride is said to be twice as toxic as the more common cupric salt, but no *major* toxicological distinctions are recognized between the two valence states of copper. As with other irritant emetics, the lethal dose of any copper salt varies widely (from less than 1 gm. to several oz. in adults); the *mean* lethal dose of the sulfate probably lies near 15 gm. Treatment is largely symptomatic. Further clinical trials are required to evaluate BAL as a therapeutic measure in copper poisoning; the same is true of intoxications due to zinc, nickel, chromium, and bismuth. Presumably a trial with BAL should be reserved for cases of systemic poisoning, *e.g.*, when the effects are not the result solely of severe gastroenteritis.

Symptomatology:

1. Prompt emesis (usually within 5 to 10 min.).
2. Pain in mouth, esophagus, and stomach.
3. Diarrhea with colicky abdominal pain.
4. Metallic taste in mouth.
5. Severe headache, cold sweat, weak pulse, and other signs of shock.
6. Death may be preceded by convulsions, paralysis, or coma.

Treatment:

1. Empty stomach by lavage with milk or preferably a 1 per cent solution of potassium ferrocyanide (the resulting copper ferrocyanide is insoluble).
2. Administer egg white and other demulcents.
3. Maintain electrolyte and fluid balances (see p. 215).
4. Morphine or meperidine (Demerol) may be necessary for the control of pain.
5. If symptoms persist or intensify (especially circulatory collapse or cerebral disturbances), try BAL intramuscularly according to the following dosage schedule:

	Severe Poisoning	*Mild Poisoning*
1st day	3.0 mg./kg. q4h (6 inj.)	2.5 mg./kg. q4h (6 inj.)
2nd day	3.0 mg./kg. q4h (6 inj.)	2.5 mg./kg. q6h (4 inj.)
3rd day	3.0 mg./kg. q6h (4 inj.)	2.5 mg./kg. q12h (2 inj.)
Each of the following 10 days or until recovery	3.0 mg./kg. q12h (2 inj.)	2.5 mg./kg. qd (1 inj.)

Laboratory: Liver function tests may be indicated.

CYANIDE

Hydrocyanic acid (prussic acid) and alkali salts e sodium and potassium cyanide are found in rmicidal fumigants, insecticides, rodenticides, etal polishes (especially silver polish), electro- ating solutions, and in various metallurgical and notographic processes. As a fumigant, particularly r such structures as greenhouses, ships, mills, and rehouses, hydrogen cyanide (HCN) is applied rectly as a solution (hydrocyanic acid), or the s is generated from one of the cyanide salts by e action of dilute mineral acid. These fumiga- ons should be performed only by expert exter- inators. Organically bound cyanides (*e.g.*, acry- nitrile) are sometimes used as fumigant gases, pecially for grains. Naturally occurring nitriles are und in many plants, particularly in certain fruits d beans. Amygdalin, for example, is a chemical mbination of glucose, benzaldehyde, and hy- ogen cyanide, found in the bark, leaves, fruit, d flowers of the cherry laurel and in the seeds of erry, plum, peach, apricot, apple, and pear. On re occasions plants have been sources of cyanide oisoning, but most recognized poisonings have en traced to the accidental, suicidal, or homicidal gestion of hydrocyanic acid or one of its alkali lts. Cyanide poisoning appears to be less preva- nt now than in the past; about 50 years ago it as a major cause of chemical intoxication, partic- larly in Europe. Chronic cyanide poisoning is un- nown.

Toxicology: Poisoning may arise from any sub- tance which releases the cyanide ion. Cyanide is potent and rapidly acting chemical asphyxiant; t deprives tissues of necessary oxygen by inhibiting eversibly such oxidative enzymes as cytochrome xidase. Because oxygen cannot be utilized, venous lood retains the bright red color of oxyhemoglo- in. Cyanide does not react to an appreciable ex- nt with the hemoglobin molecule. As with other hemical asphyxiants, the critical organs are those hich are most sensitive to oxygen lack, notably he brain. A transient stage of central nervous timulation is followed by central nervous depres- ion and finally hypoxic convulsions and death due o respiratory arrest. Cardiac irregularities are ommonly observed, but the heart beat invariably utlasts breathing movements.

Few poisons are more rapidly lethal than cyanide. The inhalation of hydrogen cyanide and the inges- ion of cyanide salts commonly produce reactions within a few minutes and death within an hour. The prognosis is fairly good if the patient is still alive 1 hour after swallowing a dose of cyanide, but fatal relapses have been described after periods as long as 4 hours. If the stomach is empty and the free gastric acidity is high, poisoning is especially fast. After large doses some victims have had time only for a warning cry before sudden loss of consciousness. Hydrogen cyanide in aqueous solution (hydrocyanic acid) is readily absorbed from the skin and from all mucous membranes (such as the rectum and vagina), but the alkali salts are usually toxic only when ingested. The average lethal dose of HCN taken by mouth is believed to lie between 60 and 90 mg. (1 to 1½ grains); this corresponds to about 1 teaspoonful of a 2 per cent solution of hydrocyanic acid and to about 200 mg. of potassium cyanide (KCN). Prompt treatment, however, has saved a person who swallowed 6000 mg. of KCN. The lethality of most derivatives is regarded as proportional to the content of readily available cyanide. The mortality rate is high, but in nonfatal cases recovery is generally complete. Rarely neuropsychiatric sequelae are observed, as in carbon monoxide poisoning (p. 126).

Absorbed cyanide is in small measure excreted unchanged by the lungs; most is converted to the comparatively harmless thiocyanate ion by an enzymatic reaction which is accelerated by thiosulfate and by some sources of available sulfur. To protect tissue cells until the cyanide ion is detoxified, the therapist tries to convert a portion of the circulating hemoglobin into methemoglobin, because the latter can compete effectively with cytochrome oxidase for cyanide. The cyanmethemoglobin so formed is gradually changed to normal hemoglobin as the cyanide ion is converted to relatively nontoxic thiocyanate. Amyl nitrite is perhaps the fastest way to produce appreciable concentrations of circulating methemoglobin. The inhalation of amyl nitrite is followed by the intravenous injection of sodium nitrite. Methylene blue has been used but is less satisfactory than the nitrite ion for producing methemoglobinemia. Para-aminopropriophenone (PAPP) is too slow to be an effective antidote. When combined with artificial respiration and general supportive treatment, the above antidotes have saved the lives of cyanide victims even after the onset of apnea.

Symptomatology:

1. Massive doses may produce, without warning, sudden loss of consciousness and prompt death from respiratory arrest. With smaller but still lethal doses, the illness may be prolonged for 1 or more hours.
2. Upon ingestion, a bitter, acrid, burning taste is sometimes noted, followed by a feeling of constriction or numbness in the throat. Salivation and nausea are not unusual, but vomiting rarely occurs except after concentrated solutions of sodium and potassium cyanide, which are corrosive because of their

high alkalinity. Other symptoms follow in rapid progression.

3. Anxiety, confusion, vertigo, giddiness, and often a sensation of stiffness in the lower jaw.
4. Hyperpnea and dyspnea. Respirations become very rapid and then slow and irregular. Inspiration is characteristically short while expiration is greatly prolonged.
5. The odor of bitter almonds may be noted on the breath or vomitus. This characteristic odor is sometimes a diagnostic help.
6. In the early phases of poisoning, an increase in vasoconstrictor tone causes a rise in blood pressure and reflex slowing of the heart rate. Thereafter the pulse becomes rapid, weak, and sometimes irregular. The victim notes palpitations and a sensation of constriction in the chest.
7. Unconsciousness, followed promptly by violent convulsions, epileptiform or tonic, sometimes localized but usually generalized. Opisthotonos and trismus may develop. Involuntary micturition and defecation occur.
8. Paralysis follows the convulsive stage. The skin is covered with sweat. The eyeballs protrude, and the pupils are dilated and unreactive. The mouth is covered with foam, which is sometimes blood-stained. The skin color may be brick-red. Cyanosis is not prominent in spite of weak and irregular gasping.
9. Death from respiratory arrest. As long as the heart beat continues, prompt and vigorous treatment offers some promise of survival.

Treatment (must be prompt):

1. If the patient is apneic, start artificial respiration immediately. Keep the airway clear.
2. Administer by inhalation amyl nitrite (amyl nitrite perles) for 15 to 30 seconds of every minute, while a sodium nitrite solution is being prepared.
3. Discontinue amyl nitrite and immediately inject intravenously 10 ml. of a 3 per cent solution of sodium nitrite over a period of 2 to 4 minutes. If necessary, inject a non-sterile solution. Do not remove the needle.
4. Through the same needle infuse intravenously 50 ml. of a 25 per cent aqueous solution of sodium thiosulfate. The injection should take about 10 minutes. Other concentrations (5 to 50 per cent) are permissible if the total dose is held at approximately 12 gm.
5. If symptoms recur, the injections of nitrite and thiosulfate may be repeated at half the above doses.
6. Because of the speed of absorption and the rapidity with which symptoms appear, gastric lavage is seldom a practical procedure and should be postponed at least until after procedures 1–4. Probably the best lavage fluid is a dilute solution of potassium permanganate (1:5000).
7. Oxygen therapy and a whole blood transfusion may become necessary if nitrite-induced methemoglobinemia becomes too severe.

Laboratory: In cyanide poisoning laboratory tests are seldom useful in prognosis or treatment, but specimens (*e.g.*, gastric contents) should be saved in case of legal need for a chemical analysis.

2,4-D (2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID)

2,4-D and its derivatives are among the most widely used substances in weed control. They are particularly effective in weeding grain crops because of their selective action on broad-leafed plants. Millions of pounds are used each year (1952—28 million pounds). At present the acid itself is not used as a herbicide but is the basic material from which soluble esters and salts are produced (*e.g.*, sodium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate).

Toxicology: The mammalian pharmacology is not well known, and no unequivocal poisonings have been described in man. Both acute and chronic toxicity in laboratory mammals is low. Oral administration of the water-soluble sodium salt has established the following acute mean lethal doses (LD_{50}): 380 mg./kg. in mice, 670 to 800 mg./kg. in rats, 800 mg./kg. in rabbits, and 550 to 1000 mg./kg. in guinea pigs. Monkeys appear to be comparable to these laboratory rodents in terms of susceptibility to 2,4-D, and presumably man is too. All species which have been tested react similarly, and there seems to be no significant differences in potency between crude and purified preparations, or between sodium and ammonium salts, or between water-soluble salts and oil-soluble esters. The free acid, however, is somewhat more toxic (*e.g.*, LD_{50} 380 mg./kg. in rats, 100 mg./kg. in dogs as administered in olive oil or undiluted). Death after large doses of all preparations is believed to be due to ventricular fibrillation, and if death is delayed, myotonia (muscle stiffness or spasticity) occurs, especially in the hind limbs, as well as ataxia, paralysis, and coma. Mild pathological lesions have been described in kidney and liver.

Symptomatology (no poisonings, acute or chronic, observed in man):

1. Weakness and perhaps lethargy.
2. Anorexia, diarrhea, weight loss.
3. Myotonia-like condition which responds to quinidine. Spasticity may involve the muscles of mastication and swallowing.
4. Possibly sudden death due to ventricular fibrillation and subsequent cardiac arrest.

Treatment:

1. Removal of agent by gastric lavage.
2. Supportive treatment.
3. Quinidine sulfate or quinine (0.2 gm. orally every 2 hours for the first 10 to 12 hours), to relieve myotonia, if present, and to suppress ventricular cardiac rhythms.

Laboratory: Repeated electrocardiograms might prove helpful.

D-D (CHLORINATED PROPANE-PROPYLENE MIXTURE)

D-D consists exclusively of chlorinated C_3 hydrocarbons, including 1,3-dichloropropene-1, 1,2-dichloropropane, and related compounds. The mixture has a dark brown color and a pungent garlic-like odor. It is soluble in most organic solvents but only slightly in water. D-D is a soil fumigant and is used at full strength by injection into the soil.

Toxicology: D-D is highly toxic to mammals by ingestion and inhalation, and moderately toxic by skin absorption. Its odor and intense irritation of eyes, skin, and respiratory mucosa warn of danger and reduce the exposure hazard. The mean lethal dose in rats is about 140 mg./kg. by ingestion. In continued exposures inhalation is the chief hazard. The symptoms abate promptly after exposure ceases. In animals visceral lesions of liver, heart, and kidneys have been described:

Symptomatology:

1. Inhalation, acute: gasping, refusal to breathe, coughing, substernal pain, and extreme respiratory distress at vapor concentrations over 1,500 p.p.m. Irritation of eyes and upper respiratory mucosa appears promptly after exposure to concentrated vapors. Lacrimation is prominent.
   Inhalation, chronic: central nervous depression and moderate irritation of respiratory system.
2. Dermal: severe skin irritation with marked inflammatory response of epidermis and underlying tissues.
3. Oral: acute gastrointestinal distress with pulmonary congestion and edema.

Treatment:

1. Remove ingested material by gastric aspiration and lavage. Use water as a lavage fluid.
2. Demulcents like alumina gels, but no fats or oils.
3. Opiates and atropine for the control of pain and intestinal spasm.
4. Aminophyllin (theophyllin-ethylenediamine) 0.25 gm. i.v. slowly to correct bronchospasm.
5. Oxygen, especially under positive pressure, for the relief of cyanosis. See page 192 for the treatment of pulmonary edema.
6. Wash extensively any contaminated areas of skin with soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing.

Laboratory: Repeated function tests are desirable to detect and evaluate possible liver and kidney injuries.

DDT

DDT is probably the most widely used insecticide at the present time. It has an important role in many phases of agriculture, in the control of insects of public health significance, and in the eradication of household pests. Chlorophenothane is the official U.S.P. name for the pharmaceutical grade of DDT, but for most uses a technical grade is available. Technical DDT, which has 48 to 51 per cent organic chlorine by weight, contains various isomers, of which two-thirds to three-quarters (by weight) is 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(*p*-chlorophenyl) ethane. It is formulated as wettable powders, solutions, emulsions, aerosols, and dusts, in concentrations varying from 1 to 75 per cent. Most common household insecticidal sprays consist of a 5 per cent solution of DDT in purified kerosene (*e.g.*, Deobase).

Toxicology: DDT has a wide margin of safety when judiciously used, and few if any adequately documented cases of DDT poisoning in man have ended fatally. The dry powder and aqueous suspensions are poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal and respiratory tracts, and they do not penetrate the skin appreciably. Oils, fats, and lipid solvents from any source, however, enhance the absorption of DDT from all sites, including intact skin.

The single oral dose of DDT necessary to produce untoward symptoms in man is about 10 mg./kg. After a dose of 16 mg./kg. or more, there are sometimes convulsions in the absence of effective treatment. Amounts at least as high as 285 mg./kg. have been ingested without fatalities, but since these doses lead promptly to vomiting, the amount actually retained is not known. The value generally accepted as an acute mean lethal dose (LD_{50}) in rats is 250 mg./kg.; it is perhaps a reasonable estimate for man. Fats and oils enhance toxicity by promoting absorption. In many instances of alleged poisoning the principal symptoms have been due to the commercial vehicle (usually kerosene), not to DDT.

DDT acts primarily on the central nervous system of man; the cerebellum and higher motor cortex appear to be the chief sites of action. Clinical manifestations include paresthesias, tremors, and convulsions. The mechanism of action is not yet understood. Most pathologists deny the existence

of histopathological lesions in the brain of DDT-poisoned animals, with the exception of small petechnal hemorrhages resulting from convulsions. Only in animals given large and/or repeated doses of DDT is it possible to find consistent pathological lesions, namely non-specific liver cell necrosis and mild degeneration of kidney tubular epithelium. Liver and kidney dysfunction have not been described in human poisonings (with perhaps one exception). Primary skin irritation is rarely if ever due to DDT, and allergic dermatitis has been reported only occasionally.

In acute exposures, recovery is usually complete or well advanced in 24 hours. No clinical syndrome of chronic intoxication is recognized in man. After a single dose or small repeated doses, however, DDT and some of its metabolic degradation products (*e.g.*, DDE) accumulate in body fat, where they remain in a largely inactive form for long periods of time. Biopsy specimens of human subcutaneous fat and other adipose tissues can be analyzed for DDT. DDT and derivatives are excreted in urine and milk.

Symptomatology (onset is usually 2 to 3 hours after ingestion):

1. Very large doses are followed promptly by vomiting, due to local gastric irritation. Delayed emesis and/or diarrhea may occur (the mechanism is not understood).
2. Paresthesias, usually first of lips, tongue, and face.
3. Malaise, headache, sore throat, fatigue.
4. Coarse tremors (usually first of the neck and head and particularly of the eyelids), apprehension, ataxia, and confusion.
5. Convulsions, both clonic and tonic. Convulsions may alternate with periods of coma and paresis.
6. Vital signs are essentially normal, but in severe poisoning the pulse may be irregular and abnormally slow. Because DDT sensitizes the heart to endogenous epinephrine, ventricular fibrillation and sudden death may occur at any time during the acute phase.
7. If pulmonary edema supervenes, it is probably an expression of solvent intoxication (see kerosene poisoning).
8. Death is usually due to respiratory failure from medullary paralysis.

Treatment:

1. Gastric lavage with tap water (if convulsions are not imminent).
2. Saline cathartic, *e.g.*, sodium sulfate (15 to 30 gm.) left in the stomach.
3. Phenobarbital 0.1 gm. prophylactically in the absence of central nervous signs and symptoms. Parenteral barbiturate therapy if tremors or convulsions develop (*e.g.*, pentobarbital, pentothal). See page 201.
4. Calcium gluconate (10 cc. of 10 per cent solution given slowly by intravenous injection) is useful (in addition to sedation) to control DDT convulsions in experimental animals.
5. Avoid fats, oils, and fat solvents, epinephrine, sudden strong external stimuli.
6. Rest and observation for at least 24 hours. Give parenteral fluids as needed.

Laboratory:

1. When the diagnosis is uncertain, the urine can be examined for the presence of DDA [bis(*p*-chlorophenyl) acetic acid].
2. Biochemical tests to detect liver and kidney dysfunction should be performed repeatedly.

DIELDRIN

Technical dieldrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo,exo-dimethano naphthalene) has a minimal purity of 90 to 95 per cent (including related active products) as labelled. Alone or in combination with other insecticides, it is used in insect control, where it has an advantage in terms of unusually long persistence. Dieldrin is applicable to the control of a wide variety of economic pests, but it is not recommended for use on edible leaf crops, or where residues will appear in foods for man or animals. It is prepared commercially as powders for dusting, wettable powders for use as emulsion sprays, oil solutions, aerosols, and granules for use as bait.

Toxicology: Dieldrin, particularly in oil solution, is absorbed very readily through the skin, the respiratory mucosa, and the gastrointestinal tract. Untoward symptoms are known to occur in man after oral doses as small as 10 mg./kg. The mean lethal dose by the oral route is approximately 65 mg./kg. in white rats, and this value is thought to be a reasonable estimate of lethality in man. In animals the percutaneous toxicity of dieldrin is almost as high as its oral toxicity (much higher according to one laboratory). Dermal exposures result in systemic poisoning without skin irritation or local sensitization (except secondary to the solvent or vehicle, which is usually kerosene or xylene).

The actions of dieldrin and of a related substance, aldrin, are similar both qualitatively and quantitatively in animals and apparently also in man. In both cases the principal site of action is the central nervous system, and the principal symptom is a series of convulsions. The convulsions are self-remitting but recur with increasing severity; they characteristically alternate with periods of severe depression. In contrast, after repeated exposures several spray-men developed a syndrome

distinguishable from idiopathic epilepsy, except it ceased when the exposure was terminated. the usual acute intoxication, recovery is com- or well advanced within 24 hours, but animal periments suggest the possibility of seizures for ny days after a single dose or repeated doses. ld and transient kidney and liver injuries have n described.

Symptomatology (onset of symptoms between minutes and 12 hours after ingestion):

1. Malaise, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and tremors.
2. Clonic and tonic convulsions, sometimes without premonitory symptoms.
3. Convulsive episodes may alternate with periods of severe central nervous depression. Death from respiratory arrest may occur during coma.
4. During the acute phases a leukocytosis and rise in blood pressure have been described.

Treatment:

1. Decontaminate any suspicious areas of skin promptly by washing extensively with soap and running water. If skin and clothing are obviously contaminated, the therapist should protect himself by wearing gloves of Neoprene or artificial rubber.
2. After ingestion evacuate and lavage stomach with warm water (unless convulsions are imminent).
3. Administer a saline cathartic. Avoid oils or oil laxatives.
4. Barbiturates are the treatment of choice in the prevention and control of tremors and convulsions (p. 201). Large doses are surprisingly well tolerated. Phenobarbital is preferable as a prophylactic measure, but a short-acting drug *(e.g.,* pentothal, pentobarbital, Seconal) is preferable after convulsions have begun. As soon as the intensity of the post-convulsive depression can be judged, the patient should be continued on adequate maintenance doses of a barbiturate drug. Anti-convulsive therapy may have to be continued for a week.
5. Avoid sudden physical stimuli which may precipitate convulsions during periods of central hyperirritability.
6. Oxygen therapy and artificial respiration if needed during periods of depression (p. 185).
7. Any patient who experiences a convulsion should be observed carefully for at least one week.

Laboratory: In severe intoxications laboratory tests may reveal kidney and liver injuries, which according to present evidence remit spontaneously during recovery.

Repeated electroencephalograms (EEG) are useful to detect prolonged cortical dysfunction.

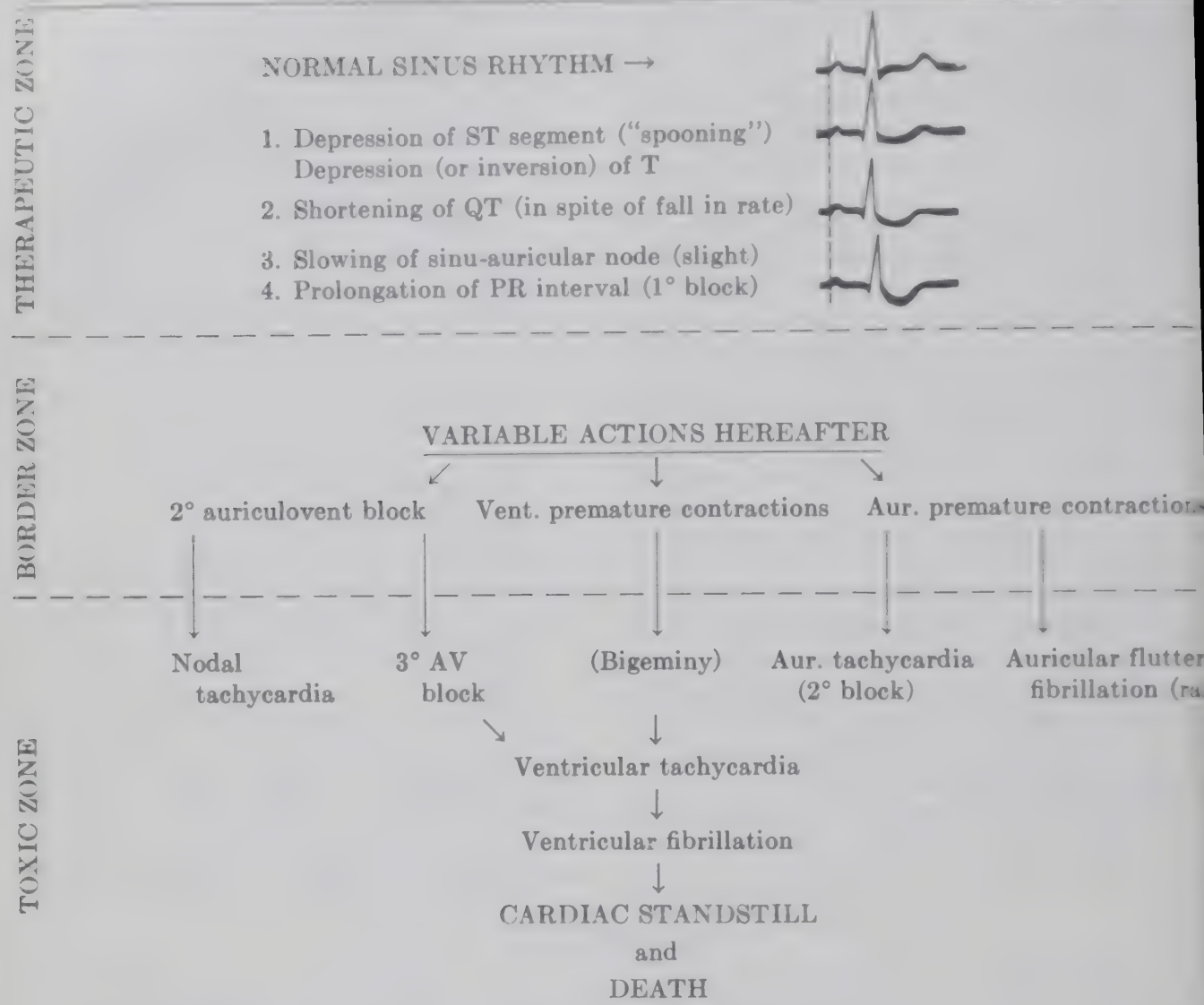
DIGITALIS

Digitalis and other so-called cardiac glycosides e a group of pharmacologically and chemically lated substances derived from various plants; ch consists of a characteristic steroid (known as e aglycone or genin) coupled with one or more pes of sugar molecules. Single crystalline glycoes and mixtures are available from many botani- sources and in many physical forms. They are idely used in clinical medicine because of their otropic and chronotropic actions on the diseased art. Extracardiac actions are sometimes sought, ch as the use of squill as a nauseant expectorant. non-medicinal variety of squill, known as red uill, is used in the form of the powdered dry bulb a potent rodenticide. The accidental and suicidal gestion of red squill and of other digitalis prepations has caused fatal poisonings in man, but ost poisonings are due to overdosage in therapy.

Toxicology: The therapeutic and toxic actions the various cardiac glycosides are basically simi- r; the differences relate principally to potency, tency, and persistency. These distinctions imply at the various drugs differ from one another in ability, absorbability, penetrability, tissue fixaon, metabolic degradation, and excretion. Beuse the chief actions of the cardiac glycosides are common to them all, the toxicity of these compounds is additive. This discussion concerns principally whole-leaf digitalis (powdered leaves of *Digitalis purpurea)* or digitoxin (a pure glycoside which can be derived from it). Qualitative distinctions between digitoxin and several other cardiac glycosides are outlined in Section II (Ingredients Index).

In toxic doses digitalis produces nervous and mental disturbances, including persistent nausea and vomiting of reflex origin, but the most definitive and most dangerous actions concern the rate and rhythm of the heart and the mechanism of the heart beat. These disorders, which are simply extensions of therapeutic actions, are best detected and analyzed with the aid of an electrocardiogram. Digitalis and its glycosides have been responsible for the production of every known type of cardiac arrhythmia and all grades of impaired conduction at the auriculo-ventricular junction. The more common disturbances revealed by the ECG are listed in Fig. III.1; arrows indicate some of the recognized sequences of events during progressive digitalis poisoning. Although the expert cardiologist can detect and correctly diagnose by physical signs many of these disturbances, serial electro-

FIG. III. 1. Progressive effects of digitalis on ECG



cardiograms are usually necessary for the intelligent management of digitalis poisoning.

Whenever a cardiac glycoside is responsible for any of the disturbances listed at the bottom of Fig. III.1 ("toxic zone"), the drug should be immediately discontinued; at least a reduction in dosage is warranted whenever the "border zone" is reached. When these same derangements in mechanism of beat are due to causes other than digitalis, cardiac glycosides are not necessarily contraindicated. For example, digitalis may be administered in the presence of a complete heart block from causes other than drug; in contrast ventricular bigeminy and ventricular tachycardia are probably valid contraindications to digitalis irrespective of their origin. In all cases the ECG should be regarded only as a diagnostic and prognostic aid. It is the patient and not the electrocardiogram which needs treatment, but the ECG is emphasized because it may reveal signs of severe intoxication in patients who are almost asymptomatic (in borderline poisonings the converse may be true, *i.e.*, symptoms may precede electrocardiographic signs).

The toxic dose is subject to a wide range of var ation, but toxicity is often encountered when th therapeutic dose is even slightly exceeded. In spi of frequent claims that one or another of the ca diac glycosides has a greater margin of safety, on small differences in this respect exist among th common drugs. Most deaths have followed mu tiple doses, and the single oral lethal dose is n well established, but it probably lies between 2 and 50 times the usual daily maintenance dos Other things being equal, a drug of long persistenc is a greater toxic hazard than a drug with a rap rate of dissipation; digitoxin and whole-leaf dig talis are among the worst offenders in this respec Probably persons differ in the efficiency with whic they absorb oral doses of digitalis, and certainly th various cardiac glycosides differ from one anoth in this respect. Because experimental and clinic data suggest that the glycosides and calcium ma have additive or synergistic actions on the hea the intravenous use of calcium salts is regarded unwise in a digitalized patient. Perhaps ephedri also enhances the toxicity of digitalis. Diuret therapy sometimes precipitates digitalis poisonin

perhaps by depleting tissues of potassium and so inducing hypokalemia. Elderly patients are comparatively intolerant of cardiac glycosides and are prone to manifest toxic reactions (especially arrhythmias) with supposedly safe doses. The factors outlined above (and probably many others) are responsible for the wide range of lethal doses which are observed in clinical practice; drug allergy or hypersensitivity is rarely implicated.

The ingestion of large doses of whole-leaf digitalis often produces prompt vomiting due to local irritation, but with digitoxin and other purified glycosides, emesis is delayed because it arises only from actions on the central nervous system. Irrespective of the route of administration, a cardiac glycoside must be fixed to the myocardium before its cardiac effects begin. With digitoxin and digitalis leaf, the latency varies between ½ and 2 hours; the cardiac actions are maximal in 4 to 12 hours and disappear only after 2 to 3 weeks. In most poisonings the danger period lasts for several days. About 20 per cent of the glycosides in an oral dose of whole-leaf digitalis is absorbed (whether given as the powder or tincture), in contrast to the essentially complete absorption of digitoxin. The biological fate of cardiac glycosides is not well understood. With digitoxin only about 10 per cent of a dose is excreted unchanged, but an appreciable fraction (perhaps 30 per cent) is found in the urine as biologically active metabolites. Much of the excretion occurs within the first 48 hours, but small amounts can be detected in the urine for several weeks.

The treatment of digitalis poisoning is generally unsatisfactory. Aside from discontinuing the drug and all related cardiac glycosides, none of the therapeutic procedures suggested below is accepted by all authorities, and none produces uniformly good results. In specific situations, atropine, quinidine, procaineamide, potassium salts, and perhaps magnesium salts may produce beneficial effects, but none of these drugs is consistently effective and none is entirely safe.

Symptomatology:

1. An asymptomatic period of several minutes to several hours follows a single oral toxic dose.
2. Anorexia is often the first complaint. Nausea, salivation, and vomiting follow. Sometimes abdominal pain or discomfort accompanies these symptoms. Diarrhea is occasionally observed.
3. Nausea and vomiting occur irrespective of the route of administration; they are often persistent.
4. Early electrocardiographic changes are illustrated in Fig. III.1 (1 through 4); taken together they are diagnostic of a "digitalis action" on the heart. In severe intoxications, however, these subtle ECG changes can seldom be recognized because of gross disturbances in the rhythmicity and location of the pacemaker and in the conduction pathway. The disorders listed in the diagram (Fig. III.1) are not mutually exclusive and do not exhaust all the known possibilities. Associated with these disturbances in the rate and rhythm of the pulse, the patient may experience palpitations.
5. Headache, malaise, fatigue, weakness, and drowsiness without coma. Neuritic pain, especially that resembling trigeminal neuralgia, is described. Paresthesias are not uncommon.
6. Mental and emotional disorders include confusion, disorientation, aphasia, delirium, hallucinations, and rarely convulsions.
7. Visual disturbances include all grades of transient amblyopia, diplopia, blurring, and disturbances in color vision.
8. Skin rashes of various types are noted rarely; they are usually accompanied by eosinophilia.
9. Death is often due to ventricular fibrillation (during which the heart pumps no blood).

Treatment:

1. If overdosage is recognized promptly, the use of an emetic drug and/or gastric lavage is advisable. In most cases these measures are pointless once toxic signs and symptoms appear.
2. Nausea and vomiting are difficult, if not impossible, to suppress in digitalis poisoning, but sedation is sometimes useful in this regard.
3. Restlessness and excitement should be corrected by the cautious administration of sedative drugs, repeated as necessary.
4. Disturbances in the rate and rhythm of the heart may be modified at least transiently by one or more of the following drugs: atropine, potassium salts, magnesium salts, procaineamide, and quinidine, as noted below. These measures represent largely empirical attempts to control the mechanism of heart beat until the body can eliminate the offending cardiac glycoside.
   a. Moderately large doses of atropine sulfate (*e.g.*, 2 mg. in an adult) serve to block the influence of exaggerated vagal tone. The result may be some acceleration of a digitalis-induced sinus bradycardia and a reduction in the intensity of an auriculoventricular block. There is no evidence, however, that atropine has a beneficial effect on the dangerous complications of digitalis poisoning, and its use is not often warranted.
   b. The oral administration of potassium salts

(usually the chloride, nitrate, or acetate) has been recommended in an amount of 2 to 10 gm.; it is usually taken in divided doses as a 25 per cent aqueous solution diluted with milk. In some clinics potassium is given intravenously, but this is a dangerous procedure and should be reserved for those with special training. After the acute phase, the oral dose may be reduced to 1 gram three times daily until the effects of digitalis have been entirely dissipated. The rationale for this treatment is an alleged deficit of intracellular potassium in the over-digitalized heart. When seen, the beneficial effects appear within 40 minutes and last up to 8 hours; they consist principally of a suppression of ectopic rhythms, including ventricular tachycardia and extrasystoles of all kinds. Auricular flutter and fibrillation are rarely modified, and most conduction disturbances are intensified by this treatment. Potassium therapy may be effective without producing a measurable rise in the level of plasma potassium.

c. Rarely magnesium sulfate is given intravenously in doses of 10 to 20 ml. of a 20 per cent aqueous solution. In digitalis poisoning, ionic magnesium shares some of the same actions as potassium, *i.e.*, a suppression of premature beats and of paroxysmal tachycardias and an accentuation of conduction defects. In many cases, however, the beneficial effects have proved to be highly transient, and the original disorder has recurred within a few minutes.

d. Procaineamide hydrochloride and quinidine sulfate or lactate have been recommended. These drugs are similar in their actions on the heart, and there is little basis for choosing between them. A large number of untoward reactions can be precipitated by both drugs, especially when they are used parenterally. For example, both compounds have successfully stopped primary ventricular rhythms in digitalis poisoning, only to result in fatal cardiac stand-still because of an unrecognized but co-existent conduction block between the normal auricular pacemaker and the ventricle. This same complication is theoretically possible in the therapeutic use of potassium salts. Perhaps procaineamide and quinidine should be reserved for those cases of digitalis poisoning in which impaired renal function makes potassium therapy unwise.

5. Although not described in man, lesions suggestive of myocardial ischemia are described in fatally poisoned animals. If anginal pain develops in a patient who is poisoned with digitalis, a therapeutic trial with recognized coronary vasodilators is recommended (*e.g.*, sublingual nitroglycerin, intravenous or oral aminophyllin or papaverine, *etc.*).
6. Dehydration and ionic imbalances (due to vomiting and diarrhea) should be cautiously corrected by the parenteral administration of water, glucose, and the appropriate mixture of electrolytes.

Laboratory:

1. Serial electrocardiograms are essential for proper diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment evaluation.
2. An occasional eosinophilia is the only abnormality described in routine laboratory tests.
3. The serum level of potassium should be checked in order that hypokalemia may be corrected by replacement therapy.

DINITROPHENOL

Alpha dinitrophenol (2,4-dinitrophenol) is used as a spray against aphids and mites, as a fungicide for certain molds and mildews, and occasionally as a weedkiller. Various substituted derivatives (*e.g.*, 4,6-dinitro-*o*-cresol) have similar uses and similar toxicities. These compounds are available as oil solutions, wettable powders and as salts of aliphatic amines and sodium. At one time dinitrophenol was used as a weight-reducing drug, especially in nostrums of secret composition, but this use has been abandoned because of its toxicity.

Toxicology: Dinitrophenol is rapidly absorbed from all portals (gastro-intestinal tract, respiratory tract, and intact skin). The fatal dose in adults is about 1 to 3 gm. by mouth, and 3 gm. has proved fatal even in divided doses over a period of 5 days. Unlike rats and rabbits, man does not detoxify or eliminate dinitrophenol rapidly.

The metabolism of all body cells is stimulated by contact with dinitrophenol, which appears to act by blocking oxidative phosphorylation. In a poisoned person, the result is an almost immediate increase in oxygen consumption, body temperature, breathing rate, and heart rate. Because circulation and respiration do not accelerate in proportion to the metabolic demand, anoxia and acidosis develop. Body fat is the major, if not the exclusive fuel for this extra metabolism. In addition to this metabolic action, dinitrophenol shares many of phenol's toxic properties: it is corrosive to skin and mucous membrane (milder than phenol); it exerts direct actions on the cerebrum and lower brain centers (consisting

stimulation followed by depression); it often produces a necrotizing tubular injury of the kidneys. If the acute phase of poisoning is survived, the patient usually tolerates successfully the later complications, which may include renal insufficiency and a toxic hepatitis.

The fulminating type of poisoning is characterized by sudden onset, severe symptoms, and prompt death (within 24 hours). Death is due to respiratory or circulatory collapse, especially the former. Many factors undoubtedly contribute to this collapse, notably hyperpyrexia, anoxia, acidosis, dehydration, muscle rigor (due to heat and/or lactic acid), and occasionally pulmonary edema.

In subacute poisoning due to repeated daily exposures, some individuals complain of lassitude, headache, and malaise, while others experience a disarming sense of well-being, energy, and drive. To terminate the exposure and administer small doses of phenobarbital usually constitute adequate therapy in these cases. All patients should be warned against overheating, since the metabolic actions and consequent toxicity of dinitrophenol are exaggerated by heat. Indeed at low ambient air temperatures (below 16°C), hypermetabolism cannot be produced in animals by this compound. Most clinical poisonings have occurred on hot days.

Symptomatology:

1. Marked fatigue, tremendous thirst, profuse sweating, flushing of face.
2. Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and occasionally diarrhea.
3. Restlessness, anxiety, excitement, occasionally leading to convulsions.
4. A rise in body temperature which is roughly proportional to the toxic dose, often leading to severe hyperpyrexia (*e.g.*, 110°F.).
5. Tachycardia, hyperpnea, dyspnea, cyanosis, and sometimes muscle cramps.
6. Loss of consciousness, cessation of breathing, and death.
7. Late complications:
   a. Decreased urine output with albuminuria, casts, pigment, sometimes blood cells, due to toxic nephritis.
   b. Jaundice and tenderness in liver region due to toxic hepatitis.
8. Occasional hypersensitivity reactions after repeated exposures (or in chronic poisoning) include agranulocytic angina, skin rashes, peripheral neuritis, and late cataract formation.

Treatment:

1. Gastric lavage with large quantities of 5 per cent sodium bicarbonate solution, leaving 1 to 2 pints in the stomach.
2. Saline cathartics, *e.g.*, 15 to 30 gm. sodium or magnesium sulfate in water.
3. Ice packs and alcohol sponges to reduce body temperature. Antipyretic drugs are ineffective here. Cold water enemas have been used. Intensive efforts to correct a dinitrophenol fever are justified. If it can be accomplished, mild hypothermia (rectal temperature between 92 and 97°F.) is probably desirable because dinitrophenol appears to lose much of its metabolic toxicity at these reduced temperatures.
4. Fluids, orally or intravenously (*e.g.*, 5 per cent glucose in saline, 1000 ml.), to correct dehydration and acidosis (p. 215).
5. Stimulants: caffeine sodium benzoate 0.5 gm. subcutaneously.
6. Oxygen therapy. Artificial respiration as needed (see p. 185).
7. Prophylactic measures in anticipation of kidney and liver insufficiencies (see pp. 210 and 213 respectively).

Laboratory:

1. The urine may contain albumin, casts, bile pigment, sometimes blood. It darkens rapidly on contact with the air. Dinitrophenol and 2-amino-4-nitrophenol may be present in urine.
2. Repeated tests are desirable to detect and evaluate possible disturbances of kidney and liver function.

DISULFIRAM

Disulfiram (tetraethylthiuram disulfide or Antabuse) is used in clinical medicine to establish and reinforce a conditioned reflex by which many chronic alcoholics are able to refuse alcoholic beverages. The drug acts by interfering with alcohol metabolism, so that the ingestion of alcohol is followed by distressing and occasionally dangerous symptoms.

To some extent this property is shared by many related compounds which are used for various purposes in industry and agriculture. For example, the methyl analogue of disulfiram (tetramethylthiuram disulfide or thiram) has been used as a rubber accelerator (Thuads) and as an important agricultural fungicide. Also, thiram and similar compounds have served as successful insecticides and are marketed as repellents against the Japanese beetle. The monosulfide derivatives of these disulfides also possess fungicidal and insecticidal properties, and the monosulfide analogue of Antabuse has been incorporated in a medicinal soap for the treatment of human scabies. Closely related to these monosulfides are the substituted dithiocarbamates, which are marketed as sodium, iron, zinc, and manganese salts and are widely used as agricultural fungicides.

Toxicology: None of these compounds appears to have a high inherent toxicity in either acute or

chronic exposures; most of them are moderately or very slightly toxic. The major hazard of disulfiram (Antabuse), and probably of most related substances, is the reaction which comparatively small doses induce in persons who ingest even modest amounts of ethyl alcohol. Below is summarized the symptom complex precipitated by ethyl alcohol in those who have taken otherwise insignificant amounts of disulfiram.

Only the alcohol reaction is described here. The primary toxicity of disulfiram in the absence of alcohol is a different problem in all respects, including dose, symptoms, and treatment. *For the inherent toxicity of disulfiram, see discussion of thiram on page 179.*

The disulfiram-alcohol reaction is apparently due to a drug-induced disturbance in alcohol metabolism and is not a simple intensification of alcoholic intoxication. The acute reaction coincides with the appearance of excessive concentrations of acetaldehyde in the blood. Acetaldehyde accumulates presumably because disulfiram inhibits enzymes which normally oxidize this intermediary product of alcohol metabolism. Other factors must be involved too, because injected acetaldehyde does not completely mimic the disulfiram-alcohol reaction. About 1 gram of disulfiram daily for a few days sensitizes an adult of average size to as little as half an ounce of whiskey. With less safety, a large single dose of disulfiram can establish this reactive state, which may persist for more than a week. The greater the doses of drug and of alcohol the more violent is the reaction. In mild cases the effects last only an hour, in severe cases several hours. In persons receiving disulfiram a few deaths have occurred following the ingestion of alcoholic beverages.

In animal tests with rabbits, several compounds related to disulfiram have been found to share this property of promoting acetaldehyde accumulation during ethanol metabolism. Thiram was even more potent than disulfiram in this reaction, but the propyl and butyl analogues were inactive. The monosulfides (*e.g.*, tetraethylthiuram monosulfide) showed marked and prolonged effects. Soluble diethyl and dimethyl dithiocarbamates (*e.g.*, sodium and potassium salts) had a potent but transient capacity to sensitize to alcohol, while the insoluble salts (*e.g.*, ferric, zinc, *etc.*) were not tested in this way. Presumably an accidental exposure to any one of these substances might escape detection or even suspicion until the ingestion of alcohol.

Symptomatology (the alcohol-induced reaction only):

1. Sensation of heat, flushing, vasodilatation.
2. Fall in blood pressure, tachycardia, palpitations.
3. Severe pulsating headache, nausea and vomiting.
4. Dyspnea, sensation of constriction in the neck, chest pain.
5. Hypotension, sweating, thirst, weakness, vertigo, and confusion.
6. Circulatory collapse, coma, and death.
7. Severe atypical reactions include myocardial infarction, acute congestive heart failure, cardiac arrhythmias, marked respiratory depression, and convulsions.

Treatment:

1. Gastric lavage but only if it can be done promptly.
2. Oxygen inhalation may relieve many of the distressing symptoms.
3. Rapid intravenous infusion of 5 per cent glucose in water (about 500 ml.).
4. Ascorbic acid (sodium ascorbate) 1 gm. intravenously (slowly).
5. Ephedrine sulfate 30 mg. intramuscularly.
6. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride (Benadryl) 100 mg. intravenously.
7. In severe cases the slow and cautious intravenous injection of saccharated iron has been recommended (100 mg. in 5 ml.).
8. The rigorous prohibition of any ethyl alcohol for at least 10 days after the last dose of disulfiram.

Laboratory: Blood analyses for acetaldehyde may aid in diagnosis.

ETHYL ALCOHOL

Ethyl alcohol (ethanol, grain alcohol, neutral spirits) in concentrations up to 50 per cent (100 proof) is often available in the home in drug formulations (*e.g.*, tinctures), cosmetic preparations, rubbing alcohol, and intoxicating beverages. All except the latter are commonly "denatured" by the addition of substances intended to induce prompt vomiting (*e.g.*, brucine) or to discourage consumption by a bitter and objectionable taste (*e.g.*, diethyl phthalate).

Toxicology: If ingested within a short period (*e.g.*, a few minutes), the fatal dose in an average adult is considered to be 1½ to 2 pints of whiskey or gin (40 to 55 per cent alcohol).

Intoxication with alcohol may be simulated by many pathologic conditions, including diabetic acidosis, the post-convulsive depression of epilepsy, uremia, head injuries, and poisonings by any other central nervous depressant and some stimulants (*e.g.*, atropine). A diagnosis of acute alcoholism should not be made casually; a chemical test of blood, urine, or expired air is always desirable. Although a general relationship between symptoms and blood alcohol concentration cannot be stated

precision, even a drinker with tolerance is equivocally intoxicated when his blood alcohol el reaches 0.15 per cent (a common legal limit). blood concentration between 0.3 and 0.4 per t is commonly associated with stupor or coma, 0.5 per cent is often fatal. Every patient in an holic coma should be considered critically ill. e prognosis is especially poor if coma persists more than 12 hours.

thyl alcohol is absorbed through gastric and estinal mucosae, and its absorption is complete thin 30 to 90 minutes. On rare occasions inebria- n has been ascribed to the inhalation of vapor, t ingestion is the widely preferred route. Per- taneous absorption is said to be negligible. Etha- l is distributed throughout the body water, and er 90 per cent of a dose is metabolized by oxida- n to acetaldehyde, to acetate, and to carbon oxide and water, in that order. The rate of meta- lic degradation is unexpectedly constant, and thin wide limits it is independent of the amount nsumed; an average adult is said to be able to idize each hour the equivalent of 2/3 oz. of 0-proof whiskey. Most authorities no longer hold at this rate can be materially increased by the ministration of insulin, glucose, or vitamins, even a hypoglycemic reaction is intentionally pre- pitated. Less than 10 per cent of the absorbed cohol is excreted, chiefly in urine, measurably in pired air, and detectably in sweat. Excretion nnot be accelerated to a beneficial degree by uretic drugs, by hyperventilation, or by the in- uction of sweating.

Only acute ethanol intoxication is considered ere. For the symptoms and treatment induced by cohol in a person premedicated with Antabuse disulfiram), see discussion of disulfiram (p. 139). enatured alcohol seldom presents special prob- ms in therapy unless the denaturant is methyl cohol, which is rarely used now for this purpose. denaturation or contamination with even small nounts of methanol is suspected, see discussion methyl alcohol (p. 155). Chronic alcoholism pre- nts many special and perplexing problems to the erapist, who should consult standard textbooks in edicine and psychiatry.

Symptomatology (acute intoxication):

1. Early emotional lability: exhilaration, boastfulness, talkativeness, remorse, and belligerency.
2. Impaired motor coordination: slowed reaction time, slurred speech, ataxia.
3. Sensory disturbances: diplopia, vertigo.
4. Flushing of face, rapid pulse, sweating.
5. Nausea and vomiting, progressing to incontinence of urine and feces.
6. Drowsiness, stupor, and finally coma, with impaired or absent tendon reflexes.
7. Pupils dilated or normal.
8. Peripheral vascular collapse (shock): hypotension, tachycardia, cold pale skin, hypothermia.
9. Slow stertorous respirations.
10. Death from respiratory or circulatory failure.
11. During convalescence: postalcoholic headache and gastritis; infections (*e.g.*, pneumonia, septicemia); alcoholic psychoses (*e.g.*, delirium tremens).

Treatment:

1. Gastric lavage with warm water or sodium bicarbonate solution (3 to 5 per cent), —unless more than 2 hours have elapsed since alcohol was ingested. Do not use apomorphine.
2. Stimulants such as subcutaneous caffeine sodium benzoate or strong coffee by mouth or rectum. Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed (p. 189, 185).
3. Treat circulatory collapse, dehydration, and acidosis by intravenous infusions of isotonic sodium chloride or sodium lactate (M/6).
4. Optional: 5 to 10 per cent glucose in water (500 to 1000 ml.) plus 10 to 20 units of insulin and thiamin chloride 20 mg., given by slow intravenous infusion.
5. Multivitamin preparations, especially B complex, are widely used parenterally in the treatment of acute alcoholism; the practice is harmless but not unequivocally beneficial or relevant.
6. Keep patient warm. Avoid the aspiration of vomitus. Good nursing care (p. 229) minimizes the incidence of pneumonia.

Laboratory: Quantitative analyses for ethyl alcohol on samples of blood and/or urine. Various modifications of the Bogen test are usually employed. Positive reactions may be elicited by methanol, isopropyl alcohol, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, and acetone or ether in large amounts, but *not* by paraldehyde, chloral hydrate, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, or diabetic acidemia.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Ethylene glycol is a colorless, almost odorless quid. In industry it finds many uses as a solvent nd as a starting material in chemical syntheses. round the home it is found in a few cosmetic preparations, but "permanent type" automobile anti-freeze is the principal source of poisonings.

Toxicology: More than 40 human fatalities from the ingestion of ethylene glycol have been

reported, and the mean lethal dose appears to lie between 3 and 4 oz. in an adult. Inhalation is not generally hazardous because the glycol has a low vapor pressure. Only minor skin irritation and skin penetration are described, but the Food and Drug Administration have ruled that preparations intended for repeated topical application should contain no more than 5 per cent of this glycol.

In man ethylene glycol is a central nervous depressant and a kidney poison. It is largely oxidized *in vivo*, and like ethyl alcohol it apparently passes through an acetaldehyde stage. Less than 5 per cent of an ingested dose is metabolized to and excreted as urinary oxalate, but this is no longer regarded as sufficient to explain the hydropic degeneration of renal tubular epithelium seen in acutely poisoned animals and man. In contrast, when animals are fed small quantities of ethylene glycol over a period of several months, kidney tubular atrophy is undoubtedly aggravated by and perhaps caused by oxalate production and retention as calcium oxalate stones in renal tubules, kidney pelvis, and urinary bladder. In clinical poisonings by ethylene glycol, deaths from central nervous depression and respiratory arrest are more common than those from renal failure.

Toxicology of Ethylene Glycol Derivatives: In acute (but not chronic) studies, the various ether derivatives of ethylene glycol are several times more toxic than the parent compound. One relevant difference is the more prominent kidney injury, which is manifest one or more days after the ingestion of ethylene glycol ethers. In contrast most mono- and di-esters of ethylene glycol have about the same acute toxicity as the parent compound, to which they are hydrolyzed in the body. Mixed monoether-ester derivatives are similar in toxicity and toxic actions to the corresponding monoethers.

With one exception the generalizations above also apply to diethylene glycol and its derivatives, all of which are slightly less toxic than their ethylene glycol analogues. The exception is the high toxicity, relative to diethylene glycol, of its simple esters. Data are inadequate to demonstrate similar parallelisms among the derivatives of triethylene glycol and among those of higher polymers.

When ethylene glycol is compared with its simple polymers (*e.g.*, di-, tri-, and poly-ethylene glycols), the acute toxicity in animals appears to be less the higher the degree of polymerization (*i.e.*, the higher the molecular weight). Thus triethylene glycol is less toxic than diethylene glycol, and among the polyethylene glycols the solid preparations (molecular weights of 1000 and higher) are less toxic than the liquid samples (molecular weights of 600 and less). In animals very large doses are required to kill and deaths appear to be renal in origin (not due to primary central nervous depression). Probably most of these generalizations are valid for man, but clinical data suggest that diethylene glycol is almost as toxic as ethylene glycol or perhaps slightly more so; both compounds elicit similar signs and symptoms.

Symptomatology:

1. Transient exhilaration.
2. Nausea, vomiting (sometimes progressing to hematemesis), and abdominal cramps. Diarrhea has been reported in diethylene glycol poisoning.
3. Extreme weakness and perhaps muscle cramps.
4. Ataxia, vertigo, progressing to stupor and finally coma, with or without an intermediary stage of convulsions.
5. Death by respiratory paralysis, or recovery from coma.
6. Lumbar pain, albuminuria, hematuria, oliguria, progressing to anuria.
7. Acute renal failure with uremia, peripheral edema, ascites, pulmonary edema, drowsiness, cyanosis, coma, and death within a week or 10 days.

Treatment:

1. Gastric lavage with 1:5000 potassium permanganate solution.
2. Caffeine sodium benzoate subcutaneously for central nervous depression. Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed (p. 185).
3. Short-acting barbiturate intravenously if convulsions supervene (see p. 201).
4. Avoid the administration of electrolytes by any route, unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.
5. Supportive measures (prophylactic and therapeutic) for acute renal failure (see pp. 210–212).

Laboratory: Repeated urinalyses, blood analyses, and kidney function tests are desirable for evaluation of the renal lesion.

FERROUS SULFATE

Ferrous salts are widely used in the treatment of iron-deficiency anemias. Ferrous carbonate, chloride, gluconate, lactate, and glutamate have been prescribed, but the sulfate is the most popular iron preparation in the United States. It is available as the official hydrate (0.3 gm. $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ or 0.2 gm. of the exsiccated salt), as a syrup, and as elixirs. Occasionally metallic iron powder (Reduced Iron N.F.) and ferric salts (*e.g.*, the ammonium citrate and hydroxide) are used in the clinical treatment of anemia.

Toxicology: Although the oral administration

f iron does not cause chronic systemic poisoning, cute intoxications are not infrequent. Apparently ll forms of iron are potentially toxic, but most of he reported deaths have occurred in infants and oung children who ingested ferrous sulfate tabets because of the sweet coating. Adults are not mmune to acute iron poisoning; death has been eported in an adult who ingested at one time one uarter of a pound of the sulfate. Infants and oung children have been killed by 7 to 25 comon tablets of ferrous sulfate (0.3 gm. each), while loses of 4.5 to 15 gm. have been survived, perhaps ecause substantial but unknown portions were romptly removed by vomiting.

Iron preparations have an intensely corrosive acion on the gastric mucosa, particularly at the yloric end. Vomiting begins within 10 to 60 minutes, followed by shock, coma, and death within a few hours. Postmortem examination usually reveals liver damage consisting of periportal hemorrhagic necrosis. Among some survivors delicate fibrosis of the liver (mild cirrhosis) and pyloric stenosis have been described. The mechanism of acute iron poisoning is unknown. No methemoglobin is formed.

Rats receiving massive amounts of ferrous sulfate by stomach tube tolerate two lethal doses if given promptly a soluble phosphate. This is the basis for the phosphate treatment recommended below; its effectiveness has not been tested in patients. BAL increases the mortality of experimental animals given near-lethal doses of iron. Edathamil calcium-disodium (EDTA) does not appear to alter the lethality of iron in rats, but it probably deserves a trial in poisoned children.

Symptomatology:

1. Severe gastritis or gastroenteritis with abdominal pain, retching, and prolonged vomiting, beginning 10 to 60 minutes after ingestion. Vomitus may become bloody. Diarrhea is sometimes violent; the feces are watery and later tarry. Dehydration becomes intense.
2. Shock, pallor, cyanosis, and coldness. Rapid, weak or imperceptible pulse, low blood pressure, rapid and shallow respirations.
3. Drowsiness, hyporeflexia, dilated pupils, coma.
4. Liver injury, consisting of hemorrhagic necrosis which is usually reversible.
5. Death from shock, usually in 4 to 5 hours. Sometimes following apparent recovery, pneumonia with fever may cause fatal collapse 1 to 3 days later.
6. Among survivors pyloric stenosis and mild hepatic cirrhosis may be encountered as persistent sequelae, but recovery is usually complete.

Treatment:

1. Give milk immediately and then induce vomiting by stroking the pharynx with a blunt object (*e.g.*, spoon handle).
2. Gastric lavage with one pint of a 5 per cent aqueous solution of mono- or di-sodium phosphate. After lavage, leave 2 to 3 oz. of phosphate solution in the stomach (this quantity is proper for a 1- or 2-year-old child; use proportionately more in an adult).
3. Bismuth subcarbonate 0.2 gm. every 4 hours in young children.
4. Intravenous 5 per cent glucose in saline to correct dehydration.
5. Transfusion with plasma or whole blood if shock becomes severe (p. 193).
6. Oxygen therapy as indicated.
7. In severe poisonings, try edathamil calcium-disodium intravenously according to the dosage schedule on p. 153. Do not use BAL.
8. For supportive treatment of liver injury, see p. 213.
9. Antibiotics as prophylaxis against pneumonia and other intercurrent infections.
10. Observe the patient carefully for 48 hours.

Laboratory: Laboratory data are not generally relevant. No methemoglobinemia occurs.

FLUORIDE

Sodium fluoride (NaF) and sodium fluosilicate (Na_2SiF_6) are used commonly as insecticides (ant, roach, and beetle powders) and rarely as rodenticides. Sodium fluoride has been used internally as an anthelmintic in swine (*never* in man) and externally as a delousing powder on poultry and cattle. Cryolite, an insoluble sodium fluoaluminate, is sometimes dusted on vegetable and fruit crops as an insecticide. Although infrequently found outside of laboratories and various industries, HF as a gas (hydrogen fluoride) and as an aqueous solution (hydrofluoric acid) warrants consideration because it is a very hazardous form of fluoride.

Toxicology: In spite of several fatalities, the lethal dose of sodium fluoride in man is not accurately known. Less than 1 gm. by mouth has caused dangerous poisoning, but the mean lethal dose is probably close to 5 gm., and 8 to 10 gm. are almost certainly lethal in untreated cases. The toxicity of sodium fluosilicate is about the same. Hydrofluoric acid is probably more toxic than sodium fluoride, while cryolite is certainly much less toxic.

Fluoride is a "general protoplasmic poison." When present as a soluble salt, it is readily absorbed from the alimentary tract. A 2 per cent solution of sodium fluoride kills mucosal cells, and its ingestion leads to a severe hemorrhagic gastroenteritis; in part this corrosiveness is due to a toxic

action on mucosal capillaries and is seen even after parenteral administration. Hydrofluoric acid is corrosive even on intact skin, where it causes painful penetrating ulcers which heal slowly.

The systemic actions of fluoride are presumably related to the inhibition of one or more enzymes controlling cellular glycolysis (and perhaps respiration) and to the binding or precipitation of calcium as CaF_2. If death is not prompt, systemic symptoms are many and varied. Severe shock is due not alone to gastrointestinal damage but also to central vasomotor depression and to cardiac disturbances. At least in dogs, fluoride interferes with both the contractile power of the heart and the mechanism of beat, in a way that cannot be ascribed to hypocalcemia. The central nervous system is also poisoned, and perhaps this is responsible for the occasional epileptiform convulsions and eventual respiratory failure. Death is usually due to respiratory arrest or to cardiovascular collapse. The role of calcium binding in these phenomena is not clearly established. Many victims die without overt manifestations of hypocalcemia (*e.g.*, tetany). Nevertheless the repeated administration of soluble calcium salts is appropriate therapy, not only to prevent or correct hypocalcemia but also to attempt the inactivation of the toxic fluoride ion by binding or precipitating it.

Symptomatology:

A. Ingestion of neutral fluorides (*e.g.*, NaF)
   1. Salty or soapy taste, salivation, nausea, burning or crampy abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea (may be bloody). Dehydration and thirst.
   2. Muscle weakness, tremors, and rarely transient epileptiform convulsions, followed by central nervous depression.
   3. Shock characterized by pallor, weak and thready pulse (sometimes irregular), shallow unlabored respiration, weak heart tones, wet cold skin, cyanosis, dilated pupils, followed almost invariably by death in 2 to 4 hours.
   4. When death is delayed, paralysis of the muscles of deglutition, carpopedal spasm, and spasm of the extremities.
   5. Occasionally local or generalized urticaria.

B. Local actions of HF vapor or aqueous solutions.
   1. Superficial or deep burns of the skin and mucous membranes of the digestive and/or respiratory tracts. Necrotic ulcers are painful and heal slowly.
   2. For symptoms (and treatment) after the inhalation of HF or F_2, see Nitrogen Oxides on p. 163.

Treatment:

A. Ingestion of neutral fluorides (*e.g.*, NaF)
   1. Start intravenous infusion of glucose in isotonic saline.
   2. Inject intravenously 10 ml. of 10 per cent calcium gluconate solution. Repeat in about 1 hour and/or whenever tetany appears.
   3. Gentle gastric lavage with lime water or a 1 per cent solution of calcium chloride (saline is a poor substitute but better than nothing). Then give orally several oz. of lime water at frequent intervals; if necessary large quantities of milk may be substituted. Aluminum hydroxide gels should be exceptionally effective for binding fluoride.
   4. Inject intramuscularly 10 ml. of 10 per cent calcium gluconate at 4 to 6 hour intervals until recovery is complete (p. 220).
   5. Treat shock vigorously by the administration of saline, plasma, or whole blood (p. 193). Norepinephrine is probably useful. Give oxygen as needed. Keep the patient warm.
   6. Correct dehydration and attempt to maintain a mild diuresis, but discontinue fluids and electrolytes (except calcium) if anuria develops (p. 210).

B. Treatment of HF burns of skin
   1. Houston Baker of the Corning Glass Co. recommends the *immediate local application* of the following solution: boric acid, 1 part; borax, 1 part; water, 30 parts.
   2. Dr. E. E. Evans of the DuPont Co. gives the following directions for treating HF burns:
      a. Wash thoroughly with clean cold water and apply magnesium oxide paste.
      b. Soak the affected area for at least an hour in 70 per cent alcohol and ice. Apply magnesium oxide paste and bandage. Pain developing late may be relieved by infiltrating with 10 per cent calcium gluconate into and around such areas.
      c. In extensive burns with blisters, debride completely, cutting away all white raised tissue. Apply magnesium oxide paste for 24 to 48 hours and, if there is no further extension of the burned area, apply a mild ointment. Pressure dressings are satisfactory.

Laboratory:

1. Signs of renal injury may arise as a direct toxic action or as a consequence of shock.
2. Electrocardiograms are desirable.

FLUOROACETATE

Sodium fluoroacetate or Compound 1080 is a synthetic, water soluble, non-volatile salt, with a faint odor like vinegar; it is usually mixed with a black dye. As an experimental rodenticide, it has no equal in terms of potency, stability, and acceptability in rodent baits and drinking water. However, because of its very high toxicity for mammals, including man and domestic animals, this substance should be used only by professional exterminators and other experts. Certain derivatives of 2-fluoroethanol are potent insecticides and are toxic to mammals presumably because of metabolic oxidation to fluoroacetate.

Toxicology: Chronic intoxication with sodium fluoroacetate is improbable, but the very high acute toxicity constitutes a real hazard, and at least 14 human fatalities have been reported. As little as 0.1 mg./kg. has proved lethal for dogs and cats. Estimates of the mean lethal dose in man range from 1 to 5 mg./kg.; 2 mg./kg. is probably the best single value. In experimental studies the lethal dose is essentially the same by all routes of administration. Ingestion is certainly the most likely mode of poisoning, but there is one report of a non-fatal intoxication due to the inhalation of sodium fluoroacetate powder. The compound appears to be absorbed promptly from the alimentary tract, but initial symptoms are commonly delayed for one or several hours.

Fluoroacetate is a "delayed convulsant." The fluoroacetate ion is not poisonous itself but is converted to fluorocitric acid, which blocks the tricarboxylic acid cycle, an essential mechanism of energy production in mammalian cells. Toxic effects do not appear immediately; time is required for the "lethal synthesis" of fluorocitrate. This metabolic lesion manifests itself principally in disturbed activities of the central nervous system and of the heart. Dogs die of convulsions or of subsequent respiratory paralysis, but in man, monkeys and rabbits the central nervous excitation is usually incidental, and the dangerous and fatal complication is ventricular fibrillation. In experimental poisonings in monkeys, parenteral monoacetin (glyceryl monoacetate) has proved to be an effective antidote. It appears to serve as an acetate donor to antagonize the fluoroacetate ion in a competitive manner. This antidote has had no clinical trial, as far as we know.

Symptomatology:

1. Vomiting.
2. Apprehension, auditory hallucinations, nystagmus, tingling sensation of nose, facial twitching, numbness of face.
3. Central nervous excitation, progressing to epileptiform convulsions.
4. Severe central nervous depression between and subsequent to the convulsive episodes, but death is not often due to respiratory failure in humans poisoned with fluoroacetate.
5. Disturbances in the mechanism of the heart beat usually appear only after the convulsive phase.
6. Pulsus alternans, long sequences of ectopic beats (often multifocal), and ventricular tachycardia may disintegrate into ventricular fibrillation and death.

Treatment:

1. Induce vomiting immediately if possible.
2. Gastric lavage with tap water unless convulsions make this impractical.
3. Instill into the stomach sodium or magnesium sulfate in water (15 to 30 gm.).
4. Administer parenterally monoacetin (glyceryl monoacetate) if available. The recommended dose is 0.5 ml./kg. of undiluted fluid intramuscularly every half hour for several hours and then at a reduced level for at least 12 hours. In the same dose monoacetin may also be given intravenously after dilution with 5 parts of sterile isotonic saline. No preparation of monoacetin is known to be available on the pharmaceutical market. The usual commercial fluid has large amounts of free glycerine (due to hydrolysis favored by heat and exposure to sunlight), and the assay is seldom better than 70 per cent. The exigency of an overt poisoning, however, probably warrants the use of even non-sterile commercial material. Irrespective of impurities, injections may be expected to produce some sedation and vasodilatation. The site of intramuscular injection must be varied because of local pain and edema.
5. A short acting barbiturate drug may be tried in the control of convulsions (p. 201).
6. Oxygen therapy and artificial respiration, as required (p. 185).
7. It is doubtful that digitalis is ever warranted. Parenteral procaine amide, quinidine, or papaverine may be given a therapeutic trial (p. 197), but in experimental poisonings these drugs have proved much less successful than monacetin in controlling cardiac arrhythmias.

Laboratory:

1. The cardiac status should be repeatedly monitored by an electrocardiogram. Any pattern of alteration in the mechanical or electrical heart beat indicates a need for more monoacetin.
2. Hyperglycemia and glycosuria have been noted in some experimental studies.

FORMALDEHYDE

Formaldehyde gas (HCHO) in solution may be present around the home as a constituent of antiseptics, deodorizing preparations, and fumigants. It has a pungent odor with a suffocating effect. Formalin is an aqueous solution containing not less than 37 per cent (by weight) of formaldehyde and small amounts of methanol, ethanol, or both (0 to 5 per cent, to prevent polymerization).

Toxicology: Formaldehyde is quickly absorbed from the alimentary tract and lungs. It is oxidized to formic acid in various tissues, especially the liver. Some formic acid may appear in the urine, but much of it is completely destroyed. According to one hypothesis, some of the absorbed formaldehyde undergoes metabolic reduction to methyl alcohol. A part of the formaldehyde is probably transformed into methenamine (hexamethylenetetramine).

Inhaled vapors are very irritating to the eyes, nose, and upper respiratory tract; high concentrations may produce edema or spasm of the larynx. Tracheobronchitis may result from inhalation, but pulmonary edema is uncommon. The susceptibility of mucous membranes to the irritative actions of formaldehyde is diminished by repeated exposure. Contact with vapor or solutions causes the skin to become white, rough, hard, and anesthetic, due to superficial coagulation necrosis; with long exposure dermatitis and hypersensitivity frequently result.

The ingestion of formalin (37 per cent formaldehyde solution) leads promptly to inflammation and ulceration of the gastrointestinal mucosa, to circulatory collapse, and to kidney damage. Absorbed formaldehyde appears to have its principal effect on the central nervous system, as is evidenced by convulsions and stupor. The mechanism of these reactions is unknown, but acidosis and circulatory collapse are probably contributory.

The largest dose of formalin from which recovery has been reported is 4 oz., while the ingestion of 1 oz. has caused death within 3 hours. Probably the mean lethal dose in an adult is about 2 oz. If the patient survives the first 48 hours, the prognosis is good, and a very rapid recovery is the rule.

Symptomatology:

A. Inhalation
   1. Irritation of mucous membranes, especially of eyes, nose, and upper respiratory tract.
   2. With higher concentration, cough, dysphagia, bronchitis, pneumonia, edema or spasm of the larynx. Pulmonary edema is uncommon.

B. Ingestion
   3. Immediate intense pain in mouth, pharynx, and stomach.
   4. Nausea, vomiting, hematemesis, abdominal pain, and occasionally diarrhea (which may be bloody).
   5. Pale, clammy skin, and other signs of shock.
   6. Difficult micturition, hematuria, anuria.
   7. Vertigo, convulsions, stupor, and coma.
   8. Death due to respiratory failure.

C. Skin contact
   9. Irritation and hardening of skin. Strong solutions produce coagulation necrosis.
   10. Dermatitis and hypersensitivity from prolonged exposure.

Treatment:

1. Administer by mouth one or more of the following: water, milk, 0.2 per cent ammonia water (1 teaspoonful of strong ammonia water diluted with one pint of water), ammonium acetate (3 teaspoonsful in water), egg whites, universal antidote. Ammonium salts are probably best because they transform formaldehyde into methenamine. Then try to induce vomiting.
2. Gastric lavage with a very dilute ammonia solution (0.2 per cent, see above), if pain and spasm do not prevent gentle passage of a gastric tube.
3. Demulcents: milk, eggs, aluminum hydroxide gels.
4. Spirits of ammonia, 8 ml. diluted with water, by mouth.
5. Morphine for the control of pain.
6. Combat shock by the intravenous administration of isotonic saline, plasma, or whole blood (p. 193).
7. To correct acidosis, give sodium bicarbonate orally, or M/6 sodium lactate solution intravenously (p. 217).
8. Artificial respiration, if indicated (p. $$$).
9. Penicillin to prevent pneumonia and other secondary infections.
10. Wash affected skin with large quantities of soap and water.

Laboratory: Urinalysis may reveal red blood cells (sometimes gross hematuria) and casts.

HEPTACHLOR

Heptachlor or heptachloro-tetrahydro-4,7-endomethanoindane (the usual technical product also contains related compounds) is a white crystalline solid readily soluble in petroleum distillates, alcohols, and ketones. It may be formulated commercially as emulsifiable concentrates, wettable powders, dusts, or granular preparations. Heptachlor is used as an insecticide for combatting grass-

oppers, cotton weevils, soil insects, and many thers.

Toxicology: No human fatalities have been reorted, but in animals heptachlor is more toxic than hlordane, to which it is related. When ingested by ats or rabbits, the acute mean lethal dose has been stablished at 80 to 90 mg./kg. (toxicity rating 4). Heptachlor is dangerous by ingestion, skin absorption, or spray inhalation. Liver necrosis is the only athological lesion found in acutely poisoned animals. Chronic exposures produce inanition in animals. Like DDT, heptachlor accumulates in body at.

Symptomatology:

1. The earliest signs of poisoning arise from irritation of the central nervous system. Hyperexcitability is evidenced by tremors and eventually by convulsions. Depression and paralysis may follow.
2. Liver damage as a possible late manifestation.
3. Moderate local irritation is probable after dermal exposures.

Treatment:

1. Remove materials spilled on the skin by a thorough washing with soap and water. If spilled in eyes, wash repeatedly with water.
2. If ingested, lavage stomach with warm tap water (unless convulsions are imminent).
3. Saline catharsis, *e.g.*, 15 to 30 gm. sodium sulfate with 6 to 8 oz. of water.
4. Avoid epinephrine and oil laxatives.
5. A rapidly acting barbiturate may aid in controlling convulsions, but care must be taken not to augment respiratory depression. See p. 201.
6. Oxygen therapy and artificial respiration may be necessary (p. 185).
7. Since no specific antidotes are known, symptomatic therapy must be accompanied by complete rest.

Laboratory: Periodic examination for incipient liver injury (*e.g.*, liver function tests).

HYDROGEN SULFIDE

Hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) is a colorless gas, heavier than air, possessing the odor of rotten eggs. It is a rapid and powerful systemic poison. It is found in several industries, but its importance for this compilation arises from its presence in sewers and cesspools and among the products of putrefaction everywhere. Moreover, it may be formed in significant amounts within the gastrointestinal tract after the ingestion of inorganic sulfide salts or elemental sulfur (due to the actions of gastric acid and of colonic bacteria, respectively).

Toxicology: Vapor concentrations as low as 0.005 per cent (50 ppm) in air may cause toxic symptoms, and 0.1 to 0.2 per cent is usually fatal within a few minutes. Odor is not a dependable way to detect this gas because the sense of smell is very quickly dulled. Susceptibility to hydrogen sulfide varies with the individual and may be increased by previous exposure, but no truly cumulative effects are recognized.

With low concentrations of hydrogen sulfide, the toxic symptoms are due largely to tissue irritation, especially of the respiratory tract mucosa. High concentrations also cause systemic reactions, which involve mainly the central nervous system. A transient excitement stage may occur, but the dominant reaction is one of central nervous depression with death from respiratory arrest. Other organ systems may also be involved. Indeed hydrogen sulfide is believed to be a general tissue enzyme poison that produces histotoxic anoxia by mechanisms that are perhaps analogous to those caused by cyanide. Even the hemoglobin molecule is attacked, with a consequent reduction in the oxygen-carrying capacity of blood, but no sulfhemoglobin is formed. The only recognized treatment is supportive and symptomatic. If tissue oxygenation can be maintained, tissue cells soon oxidize toxic sulfide to innocuous sulfate.

Symptomatology:

A. Subacute poisoning:

1. *Irritant actions*
   Eyes: painful conjunctivitis, photophobia, lacrimation, and corneal opacity.
   Respiratory tract: rhinitis with anosmia, tracheobronchitis with pain and cough, pulmonary edema with dyspnea, sometimes late bronchopneumonia.
   Skin: direct contact (as a solution) may produce erythema and pain.
2. *Gastrointestinal effects:* profuse salivation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea.
3. *Central nervous effects:* giddiness, headache, vertigo, somnolence, amnesia, confusion, and unconsciousness.
4. *Miscellaneous:* tachypnea, palpitation, tachycardia, arrhythmia, sweating, weakness, and muscle cramps.

B. Acute poisoning:

1. Sudden collapse and unconsciousness, with or without a warning cry.
2. Death from prompt respiratory paralysis, perhaps with a terminal asphyxial convulsion.
3. After sublethal exposures recovery is usually slow; the patient may have a residual

cough, cardiac dilatation, slow pulse, peripheral neuritis, albuminuria, and some degree of amnesia or of psychic disturbance. Recovery is eventually complete in most non-fatal cases.

Treatment:

1. Remove immediately to fresh air. Keep at rest and comfortably warm.
2. If respirations are depressed, artificial respiration without interruption until normal breathing is restored or until rigor ensues. See p. 185.
3. Administer oxygen (p. 189) and maintain it even after spontaneous breathing is established. If pulmonary edema ensues, see p. 192.
4. For central nervous depression, nikethamide (1 to 2 ml. of a 25 per cent solution) or Metrazol (1 to 4 ml. of a 10 per cent solution) intravenously; caffeine sodium benzoate (0.5 gm.) intramuscularly. See p. 204.
5. Atropine sulfate (0.0006 gm. intramuscularly) may contribute some symptomatic relief.
6. Conjunctivitis may be relieved by the instillation of one drop of olive oil in each eye and sometimes by 3 to 4 drops of epinephrine solution (1:1000) at frequent intervals (*e.g.*, 5 minutes). Occasionally local anesthetics and hot or cold compresses are necessary to control the pain.
7. Antibiotics as prophylaxis against lung infections.

Laboratory: Urine may contain albumin, casts, and a few red blood cells. No simple chemical test is diagnostic of poisoning by hydrogen sulfide, but the odor is sometimes recognizable in the victim's breath. The presence of H_2S in air can be detected by lead-acetate test paper.

HYPOCHLORITE

Hypochlorite salts (*e.g.*, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium) serve as disinfectants, bleaches, and deodorizers. Specifically they are used to disinfect contaminated utensils, large masses of organic matter (excreta), and occasionally water for drinking. Under a host of trade names, dilute hypochlorites are found in almost every home in the form of laundry bleach. Dilute aqueous solutions (5 to 10 per cent) are sometimes used medicinally as foot baths. Hypochlorites are unstable, especially when in solution; slowly decomposing, they become less toxic with age. The concentration of a hypochlorite solution is often stated in terms of "available chlorine" or "active chlorine." This is the percentage of gaseous chlorine (gm. Cl_2 per 100 ml. solution or per 100 gm. solid) which can be released by the hypochlorite if it oxidizes chloride ions that are present in excess in these preparations (often as added sodium chloride). While in chlorinated soda the stated concentrations of sodium hypochlorite and of available chlorine are essentially equal, only about one-third of chlorinated lime is available chlorine. These values vary with the method of preparation, the age, the technique of storage, *etc.*

Toxicology: The toxicity of hypochlorites arises from their corrosive actions on skin and mucous membranes. Most of this corrosiveness stems from the oxidizing potency of the hypochlorite itself, a capacity which is measured in terms of "available chlorine." The acidity of some hypochlorite preparations and the alkalinity of others may contribute to the tissue injury and mucosal erosion. According to some authorities, acid preparations are more dangerous than alkaline ones because of the presence of hypochlorous acid (HOCl). Due to its low ionization and consequent lack of charge, this acid is probably able to penetrate mucous membrane more deeply than does the hypochlorite ion. Both the acid and salt appear to be rapidly inactivated (reduced) by protein and other tissue constituents, and probably little, if any, reaches the systemic circulation. All systemic symptoms, therefore, are thought to be secondary to local tissue injury and shock.

As with other strictly corrosive agents, lethality is more intimately related to concentration than to dose (*i.e.*, conc. × vol.). The ingestion of hypochlorite solutions with "available chlorine" concentrations as low as 0.5 per cent is rarely a threat to life. Although no exact clinical data are available, solutions with 4 to 6 per cent available chlorine are probably lethal to adults only in oral doses of many ounces, but as little as one ounce may be dangerous if the concentration is 15 per cent or more. With bleaches, as well as other caustic agents, death is usually due to complications of severe local injury, such as toxemia, shock, perforation, hemorrhage, infection, and obstruction.

Only symptomatic and supportive measures are available in the treatment of hypochlorite poisoning. A solution of sodium thiosulfate (hyposulfite) will reduce any unreacted material with which it comes in contact. Since even neutral or alkaline hypochlorite salts may be converted to hypochlorous acid by the acidity of gastric juice, mild alkali therapy by mouth may be beneficial, if given promptly. When indicated, surgical measures such as tracheotomy or gastrectomy may be life-saving.

Symptomatology:

1. Pain and inflammation of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, and stomach. Erosion of mucous membrane.

2. Vomiting. The vomitus may resemble coffee grounds (hemorrhage).
3. Circulatory collapse, with cold and clammy skin, cyanosis, and shallow respirations.
4. Confusion, delirium, coma.
5. Edema of pharynx and larynx, with stridor and obstruction.
6. Perforation of the esophagus or stomach, with mediastinitis or peritonitis.
7. The inhalation of hypochlorous acid fumes causes severe respiratory tract irritation and pulmonary edema.
8. Skin contact may cause vesicular eruptions and eczematoid dermatitis.

Treatment:

1. Swallow immediately milk, egg white, starch paste, milk of magnesia, aluminum hydroxide gel, or magnesium trisilicate gel. Avoid sodium bicarbonate because of the release of carbon dioxide. Do not use acidic antidotes.
2. Cautious gastric lavage with tap water or a solution of sodium thiosulfate (2 per cent).
3. Milk of magnesia (1 oz.) left in the stomach is useful as a mild antacid, adsorbent, demulcent, and cathartic.
4. Demulcents, such as starch, egg white, milk, gruel.
5. Opiates for the control of pain (p. 199).
6. Treat shock vigorously with intravenous fluids (p. 193).
7. Prompt surgical intervention when indicated, *e.g.*, tracheotomy, gastrectomy.
8. If spilled on skin, wash with liberal quantities of water and apply a paste of baking soda.

Laboratory: Generally irrelevant.

IODINE

Iodine, one of the oldest antiseptics in modern medicine, still maintains its popularity because it is economical and effective as a skin antiseptic, bactericide, fungicide, amebicide, and counterirritant. It is used most frequently as the official U.S.P. tincture (2 per cent iodine and 2 per cent NaI in 50 per cent alcohol), but it is also available as strong iodine tincture (7 per cent iodine and 5 per cent KI in 83 per cent alcohol), Lugol's solution (5 per cent iodine and 10 per cent KI in aqueous solution), and iodine ointment (4 per cent iodine).

Toxicology:

Accidental and suicidal poisonings from iodine are not uncommon, but fatalities are rare. Reported lethal doses in adults range from a few tenths of a gram to more than 20 gm. Probably the mean lethal dose lies between 2 and 4 gm. of free iodine or 1 to 2 oz. of the strong tincture.

Poisoning is largely due to the highly corrosive action of iodine on the gastrointestinal tract, an action which is due at least partly to the oxidizing potential of this element. Food present in the digestive tract rapidly inactivates iodine by converting it to comparatively harmless iodide. If death intervenes, it usually occurs within 48 hours (except in a rare case of delayed death due to esophageal stenosis). Other routes of administration are occasionally a source of poisoning. Inhalation of iodine vapor is very irritating to mucous membranes. Application of iodine to the skin may rarely give rise to a hypersensitivity reaction in the form of fever and a generalized skin eruption. Local inflammatory reactions (burns) are not uncommon after cutaneous application of the strong tincture.

The nervous, circulatory, and renal disturbances which follow the ingestion of iodine are ascribed to corrosive gastroenteritis and attending shock. Although free iodine may remain in the alimentary tract for several hours after ingestion, most if not all is converted to inorganic iodide or organically-bound iodine before or during intestinal absorption. The blood plasma reveals principally iodide and a small amount of protein-bound iodine. The evidence is insufficient, however, to rule out the possibility that small amounts of free iodine reach the circulation and exert direct systemic effects on parenchymal organs. Traces of free iodine have been reported in saliva, sweat, and urine.

The iodide ion probably plays no significant role in the acute toxicity of iodine. Simple iodide salts are non-corrosive and relatively benign. They are principally active as expectorants and diuretics. A mild toxic syndrome called "iodism" results from chronic iodide overdoses and from the repeated administration of small amounts of iodine. Iodism is characterized by salivation, coryza, sneezing, conjunctivitis, headache, laryngitis, bronchitis, stomatitis, parotitis, and skin rashes. Except for discontinuing the medication, treatment is rarely required.

Symptomatology:

1. Burning pain of the oral mucosa and esophagus. The lips and mucous membranes are stained brown.
2. Severe corrosive gastroenteritis evidenced by vomiting, abdominal pain, and diarrhea. The vomitus is blue if starch is present in the stomach. Occasionally the stools become bloody.
3. Hypotension, tachycardia, cyanosis, and other signs of shock.
4. Headache, dizziness, delirium, collapse, and stupor.
5. Death may be due to circulatory collapse, asphyxiation from edema of the glottis, aspiration pneumonia, or pulmonary edema.
6. Occasionally hemorrhagic nephritis (with

oliguria or anuria) becomes apparent within one to three days.

7. Late esophageal stenosis has been reported at least once.

Treatment:

1. Swallow *promptly* milk, starch, flour, or eggs. Starch paste is excellent.
2. Gastric lavage with a solution of starch (1 to 10 per cent), of sodium thiosulfate (5 per cent), or of protein (egg white, milk).
3. Fluid and electrolyte replacement for the correction of dehydration, shock, and acid-base imbalances (p. 215—219).
4. Supportive measures for the treatment of circulatory collapse (p. 193).
5. Opiates for the control of pain (p. 199).
6. Preparations for an emergency tracheotomy in case signs of laryngeal obstruction appear (p. 185).
7. Prophylactic antibiotic therapy.

Laboratory: The urine may reveal albumin, casts, and red blood cells.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Isopropyl alcohol (2-propanol) is a solvent and a disinfectant, but in the home it is found principally in rubbing alcohol and in hand lotions.

Toxicology: By clinical criteria isopropyl alcohol is less toxic than methyl alcohol; it is metabolized largely to acetone and excreted quickly. Its acute potency as a central nervous depressant is about twice that of ethyl alcohol. The probable lethal oral dose for an adult is about 8 ounces. The symptoms are similar to those of ethanol intoxication, but gastric irritation with nausea and vomiting is said to be more prominent. Indeed vomiting with aspiration is a serious threat and a dangerous complication in isopropyl alcohol poisoning.

Symptomatology:

1. Dizziness, incoordination, headache, confusion, stupor, and coma.
2. Gastroenteritis with vomiting, hematemesis, and diarrhea.
3. Bradycardia, hypotension, and sometimes severe circulatory collapse.
4. Death by respiratory paralysis.
5. Late manifestations: aspiration pneumonia; kidney and liver dysfunctions, which are usually mild and transient.

Treatment:

1. Gastric lavage with water.
2. Caffeine sodium benzoate 0.5 gm. subcutaneously, to counteract central nervous depression. Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed (see p. 185).
3. Intravenous glucose and saline to correct dehydration, electrolyte deficiencies, acidosis, and shock (pp. 215—219).
4. Prophylactic measures in anticipation of disturbances in liver (p. 213) and kidney (p. 210) function.

Laboratory: Severe acetonuria (isopropyl alcohol is oxidized to acetone *in vivo*). Function tests to detect and evaluate possible liver and kidney disturbances.

KEROSENE

Kerosene (kerosine) is one of several petroleum distillates prepared by the fractionation of crude petroleum oil. In order of decreasing volatility the major fractions are: petroleum ether or benzine, gasoline, mineral spirits, kerosene, fuel oil, lubricating oils, paraffin wax, and asphalt or tar. These fractions consist chiefly of aliphatic or straight-chain hydrocarbons of the methane series. Petroleum ether or benzine is composed largely of pentane and hexane, while kerosene is predominantly hydrocarbons lying between nonane and hexadecane. All fractions and particularly kerosene contain appreciable amounts of aromatic or unsaturated ring hydrocarbons (*e.g.*, toluene and xylene) and saturated rings or cycloparaffins (sometimes called naphthenes). Petroleum products obtained by "cracking" processes also contain unsaturated straight-chain molecules (olefins and diolefins). Kerosene and related compounds are used as illuminating fuels, heating fuels, motor fuels, vehicles for many insecticides and fungicides, cleaning agents, and paint thinners. Kerosene and gasoline can often be found around homes, garages and farms in containers originally designed for milk and other beverages. The ingestion of these hydrocarbon mixtures has caused numerous fatalities, particularly in children and infants.

Toxicology: The chief systemic reaction to kerosene and related petroleum hydrocarbons is central nervous depression. Because of its low volatility, kerosene is seldom hazardous as a vapor, but gasoline is poisonous at a concentration of 0.2 per cent in air. There appears to be a narrow margin between the anesthetic and lethal doses, but in non-fatal poisonings serious after-effects are almost never encountered.

Less kerosene is required to produce anesthesia when it is inhaled as a vapor than when it is ingested as a liquid, apparently because absorption from the bowel is slow and incomplete. Oral ad-

ministration, however, entails an additional hazard in that vomiting and eructation predispose to the aspiration of liquid kerosene into the respiratory tract. Because these hydrocarbons are irritants, aspiration almost invariably results in severe and often fatal pulmonary edema. Although probably less important than aspiration, a similar pulmonary lesion may arise from petroleum hydrocarbons which have been absorbed from the alimentary tract and carried to the lungs by the circulation. Besides central nervous depression and local irritation, mild and presumably reversible lesions of a degenerative and sometimes hemorrhagic nature are occasionally reported in visceral organs such as the lungs, liver, kidneys, bone marrow, and spleen. Sometimes the myocardium is so sensitized that small amounts of endogenous epinephrine precipitate ventricular fibrillation and sudden death, but aromatic solvents like benzene are probably more hazardous in this respect.

The mean lethal dose cannot be stated with certainty. By the oral route, 3 to 4 oz. is probably a reasonable estimate for an average adult, although at least twice this amount has been tolerated and as little as half an ounce has caused death. Small quantities are often lethal in those cases with pulmonary lesions secondary to aspiration, a complication to which infants and children are particularly susceptible. In fatal poisoning death usually occurs within 2 to 24 hours after ingestion.

The relation between toxic signs and symptoms and the chemical composition of petroleum distillates has not been adequately established. Although pure samples of aliphatic hydrocarbons like hexane have been used experimentally to induce typical toxic reactions, unsaturated hydrocarbons, aromatic rings, and naphthenes undoubtedly contribute to the usual clinical intoxication. For example, the aromatic constituents are particularly irritating to skin and mucous membranes. Hydrocarbons of all types induce central nervous depression, but the aliphatic hydrocarbons (which predominate in petroleum distillates) are said to produce profound coma with an inhibition of deep tendon reflexes, while the coma from aromatic hydrocarbons is characterized by motor restlessness, tremors, and hyperactive reflexes. In the aliphatic series, narcotic potency increases with the chain length as least through octane, but very large molecules (hexadecane and above) are essentially innocuous, apparently because they are not absorbed from the alimentary tract. Consequently petroleum fractions above kerosene (*e.g.*, lubricating oils and paraffin oils) are much less toxic than kerosene itself, and are essentially benign if refined by the removal of unsaturated derivatives. In experimental animals, cyclo-paraffins (naphthenes) have a greater narcotic potency and lethality than do aliphatic hydrocarbons with the same boiling point. Gasoline (plain or leaded) is said to be more toxic than kerosene in children. If this distinction is valid, it may be due to differences in aliphatic chain length or to differences in non-aliphatic constituents. In any case, gasoline additives such as tetraethyl lead do not contribute appreciably to the acute toxicity. In view of the variation in molecular composition among different petroleum fractions and among different samples of the same fraction, it is surprising that the clinical syndrome of acute intoxication is as uniform as described.

The only recommended treatment is symptomatic and supportive. Because of the danger of aspiration, emetics should never be prescribed. For the same reason, some clinicians believe that gastric lavage is inadvisable. With proper caution and correct technique, however, the risk of aspiration is minimized, and if done promptly, lavage is probably always advisable after a large quantity of kerosene has been swallowed.

Symptomatology (also see discussion of aromatic solvents on p. 181).

A. Inhalation
   1. Transient euphoria ("naphtha jag"), resembling alcoholic intoxication.
   2. Burning sensation in the chest.
   3. Headache, tinnitus, nausea.
   4. Weakness, restlessness, and incoordination.
   5. Confusion and disorientation, leading to drowsiness and eventually coma, sometimes with convulsions.
   6. Vasomotor disturbances causing, for example, cyanosis of the extremities.
   7. Rarely sudden death, presumably due to ventricular fibrillation.
   8. Death usually due to respiratory arrest.

B. Ingestion.
   1. Local irritation with burning sensation in mouth, esophagus, and stomach.
   2. Vomiting, eructation, and diarrhea with blood-tinged stools.
   3. Drowsiness and any of the other signs and symptoms described above may be observed after ingestion, but the usual clinical course is quite benign unless liquid hydrocarbon is aspirated into the respiratory tract.
   4. The sudden development of rapid breathing, cyanosis, tachycardia, and low-grade fever are the usual signs of pulmonary involvement, generally secondary to unrecognized aspiration. Basilar rales rapidly progress to massive pulmonary edema or to pneumonic hemorrhage, infiltration, and secondary infection. Death may result from asphyxia.
   5. Severe or untreated cases may develop confluent pneumonia, cardiac dilatation, he-

patosplenomegaly, urinary changes consisting of albumin, cells and casts, and auricular fibrillation-flutter associated with cardiac failure.

Treatment:

1. Emetics are definitely contraindicated.
2. Cautious gastric lavage with copious amount of water or a weak sodium bicarbonate solution (3 per cent). Observe all precautions prescribed on p. 6. At the conclusion of lavage, instill 30 to 60 ml. of mineral oil in the stomach, as well as a saline cathartic in water *(e.g.*, sodium sulfate).
3. If central nervous depression is prominent, nikethamide (Coramine) or caffeine sodium benzoate may be employed parenterally.
4. Parenteral antibiotic therapy as prophylaxis against bacterial invasion of the lungs.
5. Supportive treatment of pulmonary edema by the use of positive pressure oxygen therapy (p. 192).
6. Avoid epinephrine because of its possible adverse effects on the sensitized myocardium. Avoid digestible fats, oils, and alcohol, which may promote absorption from the bowel.

Laboratory:

1. Repeated electrocardiograms are desirable to detect myocardial damage and conduction defects.
2. An unexpected and unexplained hemoglobinemia has been reported occasionally in man and experimental animals. When possible, an attempt should be made to detect it.
3. Blood disorders are rarely seen in acute poisonings; in chronic exposures they are presumably due to the small content of benzene which is present in all except highly purified samples.

LEAD

Lead and its salts are used in a wide variety of processes in and out of industry. For example the metal is used in printer's type, storage battery plates, solder, electric cable covering, bearing alloys, pipes, and gun shot. The carbonate, chromate, and various oxides are found in paints and pottery glaze ("white lead" is the carbonate). Salts like the arsenate are used in agriculture as insecticidal sprays. Occasionally solutions of the subacetate serve in medicine as external astringents. Cases of lead poisoning have been traced to tetraethyl lead in gasolene.

Toxicology: Lead is poisonous in all forms. It is one of the most hazardous of the toxic metals because the poison is cumulative and the toxic effects are many and severe. Acute intoxications from a single dose are unusual, but they have resulted from the accidental ingestion of solutions of soluble lead salts. After the immediate reaction subsides, a threat remains that severe and even fatal attacks may reappear within days or weeks. These delayed and persistent reactions are usually indistinguishable from the signs and symptoms of typical chronic plumbism, where intoxication arises from the cumulative retention of lead from repeated small exposures. Like the latter, the delayed reaction may develop insidiously or with dramatic suddenness. Thus the acute and chronic syndromes may merge, and both are discussed below.

Following ingestion of a large amount of any soluble lead salt (especially the acetate, carbonate, or chromate), the signs and symptoms are due largely to local irritation of the alimentary tract. If absorption is sufficient, pain, leg cramps, muscle weakness, paresthesias, depression, coma, and death may follow within one or two days. An acute hemolytic crisis and/or severe renal damage may complicate the illness. Fatal poisonings of this type have been described after the ingestion of lead acetate and carbonate in doses which usually exceed 30 gm.

Another type of acute lead poisoning has followed industrial exposures to tetraethyl lead vapor. As with volatile mercury compounds, the chief derangement here occurs within the central nervous system and manifests itself as insomnia, headache, restlessness, irritability, ataxia, delusions, mania and sometimes convulsions. This type of intoxication appears to have a better prognosis than the closely related encephalopathy of chronic plumbism (see below).

If sufficient lead is retained after a single exposure, a syndrome identical with chronic intoxication may develop within weeks or months. Many acute poisonings, however, subside without sequelae, since the absorption of lead from the bowel is inherently slow and incomplete. Presumably this outcome is also favored by vigorous treatment. As long as the body, however, contains excessive amounts of lead fixed in the tissues (notably bone), symptomatic recurrences are an everpresent threat. Whether insidious or sudden in onset, a recurrence may occur without an exciting incident, or may be precipitated by any stressful situation. In all cases these episodes are regularly associated with a definite and characteristic rise in the lead concentration of the body fluids and excreta.

In spite of the multiplicity of symptoms, acute crises in chronic plumbism are treated in essentially the same way as acute lead poisoning, according to the outline below. These measures are designed to reduce the concentration of free lead in blood and body fluids in any of three ways: a) by preventing the absorption or resorption of lead from the alimentary tract; b) by promoting the urinary and

liary excretion of lead without damage to the ex-tory organs, and c) by accelerating the deposition lead in bone. The asymptomatic patient with a gh body content of lead is a special problem be-ond the scope of this discussion, especially since e desirability and practicability of de-leading pro-edures in such a patient are subjects of contro-ersy. In symptomatic episodes the most effective ngle therapeutic agent appears to be the calcium disodium salt of ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA) or edathamil calcium-disodium. This ompound forms a stable, soluble, non-toxic, vir-ually non-ionic complex with lead ions. The re-ult of administration is usually a considerable se in the urinary excretion of lead and at least a ransient suppression of toxic signs and symptoms, ncluding even the manifestations of lead encepha-opathy. Dimercaprol (BAL) also forms a complex ith lead, but for reasons that are not fully under-tood, BAL has seldom proved useful in the treat-ent of clinical lead poisoning.

The diagnosis of chronic plumbism is beyond the cope of this discussion, but in brief, three clinical yndromes are recognized. The alimentary type is haracterized by anorexia, a metallic taste, con-tipation, and severe abdominal cramps (lead colic) due to intestinal spasm and sometimes associated with rigidity of the abdominal wall, leading to mis-diagnoses and even surgical intervention. The neu-romuscular type consists of peripheral neuritis which is usually painless and limited to the exten-sor muscles. A wrist drop is the most characteristic lesion of lead palsy. Weakness or paralysis may occasionally be accompanied by arthralgia and my-algia, but sensation is otherwise unaffected. The cerebral type of lead poisoning has been called lead encephalopathy and is the most common type in children; it is described below. In any one of these types of chronic plumbism, the patient may show facial pallor, a gingival lead line, mild jaundice, anemia, basophilic stippling of the red blood cells, albuminuria, cylindruria, porphyrinuria, and exces-sive urinary concentrations of lead.

Symptomatology:

A. Acute poisoning by ingestion only
   1. An astringent and metallic taste in the mouth, dry throat, thirst.
   2. Burning abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting. The vomitus may appear milky due to the presence of lead chloride. The abdominal pain may become colicky and severe.
   3. Sometimes diarrhea, less often constipation. The stools may be bloody, or black due to the presence of lead sulfide.
   4. Peripheral circulatory collapse (shock).
   5. Neuromuscular symptoms include muscular weakness, pain, and cramps, especially in the legs.
   6. Central nervous system manifestations include headache, insomnia, paresthesias, depression, coma, and death.
   7. Though usually of secondary concern, kidney damage may result in oliguria, albuminuria, and cylindruria. The renal lesion may be due to the mildly nephrotoxic action of lead, to disturbances in kidney circulation, or to the products of intravascular hemolysis.
   8. An acute hemolytic crisis sometimes develops and results in anemia and hemoglobinuria.
   9. Death may occur within one or two days, but recovery is the rule. Convalescence is slow and may be interrupted by episodes like those seen in typical chronic poisoning (see above).

B. Lead encephalopathy in chronic lead poisoning (as described in children)
   1. Headache and insomnia.
   2. Persistent vomiting, which is sometimes projectile. A typical lead colic may or may not be present.
   3. Visual disturbances, choked optic disks.
   4. Irritability, restlessness, delirium, hallucinations.
   5. Convulsions and coma.
   6. The intracranial pressure is characteristically high. The cerebrospinal fluid is generally unremarkable except for an elevation of total protein.
   7. Death from exhaustion and respiratory failure. The mortality rate is high; recovery is slow and frequently incomplete.

Treatment:

A. Acute poisoning by ingestion
   1. Gastric lavage with a 1 per cent solution of sodium or magnesium sulfate. Leave 15 to 30 gm. of magnesium sulfate in 6 to 8 ounces of water in the stomach, both as an antidote and as a cathartic.
   2. Egg white, milk, and tannin are useful demulcents.
   3. For abdominal pain atropine sulfate and other antispasmodics should be given a trial, but morphine may become necessary.
   4. Intravenous calcium chloride (5 ml. of a 10 per cent solution) or calcium gluconate (10 ml. of a 20 per cent solution) may cause a temporary suppression of lead colic and other untoward symptoms.
   5. Dehydration, shock, and electrolyte disturbances should be treated by the parenteral administration of isotonic saline (p. 215).
   6. Give edathamil calcium-disodium ($CaNa_2$-EDTA) by slow intravenous drip in concentrations of 3 per cent or less. A satisfactory solution can be prepared by dilut-

ing a 5-ml. ampul (containing 1 gm.) to a volume of about 50 ml. with isotonic saline or 5 per cent dextrose solution. Two infusions may be given a day, at an injection rate not in excess of 0.17 gm./hr. (or 0.33 gm./day) for each 10 lb. (4.5 kg.) of body weight. This program may be continued for a maximum of 5 to 7 days (maximum total dose 2.5 gm./10 lb.). If necessary this course of therapy may be repeated once, after a rest period of 7 days. With these precautions untoward reactions from edathamil are virtually unknown, but because the drug is still relatively new, caution is advisable.

B. Treatment of lead encephalopathy: The treatment measures outlined above are [illegible] appropriate. In addition, large doses of barbiturate drugs may be necessary to control extreme degrees of central nervous excitation. Occasionally intracranial decompression by the cautious removal of cerebrospinal fluid may become advisable.

Laboratory: The many laboratory aids for the diagnosis of chronic lead poisoning (*e.g.*, stippling of red blood cells) are beyond the scope of this discussion. In general a 24-hour specimen of urine is always desirable for a chemical determination of lead and of porphyrins. A blood analysis for lead is helpful if the blood sample is taken and stored in specially cleaned glassware.

MERCURY

A host of mercury compounds have served in clinical medicine as antiseptics, antisyphilitics, cathartics, and diuretics. Modern agriculture also employs many organic and inorganic derivatives of mercury in the form of dusts, wettable powders, solutions, and fumigant vapors; these preparations serve as fungicides and as seed and cereal protectants.

Toxicology: All forms of mercury are poisonous if absorbed. When ingested the bichloride is probably the most dangerous; fatalities have resulted from as little as 0.5 gm., although the mean lethal dose in adults probably lies between 1 and 4 gm. Every known class of mercury compound is potentially hazardous, and each has given rise to typical mercury intoxication under appropriate circumstances; this includes the free metal, calomel, modern mercurial antiseptic dyes, and mercurial diuretic drugs. Most of the poisonous actions are associated with the mercuric ion, which these inorganic and organic materials furnish rapidly or slowly. Acute poisoning is the major threat in the home and on the farm, but because mercury is a cumulative poison, subacute and chronic intoxications are recognized, particularly in industry.

The alimentary absorption of many mercury compounds (notably mercuric chloride) is so rapid that the course and prognosis are determined largely by events within the first 10 to 15 minutes, particularly by the intervention of vomiting or a therapeutic lavage. Many mercury compounds (including mercuric chloride in concentrations of 1 to 5 per cent) are irritating to the skin and may produce dermatitis with or without vesication. Absorption from intact skin is sometimes sufficient to produce systemic poisoning. Contact with the eyes causes ulceration of the conjunctiva and cornea. The respiratory tract is the usual portal in accidental exposures to volatile mercury compounds, including the metal (quicksilver). Acute mercurialism may end fatally within a few minutes, but death (in uremia) is usually delayed 5 to 12 days.

When corrosive preparations are ingested (*e.g.*, ionizable mercuric salts), necrosis begins immediately in the mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach. Within a few minutes violent pain, profuse vomiting, and severe purging are experienced, and the patient may die within a few hours from peripheral vascular collapse secondary to fluid and electrolyte losses. If the patient survives this phase, the primary gastroenteritis subsides spontaneously within a few days. A second phase, developing within 1 to 3 days after the exposure, is characterized by stomatitis, membranous colitis, and tubular nephritis (nephrosis). This second phase, which is seen even with noncorrosive preparations of mercury and is independent of the portal of entry, is associated with a slow and prolonged excretion of mercury by the salivary glands, the gastrointestinal mucosa, and the kidneys. Death in this phase is usually the result of complete renal failure.

Mental and nervous symptoms are not common in acute mercurialism (in contrast to chronic mercury and acute arsenic poisonings). One important exception should be noted. Many organic mercury compounds used in agriculture (*e.g.*, alkyl mercuric salts, phenylmercuric derivatives) produce prompt and marked nervous symptoms, which include ataxia, restriction of the visual fields, paresis, and delirium. These effects are associated with the deposition of mercury in the brain and spinal cord. While alarming, these signs and symptoms may be surprisingly transient.

Symptomatology:

A. First phase

1. Burning pain, sense of constriction, and ashen discoloration of the mucous membrane in mouth and pharynx, occurring immediately after the ingestion of corrosive mercury salts.

2. Within a few minutes intense epigastric pain, followed by diffuse abdominal pain and associated with almost continuous vomiting of mucoid material, which frequently contains blood and shreds of mucous membrane.
3. Severe purging, with liquid, bloody stools and considerable tenesmus.
4. Metallic taste, with excessive salivation and thirst.
5. A rapid, weak pulse; shallow breathing; pallor; prostration, collapse, and death.
6. Most organic mercurial fumigants, when inhaled, are capable of inducing prompt nervous symptoms: ataxia, restriction of visual field, paresis, and delirium.
7. Signs and symptoms listed above (except for no. 6) are not encountered with mercury compounds of low irritancy or with portals of entry other than the mouth. In these cases the first clinical evidence of poisoning may be phase 2 (see B).

B. Second phase. If death does not intervene, phase 2 begins in 1 to 3 days (unless vomiting so effectively removed the poison that absorption was negligible).

8. The gastroenteritis described above tends to subside in about 36 hours under the influence of local treatment.
9. Mercurial stomatitis may appear within 24 to 36 hours. It is characterized by a glossitis and ulcerative gingivitis. Salivation is marked (ptyalism). Severe infections, loosening of teeth, and necrosis of the jaw are major complications.
10. Necrosis of the renal tubules is evident within 2 to 3 days. In sequence the results are transient polyuria, albuminuria, cylindruria, anuria, and eventual death associated with azotemia and renal acidosis, or recovery within 10 to 14 days.
11. A membranous colitis first appears many days after the original exposure. It is evidenced by dysentery, tenesmus, ulceration of the colonic mucosa, and hemorrhage. Liver necrosis sometimes develops. In neglected cases collapse and death may occur weeks after the start of the illness.

Treatment (Emergency):

1. Give egg whites, milk, or "universal antidote" (see p. 10) to help precipitate mercury in the stomach. Then induce vomiting (see p. 2).
2. Gastric lavage with egg white solution, 5 per cent solution of sodium formaldehyde sulfoxalate, or 2 to 5 per cent solution of sodium bicarbonate.
3. Administer one-half to one ounce of sodium or magnesium sulfate in 6 to 8 oz. of water (unless spontaneous purging has already begun).
4. Administer BAL (dimercaprol) intramuscularly as a 10 per cent solution in oil. If given within 3 hours after ingestion, severe renal damage may be prevented. Dosage schedules are suggested below. In severe poisoning many clinicians prefer an initial dose of 5.0 mg. BAL/kg. and maintenance doses of 2.5 mg./kg. every 3 hours during the first 24 hours (see p. 117 for the clinical toxicity of BAL).

	Severe Metal Poisoning	*Mild Metal Poisoning*
1st day	3.0 mg./kg. q4h (6 inj.)	2.5 mg./kg. q4h (6 inj.)
2nd day	3.0 mg./kg. q4h (6 inj.)	2.5 mg./kg. q6h (4 inj.)
3rd day	3.0 mg./kg. q6h (4 inj.)	2.5 mg./kg. q12h (2 inj.)
Each of the following 10 days (or until recovery)	3.0 mg./kg. q12h (2 inj.)	2.5 mg./kg. qd (1 inj.)

5. Demulcents (*e.g.*, milk of magnesia, starch, bismuth subcarbonate) and analgetic drugs may be useful and necessary.
6. Treat shock (peripheral vascular collapse) by correcting dehydration and electrolyte imbalances (see p. 215).
7. If renal insufficiency develops, see p. 210 for the management of acute renal failure.
8. The maintenance of an adequate nutritional status (see p. 222) may be troublesome if colitis becomes severe or persistent.

Laboratory: Mercury analyses of blood and urine are available in special laboratories, but there is no simple reliable method of analysis.

METHYL ALCOHOL

Methyl alcohol (methanol, wood alcohol) is a widely used solvent in paints, varnishes and paint removers. It is used alone as an antifreeze fluid and with ethanol and soap as a solid canned fuel.

Toxicology: Methyl alcohol is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal and respiratory tracts. As little as 2 teaspoonsful is considered toxic if ingested. The fatal dose in man lies between 2 and 8 ounces; this range implies a high variation in individual susceptibility. Death may be prompt, but it

is usually delayed for several days, and the mortality rate is high. The prognosis improves if treatment is instituted before visual disturbances appear.

When methanol consumption is uncomplicated by the intake of ethyl alcohol, inebriation and subsequent drowsiness are said to be mild and transient. This phase may be followed by an entirely asymptomatic interval. The characteristic signs and symptoms develop in rapid succession after a latency of 6 to 30 hours (usually 12 to 18) following the initial intake. Because these late effects are produced by pure samples, impurities are thought to play no important role in the toxicity of methyl alcohol.

The symptoms of methyl alcohol poisoning result from a combination of factors, of which a characteristic metabolic acidosis appears to be the trigger. Central nervous depression is due partly to this acidosis and partly to cerebral edema. Acidosis is the result of methanol oxidation to formic acid, which accumulates and reduces severely the body's alkali reserve. For unknown reasons other organic acids also tend to accumulate. The severity of essentially all symptoms in methanol poisoning is said to be proportional to the intensity of this delayed acidosis. In contrast to human exposures, a long latent period, relatively high toxicity, acidosis, and ocular injury are *not* features of methyl alcohol intoxication in laboratory animals.

Visual disturbances, which are the most distinctive aspect of methanol poisoning in man, may become evident soon after the severe phase begins. Dilated, unreactive pupils and dimness of vision are characteristic. The ocular lesion, which involves chiefly the ganglion cells of the retina, is a destructive inflammation followed by atrophy. In the acute phase the retina is congested and edematous, and the edges of the optic disk may be blurred. The result is bilateral blindness, which is usually permanent unless treatment is prompt and energetic. Even if complete blindness is avoided, residual scotomata are common.

Ethyl alcohol, when consumed at the same time as methyl alcohol, prolongs the latent period before toxic symptoms appear. It has also been observed that even severe symptoms of methanol poisoning are alleviated by the ingestion of ethanol, and for this reason, the recommended treatment includes ethanol in small quantities (*e.g.*, whiskey, 1 oz. every 3 to 4 hours by mouth or stomach tube). The mechanism of this protection may lie in the ability of ethyl alcohol to inhibit the metabolic oxidation of methanol, even though this rate is inherently slow. This hypothesis has been proved in rats by using radioactively labelled alcohols.

Symptomatology (after a latency usually of 12 to 18 hours):

1. Headache, anorexia, weakness, leg [illegible] vertigo, progressing either to apathy and coma or less frequently to excitement, mania, and convulsions.
2. Nausea and vomiting. Violent abdominal pain, back pain, leg pain.
3. Dimness of vision with dilated pupils, reacting poorly, if at all, to light, followed often by bilateral blindness (transient or permanent). Eyes are often sensitive to pressure, and eye movements are painful.
4. Breathing: rapid and shallow, or deep and labored (Kussmaul type).
5. Weak, rapid pulse; hypotension, cyanosis. The cyanosis may be due to abnormal blood pigments.
6. Death is due to respiratory failure or rarely to circulatory collapse.
7. Protracted convalescence with asthenia, blindness, and impaired renal function.

Treatment:

1. Gastric lavage with 3 to 5 per cent sodium bicarbonate, leaving some solution in the stomach after the lavage.
2. Whiskey (or 50 per cent ethanol in water) 1 oz. every 3 to 4 hours by mouth or by stomach tube, until acidosis is corrected by alkali and perhaps for 24 hours thereafter.
3. The treatment of acidosis may be life-saving and sight-saving. Give 4 gm. sodium bicarbonate by mouth (or by stomach tube if necessary) every 15 minutes until the urine becomes alkaline or the plasma CO_2 combining power is normal. Repeat the course of alkali treatment as indicated. Even when fully corrected, the acidosis may recur at any time during the first several days. Avoid sodium lactate as an alkalinizing agent since lactate metabolism may be impaired in these patients. Check plasma CO_2 combining power preferably every hour. Also see p. 217–219.
4. Nikethamide, caffeine, oxygen, and artificial respiration (p. 185), if respirations become weak and insufficient.
5. Protect patient's eyes from light.
6. Morphine for abdominal pain (unless respiration is depressed).
7. Dextrose and saline may be administered intravenously.

Laboratory: Check blood alcohol level and plasma CO_2 combining power (or urine acidity) at repeated intervals (preferably every hour, since relapses are common).

METHYL BROMIDE

Methyl bromide is a gas at ordinary temperatures (boiling point of 40.1°F or 4.6°C at atmospheric pressure); it is usually sold as a liquid under pressure. It is widely used in fire extinguishers, as a re-

rant gas, and as an insecticidal fumigant. At vapor concentrations (which may produce poi-ings over a long period of time), methyl bro-de is not detectable by taste or odor.

Toxicology: Even at high vapor concentrations symptoms are characteristically delayed. The al latency after inhalation is between 4 and 12 urs. Any one of the following acute toxic reac-ns may be the immediate cause of death: coma, nvulsions, and pulmonary edema. Renal failure to tubular necrosis, bronchopneumonia, and ralysis have all been reported as late sequelae. hen spilled on the skin, liquid methyl bromide oduces blisters if evaporation is delayed in any y, for example by gloves or other clothing.

Unlike methyl chloride, no biochemical evidence ists that the toxicity of methyl bromide is due to hydrolysis to methyl alcohol. Many of the toxic mptoms, however, are similar to those from meth-ol, notably the characteristic latent period, ab-minal pain, nausea, vomiting, mental confusion, casional visual disturbance, and metabolic acido-. However the characteristically severe acidosis methanol intoxication has not been described in isonings due to methyl bromide; vomiting is obably adequate to explain the comparatively ld acidosis in methyl bromide poisoning. Simi-rly visual disturbances appear to be much milder d more transient than those due to methyl al-hol or methyl chloride. Another property not ared by the chloride or alcohol is the bromide's ility to methylate various protein molecules. *In tro* this reaction has been studied particularly with lfhydryl enzymes. Indeed, dimercaprol (BAL) s been shown to have prophylactic activity in ice experimentally poisoned with methyl bromide, d probably BAL should have a clinical trial if it n be administered in the latent period preceding xic symptoms. From these considerations it ap-ears unlikely that the toxicity of methyl bromide due to its hydrolysis to methyl alcohol.

Symptomatology (4 to 12 hours after inhalation vapor):

1. Dizziness and headache.
2. Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain.
3. Lassitude, profound weakness, slurring of speech, and staggering gait.
4. Transient blurring of vision, diplopia, sometimes strabismus, and even temporary blindness.
5. Mental confusion, mania, tremors, and epileptiform convulsions.
6. Rapid respirations, associated with signs of severe pulmonary edema, cyanosis, pallor, and collapse. The pulmonary edema, convulsions, and mental confusion may occur independently of one another.
7. Coma, areflexia, and death from respiratory or circulatory collapse.
8. Late sequelae include bronchopneumonia after severe pulmonary lesions, renal failure with anuria due to tubular degeneration, and severe weakness with or without evidence of paralysis. These difficulties, however, tend to subside within one or two weeks, and complete recovery is the rule.

Treatment:

1. Remove promptly from a contaminated atmosphere.
2. If the patient is first seen in the asymptomatic (latent) period, a therapeutic trial with dimercaprol (BAL) should be considered. Use the dosage schedule on p. 117.
3. Quickly remove any contaminated clothing. Methyl bromide can penetrate ordinary rubber gloves. (All contaminated clothing should be carefully aerated before being reworn.) Wash contaminated skin carefully with water. Blistered areas are best covered with a sterile vaseline dressing, which should be changed as indicated.
4. Restrain the confused or maniacal patient (p. 201). Treat convulsions by the parenteral administration of anticonvulsive drugs. See p. 202 for the technique of administering barbiturates.
5. Any marked metabolic acidosis must be corrected by the cautious administration of alkali. The problem is complicated by the threat of pulmonary edema and of renal shutdown; except for these complications, acidosis should be treated vigorously. See p. 217.
6. Administer positive pressure oxygen for impending pulmonary edema. See p. 192 for supportive treatment in this syndrome.
7. Because of central nervous depression with coma and respiratory paralysis, artificial respiration may become necessary (p. 185).
8. Even if asymptomatic, the patient should be kept under observation for at least 48 hours.
9. Treat renal failure (with anuria) according to the principals on p. 210.

Laboratory:

1. Frequent chemical determinations of the blood electrolytes, particularly the plasma CO_2 and chloride levels, to detect and measure a metabolic acidosis. The urine, if any, may contain albumin, cells, and casts.
2. No simple chemical tests are available for the diagnosis of methyl bromide poisoning.

MORPHINE

Morphine and other natural alkaloids of opium rve many uses in clinical medicine. These materials are commonly prescribed as powdered opium, tincture of opium (laudanum), camphorated tinc-

ture of opium (paregoric), pantopon, and various acid salts and solutions of morphine. Codeine, dihydromorphinone (dilaudid), and methyldihydromorphinone (metopon) are common derivatives of morphine currently used in therapy. Heroine, an illegal derivative of morphine, is important because it is the favorite opiate of narcotic addicts in eastern United States, but the management of chronic addiction and of the withdrawal syndrome are beyond the scope of this manual.

Toxicology: Acute morphine poisoning may arise from a suicidal act, from an error in an addict's estimation of his own tolerance, or from accidental overdosage in therapy. Homicidal poisoning is rare. Iatrogenic intoxication has been reported often in victims of traumatic shock, who may appear to require large or repeated doses only because the drug is poorly absorbed from parenteral sites until an adequate circulation is re-established. In a normal adult who is not in pain, 60 mg. of morphine is generally a toxic dose; 100 mg. is always dangerous, and the probable lethal dose lies between 120 and 250 mg. (2 to 4 grains). Infants and young children are thought to be more susceptible on a body weight basis, but this time-honored impression has recently been denied by at least one competent investigator. Elderly persons and patients with myxedema are comparatively intolerant of morphine and other opiates, while patients with hyperthyroidism and those in severe pain have a high tolerance. The highest levels of tolerance, however, are encountered in narcotic addicts, some of whom take more than 1000 mg. of morphine daily, with few objective signs other than miosis and constipation.

Morphine is absorbed through all mucous membranes, including the buccal, nasal, and respiratory mucosae, but ingestion is the commonest mode of administration. The nature of the toxic syndrome is not determined by the portal of entry. Signs and symptoms begin within 20 to 40 minutes after ingestion. Once established, morphine poisoning presents most of the classical features of central nervous depression. Although not diagnostic, the triad of coma, pinpoint pupils, and profoundly depressed respiration strongly suggests morphine poisoning. In acute morphinism death occurs typically within 6 to 12 hours. The patient who survives the first 24 hours has a favorable prognosis. Death is nearly always due to respiratory failure. If not the cause of death, circulatory insufficiency is at least often contributory. When present, cardiovascular collapse is usually a consequence of severe anoxia from inadequate lung ventilation. Sometimes pulmonary complications such as edema or pneumonia are responsible for death in morphine poisoning.

Opium, laudanum, paregoric, and pantopon owe their toxicity to their contents of morphine. Alkaloids related to morphine have qualitatively similar actions, but many of them are weaker depressants and stronger stimulants. For example, thebain is a weak narcotic and a potent convulsant, and toxic doses of codeine produce restlessness and excitement rather than coma.

A vigorous program of symptomatic and supportive treatment has saved many victims of morphine poisoning. The single most important element in therapy is the correction of anoxia by all available means: the maintenance of a patent airway, the administration of oxygen, the use of artificial respiration, and the injection of analeptic drugs which stimulate respiratory activity. Because morphine is a potential convulsant, recognized convulsants like strychnine and picrotoxin are avoided in the treatment of morphinism, but caffeine, amphetamine, ephedrine, and metrazol are sometimes used. In most clinics, however, the conventional analeptic drugs have been displaced by N-allylnormorphine (nalorphine or Nalline). Given parenterally, this morphine analogue promptly antagonizes the respiratory depression, coma, and hypotension of morphine poisoning. Under appropriate conditions most of the other recognized actions of morphine have been reduced or abolished. The beneficial effects of nalorphine in the treatment of morphinism have been ascribed to a competition between the two substances for hypothetical receptor sites in critical tissues. Although this hypothesis has many satisfactory features, it is not entirely adequate.

The following miscellaneous observations on nalorphine are of particular interest to the therapist. In the absence of morphine, nalorphine has many of the actions of morphine, though to a lesser degree. Among the central nervous effects described in normal man are nausea, giddiness, sweating, lightheadedness, euphoria, itching, drowsiness, crying, anxiety, postural hypotension, a depression in the respiratory minute volume (without a consistent change in the respiratory rate), and an inhibition of the normal respiratory response to carbon dioxide. In a compensated morphine or opium addict, a small dose of nalorphine (3 mg. subcutaneously) is usually sufficient to precipitate an unequivocal withdrawal syndrome. Morphine antagonism in not always demonstrable with nalorphine, especially in patients who receive only small doses of morphine. A therapeutic failure with this antidote, therefore, does not rule out a diagnosis of morphinism. Conversely, a positive response cannot be regarded as diagnostic of morphine or opium poisoning. For example, nalorphine has been shown to antagonize in man many of the depressant actions of heroine, dilaudid, methadone, metapon, and meperidine (Demerol); its action against codeine is not described. With the possible exception of the thiobarbiturates, nal-

phine is ineffective against such central nervous depressants as the barbiturates, paraldehyde, nitrous oxide, *etc.*

Symptomatology:

1. Supralethal doses of morphine produce prompt coma, but sublethal doses usually lead to a transient period of euphoria and exhilaration, characterized by a sensation of warmth and comfort, appearing within half an hour after ingestion.
2. Gradual drowsiness, dizziness, heaviness of the head, weariness, diminution of sensibility, loss of pain and other modalities of sensation.
3. Nausea and vomiting.
4. A transient excitement stage, characterized by extreme restlessness, delirium, and rarely epileptiform convulsions, is sometimes seen in children and rarely in adult women.
5. Bilateral miosis, progressing to pinpoint pupils, which do not react to light or accommodation. The pupils may dilate during terminal asphyxia.
6. Itching of the skin and nose, sometimes with skin rashes and urticaria.
7. Coma, with muscular relaxation and depressed or absent superficial and deep reflexes. A Babinski toe sign may appear.
8. Marked slowing of the respiratory rate with inadequate pulmonary ventilation and consequent cyanosis. Breathing becomes stertorous and irregular (Cheyne-Stokes or Biot).
9. The pulse is slow and the blood pressure gradually falls to shock levels. Urine formation ceases or is reduced to a very low rate.
10. The skin is cold and pale and shows a mottled cyanosis. The body temperature falls.
11. Death within 6 to 12 hours is usually due to respiratory arrest and consequent asphyxia. Sometimes shock, pulmonary edema, hypostatic or aspiration pneumonia contribute significantly to the fatal outcome.
12. During the recovery phase, itching, headache, nausea, vomiting, confusion, and obstipation may require attention. A symptomatic relapse may signal developing bronchopneumonia.

Treatment:

1. Even several hours after the ingestion of morphine, gastric lavage may be beneficial, because the drug often induces pylorospasm. A potassium permanganate solution (1:5000) or 1 ml. of tincture of iodine in a liter (quart) of water makes a satisfactory lavage fluid. Precautions against aspiration are essential. Emetics are rarely successful and are potentially dangerous. Save gastric contents for analysis.
2. Leave in the stomach 15 to 30 gm. of sodium sulfate in water as a saline cathartic.
3. In morphine overdosage due to subcutaneous or intramuscular injection, a tourniquet or ice bag may be used to delay absorption.
4. Try to keep the patient awake by mild continuous stimulation that arouses but does not exhaust him. Moderately intense stimuli constitute an effective antidote against an impending morphine coma.
5. Correct airway obstruction. The insertion of an oropharyngeal airway is usually advisable in a comatous patient who has no gag reflex. See p. 184.
6. Continuous or intermittent oxygen therapy is usually indicated, but there is rarely, if ever, justification for the use of O_2-CO_2 mixtures. See p. 189.
7. Sometimes the inhalation of oxygen causes an arrest of spontaneous breathing. Artificial respiration is then essential. Do not wait for respiratory arrest, but give mechanical assistance whenever the rate or depth of breathing is clearly inadequate.
8. Respirations can sometimes be maintained by the cautious use of such analeptic drugs as caffeine, nikethamide, pentylenetetrazol, ephedrine, and amphetamine (p. 204). Strychnine and picrotoxin should never be used. Probably the most effective drug, however, is nalorphine (see below).
9. The usual adult dose of nalorphine is 5 to 10 mg. intravenously, but single doses as high as 30 and 40 mg. have been employed. If the rise in pulmonary ventilation is judged inadequate, the dose may be repeated within 10 to 15 minutes, but the cumulative dose probably should not exceed 40 mg. in any four-hour period. In most cases of morphinism, additional injections of nalorphine are necessary within 2 to 3 hours. The therapeutic goal of nalorphine is the correction of respiratory depression and of hypotension associated with morphine intoxication. Superficial and deep reflexes usually improve and sometimes consciousness returns, but no attempt should be made to restore the level of consciousness with this or any other analeptic drugs. See p. 158 for a description of the clinical toxicity of nalorphine.
10. Maintain hydration and electrolyte balance by the modest administration of fluid and salts, but avoid overhydration. Diuretic drugs are without beneficial effects.
11. Hypotension is treated indirectly by the administration of oxygen and the use of such analeptic drugs as ephedrine and ampheta-

mine. Sometimes a plasma transfusion is useful.

12. Good nursing is essential. The body temperature should be maintained if possible. Antibiotic therapy is advisable as prophylaxis against pneumonia. By repeatedly changing the patient's posture, hypostatic pneumonia and decubitus ulcers are avoided. See p. 229.

Laboratory: None of the routine laboratory tests have diagnostic or prognostic significance in acute morphinism. A variety of chemical tests and at least one bioassay procedure are practical ways of detecting morphine and related alkaloids in biological fluids and excreta. Tests are described in most texts on forensic medicine.

NAPHTHALENE

Naphthalene (naphthalin or tar camphor) is a white crystalline solid of very low solubility in water. It is an ingredient of some moth repellents and was formerly used as an intestinal vermifuge.

Toxicology: With the exception of dermatitis due to hypersensitivity, reports of naphthalene poisoning in industry are rare. This record and naphthalene's insolubility and poor absorbability have led many to underestimate its toxicity. Recent accidental poisonings in children reemphasize that small quantities of naphthalene may cause severe gastrointestinal and neurological symptoms, together with acute intravascular hemolysis. Routine questioning rarely reveals the cause of symptoms, but the diagnosis can usually be established by a detailed clinical history and/or toxicological examination of the urine (see below).

Naphthalene is toxic by ingestion, by vapor inhalation, and by skin contact. Cutaneous exposure, however, rarely if ever produces systemic effects, although dermatitis and ocular irritation may be severe. The ingestion of 2 gm. has proved fatal in a child, and the probable lethal dose in an adult lies between 5 and 15 gm. There appear to be marked variations both in individual susceptibility and in the character of the toxic response. Some of the reactions imply states of hypersensitivity, and this impression can often be confirmed by patch testing. A hemolytic crisis constitutes the most spectacular reaction in naphthalene poisoning; it may be followed by renal tubular blockade and acute renal failure. In at least one case liver necrosis and severe jaundice have been reported, without evidence of hemolysis. Various states of central nervous excitation and depression are described, and one of the few long term sequelae is a rare instance of optic neuritis.

In contrast to naphthalene, the only reported effects of methylated naphthalene in man are skin irritation and skin photosensitization. Chlorinated derivatives of naphthalene frequently produce an acneform eruption of the skin and various degrees of liver necrosis.

There is no specific treatment for poisoning by naphthalene or by its derivatives. Absorbed naphthalene is apparently oxidized to α-naphthol, which is found in the urine as naphthol glucuronate and ethereal sulfate.

Symptomatology:

A. Surface contact
   1. Ocular irritation but no serious eye injuries are described. Naphthalene cataracts produced experimentally in rabbits have not been described in man.
   2. Skin irritation and, in the case of a sensitized person, severe dermatitis. Lesions clear spontaneously as soon as the exposure is terminated.
   3. Percutaneous absorption is apparently inadequate to produce acute systemic reactions.

B. Inhalation of vapor
   1. Headache, confusion, and excitement.
   2. Nausea and sometimes vomiting, and extensive sweating.
   3. Occasionally dysuria, hematuria, *etc.*, but an acute hemolytic reaction has not been described after inhalation exposures.
   4. Rarely optic neuritis is encountered.

C. Ingestion
   1. Abdominal cramps with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.
   2. Headache, profuse perspiration, listlessness, confusion.
   3. In severe poisoning, coma with or without convulsions.
   4. Irritation of the urinary bladder, presumably due to excretory products of naphthalene metabolism. Signs and symptoms include urgency, dysuria, and the passage of a brown or black urine with or without albumin and casts; usually these effects disappear within a few days, and they should be distinguished from a hemolytic reaction.
   5. Acute intravascular hemolysis may or may not appear. It often begins on the third day and is accompanied by anemia, leucocytosis, fever, hemoglobinuria, jaundice, renal insufficiency, and sometimes disturbances in liver function.
   6. In the absence of adequate supportive treatment, death may result from acute renal failure.

Treatment:

1. Induce emesis and perform gastric lavage

with large amounts of warm water, whenever poisoning by mouth is suspected.
2. Instill a saline cathartic such as magnesium or sodium sulfate in water (15 to 30 gm.).
3. Demulcents such as milk, egg white, gelatin, or other protein solutions may be useful, but oils should be avoided because they may promote absorption.
4. Contaminated eyes or skin should be flushed with warm water, followed by the application of a bland ointment.
5. Stimulants such as caffeine sodium benzoate, intramuscularly, as required.
6. A severe anemia due to hemolysis may require small repeated blood transfusions. Cortisone therapy (p. 235) appears to have been beneficial in at least two cases of naphthalene hemolysis.
7. In the event of hemoglobinuria, alkalinize the urine by giving small amounts of sodium bicarbonate (the efficacy of this measure in preventing blockage of renal tubules is doubted by many investigators).
8. Supportive measures in the case of acute renal failure (see p. 210). For the management of a patient with liver necrosis, see p. 213.

Laboratory:
1. Laboratory findings are often compatible with a severe hemolytic anemia.
2. Alpha naphthol is present in the urine, and its detection may be necessary for a definitive diagnosis.

NICOTINE

Nicotine (1-methyl-2-(3-pyridyl) pyrrolidine) is colorless, volatile, and strongly alkaline liquid, ich on exposure to air acquires a brown color and obacco-like odor. It is readily soluble in water d forms salts with acids. The alkaloid is obtained m the dried leaves and stems of *Nicotiana tocum* and *rustica*, where it occurs in concentrations 2 to 8 per cent with citric and malic acids. Nicoe is encountered most frequently in tobacco oducts and insecticide preparations. For use as insecticide it is usually marketed as a 40 per t solution of the sulfate, but free nicotine is ailable and is sometimes used. Tobacco is emyed not only for smoking and chewing, but it s been used in snuff, enemas, and poultices. Cigate tobacco varies in its nicotine content, but mmon blends contain 15 to 20 mg. per cigarette. garette smoke, however, contains less than 10 mg. r cigarette, of which only a few milligrams are ually absorbed. Reactions from chronic exposure tobacco and nicotine are not considered in this anual.

Toxicology: Nicotine is one of the most toxic all poisons and acts with great rapidity. It is sorbed from the alimentary canal, respiratory act, and intact skin. Percutaneous absorption is any times faster with the free alkaloid than with acid salts. The major effects of nicotine, aside om local caustic actions, are a transient stimulaon and subsequent depression or paralysis of the ntral nervous system, all peripheral autonomic glia, and nerve endings in skeletal muscles. In dition smooth muscle cells are perhaps directly cited by the alkaloid, an action which may be tly responsible for the observed vasoconstriction l intestinal movements. These phasic neural and muscular actions of nicotine lead to complex d variegated clinical syndromes.

Taken by mouth the mean lethal dose of nicotine is about 60 mg. in an adult (1 mg./kg.), but marked tolerance to the alkaloid is developed by confirmed smokers. Tobacco is much less toxic than expected from its nicotine content; apparently intestinal absorption is so slow that spontaneous vomiting removes much unabsorbed alkaloid as it is present in tobacco. In fatal cases of nicotine poisoning, death is usually rapid; it occurs nearly always within an hour and occasionally within 5 minutes. Generally death is due to paralysis of the respiratory muscles; paralysis of medullary centers controlling respiration requires a larger dose. If the patient survives 4 hours, the prognosis is good. The elimination of nicotine is complete within sixteen hours; about 80 to 90 per cent is detoxified and the remainder is excreted unchanged in the urine.

Symptomatology:
1. Burning sensation in mouth and throat, salivation, nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting, and diarrhea. (Gastrointestinal reactions are less severe but do occur after cutaneous and respiratory exposures.)
2. Systemic effects include headache, sweating, dizziness, auditory and visual disturbances, confusion, weakness, and incoordination.
3. At first respirations are deep and rapid, the blood pressure is high, and the pulse is slow. Intense vagal stimulation may cause transient cardiac standstill. The pupils are generally constricted. Central nervous excitation is also evidenced by tremors and sometimes by clonic-tonic convulsions.
4. As depression develops, the pupils dilate, the blood pressure falls, and the pulse becomes rapid and often irregular. Faintness, prostration, and dyspnea progress to collapse with terminal convulsions and loss of reflexes.
5. Death from paralysis of respiratory muscles.

Treatment (speed is *imperative*):

1. For ingested poison, administer 6 to 8 heaping teaspoonfuls of "universal antidote" (p. 10) as a slurry in water.
2. Gastric lavage with 0.5 per cent solution of tannic acid or a 1:5000 solution of potassium permanganate.
3. If nicotine is spilled on the skin, wash thoroughly and *immediately* with cold water.
4. Artificial respiration (p. 185) and oxygen therapy (p. 189) until spontaneous breathing is adequate or until the heart ceases to beat. Central respiratory stimulants are rarely if ever indicated. Keep the airway clear (p. 184).
5. If severe or persistent, convulsions may be controlled with small intravenous doses of barbiturates (p. 201).
6. Most of the visceral manifestations can be controlled by various combinations of autonomic blocking drugs, such as atropine and dibenamine. Caramiphen (parpanit) hydrochloride and diethazine (diparcol) hydrochloride, two drugs with complex actions on the central and autonomic nervous systems, have been extolled in the control of experimental nicotine poisoning. Given intravenously in large doses, the latter compound has protected dogs against 100 to 200 lethal doses of nicotine. Although this degree of effectiveness cannot be anticipated in man for many reasons, caramiphen and diethazine deserve clinical trials in acute nicotine poisoning. Only oral preparations are currently available.

Laboratory: Secretion of the adrenal medulla may cause an elevation of blood sugar, but laboratory data are rarely of diagnostic or prognostic help in acute nicotine poisoning.

NITRITE

Nitrites and toxic nitrates are available in many homes as medicinal agents, such as amyl nitrite, nitroglycerin, sodium nitrite, spirit of niter, and bismuth subnitrate. In some rural areas sufficient nitrite and nitrate may be present in contaminated well water to poison infants given this water. Poisonings have also resulted when sodium nitrite was mistaken for sodium chloride in the preparation of food.

Toxicology: The two basic actions of nitrites *in vivo* are the relaxation of smooth muscle, especially in small blood vessels, and in toxic doses the conversion of hemoglobin to methemoglobin. Both organic and inorganc nitrites exhibit this "nitrite" syndrome, but among the nitrates only organic derivatives produce the typical reaction. One exception is bismuth subnitrate, an antidiarrheal agent which may be converted to nitrite by the action of coliform bacteria in the intestines. In contrast, most inorganic nitrates (*e.g.*, sodium, potassium, *etc.*) are rapidly absorbed and excreted unchanged, causing few reactions other than diuresis and perhaps catharsis. Presumably any inorganic nitrate salt which is not promptly absorbed in the upper alimentary tract may be reduced to a toxic nitrite in the colon.

The nitrites are effective by various portals of entry. Amyl nitrite vapor is readily absorbed from the lungs, but the liquid is inactive when ingested. Nitroglycerin is absorbed when placed on the skin or when swallowed, but a prompt and potent action is best obtained by absorption through the oral or buccal mucosa. Sodium nitrite must be swallowed (or injected) to produce poisoning. Absorbed nitrite disappears rapidly from the blood stream, but this rate cannot be correlated with the duration of vasodilatation. Absorbed nitrites are largely oxidized to inactive nitrates.

Deaths from nitrite poisoning are unusual. Recorded lethal doses span a wide range because of real variations in individual susceptibility. In part these variations arise from acquired tolerance, but many other phenomena are probably involved too. For example, the relatively marked susceptibility of infants to bismuth subnitrate poisoning is said to arise from the prevalence of nitrate-reducing bacteria high in the infants' intestines.

Nitrite syncope or shock is due initially to the pooling of blood in dilated post-arteriolar vessels, notably capillaries, venules, and even large veins. This vasodilatation is not blocked by atropine or by any known drug. Epinephrine, whose principal vascular action is the constriction of dilated arterioles, is ineffective here. Probably epinephrine and related compounds should be strictly prohibited, since spontaneous reflexes usually generate and maintain arteriolar constriction in a nitrite-poisoned patient. Reflex bradycardia may also arise, but this can be blocked by atropine. Eventually this shock-like state is complicated by oxygen lack, whch arises from circulatory inadequacy (stagnant anoxia) and from a reduction in the oxygen-carrying capacity of blood. The latter is due to the action of nitrite in converting hemoglobin to methemoglobin. The therapist attempts to reverse this hemoglobin reaction (*e.g.*, by methylene blue) or to compensate for it (*e.g.*, by blood transfusion).

Symptomatology:

1. A prompt fall in blood pressure.
2. A headache which is persistent and throbbing, with associated vertigo, palpitations, and visual disturbances.

3. The skin is flushed and perspiring, later cold and cyanotic.
4. Nausea and vomiting. The ingestion of nitrites may also cause colic and even bloody diarrhea.
5. Syncope, especially when attempting to stand upright.
6. Methemoglobinemia, with attendant cyanosis and anoxia.
7. Hyperpnea; later dyspnea and slow breathing.
8. The pulse may be slow, dicrotic, and intermittent.
9. Increased intraocular tension.
10. Paralysis, followed by clonic convulsions.
11. Death due to respiratory arrest.

Treatment:

1. Keep patient recumbent in a shock position and comfortably warm.
2. Gastric lavage with a 1:5000 solution of potassium permanganate (if the nitrite was taken orally).
3. Administer oxygen (p. 189) and artificial respiration if necessary (p. 185).
4. Methylene blue (1 per cent solution) 1 to 2 mg./kg. intravenously, or 50 mg./kg. orally in less severe cases of methemoglobinemia.
5. Ascorbic acid (0.5 to 1.0 gm.) by slow intravenous injection has been recommended in place of methylene blue but is probably much less effective.
6. Transfusion with whole blood or plasma expanders (p. 194).
7. Caffeine sodium benzoate (0.5 gm.) intravenously or subcutaneously.

Laboratory: Spectroscopic methods in clinical laboratories are often too insensitive to show methemoglobin absorption bands, even when cyanosis is clinically evident. By the customary clinical test (formation of acid hematin), the blood hemoglobin level is typically normal, while the blood oxygen-carrying capacity is measurably low, a difference which is a sensitive and practical index of methemoglobinemia in nitrite poisoning.

NITROGEN OXIDES

Gaseous mixtures of the oxides of nitrogen, commonly called nitrous fumes, contain varying proportions of the following five oxides: nitrous oxide (N_2O), nitric oxide (NO), nitrogen trioxide (N_2O_3), trogen dioxide (NO_2, with its dimer N_2O_4), and trogen pentoxide (N_2O_5). Of these constituents, O and NO_2 are the principal hazards. Nitric oxide a colorless gas, rapidly oxidized by O_2 in air to trogen dioxide. The latter is the chief constituent nitrous fumes; it is a reddish-brown gas, which ists at low temperatures as the colorless tetroxide. ne conversion of NO_2 to N_2O_4 is a rapid and rersible reaction, and the equilibrium depends only on the temperature; at 35°C the mixture consists about 70 per cent N_2O_4 and 30 per cent NO_2. Numerous industrial and non-industrial sources nitrous fumes are recognized. The oxides are reased in the reaction between nitric acid and any ganic material, in the exhaust from metal cleang processes, in the gases from electric arc welding, electroplating, engraving, and photogravure erations, in dynamite blasting, in diesel engine haust, and in the burning of nitrocellulose (*e.g.*, n-safety photographic and x-ray film). Although trous fumes from these and other sources are metimes encountered in the home, barn, garage, d workshop, nitrogen oxides are emphasized in is compilation chiefly because they typify a large mber of irritant gases which produce acute pulonary reactions when inhaled: *viz.*, chlorine (Cl_2), orine (F_2), bromine (Br_2), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), drogen chloride (HCl), hydrogen fluoride (HF), drogen sulfide (H_2S), phosgene ($COCl_2$), chloroerin (CCl_3-NO_2), 1-chloro-1-nitroethane and -nitropropane, dichloro-nitroethane (Ethide), perfluoro-isobutylene, and ethylene oxide. These and many other gaseous irritants have been studied as potential chemical warfare agents. Several of them are currently used as agricultural fumigants. In the discussion below, reference is made to various gases besides nitrogen oxides, since all produce similar poisonings. Also see hydrogen sulfide on p. 147.

Toxicology: Of the five principal oxides of nitrogen, nitrous oxide (N_2O) is a mild anesthetic used in medicine and dentistry and is comparatively harmless. Nitric oxide (NO) is absorbed in the lungs and reacts with blood hemoglobin to form methemoglobin, with a consequent reduction in the oxygen-carrying capacity of circulating blood. With nitrous fumes, this is a minor effect because NO is a minor constituent (except in gases from electric arc welding). Little is known about the toxicology of nitrogen trioxide and of nitrogen pentoxide. Nitrogen dioxide, with its dimer N_2O_4, is the largest component of most fumes and causes most of the damage.

Only very high vapor concentrations induce prompt or immediate distress. Usually there are no symptoms at the time of exposure, except perhaps for a slight and transient cough, mild fatigue, and brief nausea. The acute danger period arises 5 to 72 hours later, when a slowly evolving but progressive inflammation of the lungs causes profuse exudation into the alveolar spaces. Fluid loss from the blood produces massive pulmonary edema and severe hemoconcentration. Because of impaired gas exchange in the lungs, breathing becomes rapid and cyanosis becomes intense. Death is usually due

to asphyxia within a few hours after respiratory symptoms begin. The relation between vapor concentration and duration of lethal exposure has been defined in laboratory animals, but these data are seldom useful to the physician who has no convenient way of estimating the intensity of exposure except in terms of the clinical response. In non-fatal cases, infectious pneumonia and bronchitis may severely complicate convalescence.

The typical reaction to nitrous fumes is delayed and insidious because nitrogen oxides are absorbed by and react with pulmonary alveolar structures only. The upper respiratory tract is largely spared, perhaps because these gases have a low solubility in aqueous media. This is not true of many irritant gases. For example, ammonia, hydrochloric, sulfuric, and hydrofluoric acids, and formaldehyde are said to act mainly on the upper portions of the respiratory tract; chlorine, fluorine, bromine, chloropicrin, dichloro-nitroethane, hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, acrolein, and ethylene oxide act on all portions; nitrous fumes, phosgene, ozone, phosphorus trioxide, and phosphorus chlorides act chiefly on the alveolar walls.

Unlike nitrogen oxides, those irritant vapors that attack the mucosa of the upper respiratory tract (see above) usually give prompt and adequate warning. Irritation of mucous membranes results in conjunctivitis, rhinitis, pharyngitis, and bronchitis. High vapor concentrations cause immediate pain and choking, temporary reflex arrest of breathing (in expiration), spasmodic closure of the glottis, bronchoconstriction, reflex slowing of the heart, and prompt asphyxial syncope. Excessive spasm or edema of the glottis may be directly fatal. Asthmatic breathing and violent coughing may lead to disruptive emphysema, with the appearance of subcutaneous blebs of air in the neck. Although some of these agents produce a metabolic acidosis, as well as CO_2 retention, the alkali reserve of blood and tissues is not seriously depleted. In non-fatal cases convalescence is usually slow and often complicated by general asthenia, various respiratory infections, weak and irregular cardiac action, cardiac dilatation, recurrent asthmatic attacks, chronic bronchitis, and rarely diffuse pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema.

The treatment of pulmonary edema outlined below is appropriate after an exposure to any fume or vapor which is a primary irritant.

Symptomatology:

1. Usually no symptoms occur at the time of exposure, with the exception of a slight cough and perhaps fatigue and nausea.
2. Only very concentrated nitrous fumes produce prompt coughing, choking, headache, nausea, abdominal pain, and dyspnea (tightness and burning pain in the chest).
3. A symptom-free period follows and lasts for 5 to 72 hours.
4. Fatigue, uneasiness, restlessness, cough, hyperpnea, and dyspnea appear insidiously, and pulmonary edema gradually develops.
5. Increasingly rapid and shallow respiration, cyanosis, mild or violent coughing with frothy expectoration, and physical signs of pulmonary edema (*e.g.*, rales and rhonchi). The vital capacity is rapidly reduced. A serous exudate may develop in the pleural cavity, but its volume is usually small.
6. Anxiety, mental confusion, lethargy, and finally loss of consciousness.
7. A weak, rapid pulse, dilated heart, venous congestion, intense cyanosis, and severe hemoconcentration. Circulatory collapse is secondary to anoxia and hemoconcentration.
8. An asphyxial death due to blockade of gas exchange in the lungs. Death commonly occurs within a few hours after the first evidence of pulmonary edema.
9. In non-fatal cases, convalescence may be complicated by infectious bronchitis, pneumonia, and general asthenia.

Treatment:

1. Terminate the exposure immediately.
2. Enforce *complete* rest (bed or chair) for 24 to 48 hours, whether toxic signs and symptoms are recognized or not. Keep the victim comfortably warm.
3. As soon as he begins to cough, has difficulty breathing, or feels slightly fatigued, start oxygen therapy. Pure oxygen should be administered by any method which insures high inspiratory concentrations. An oronasal mask is usually best. A slightly positive gas pressure in the mask is desirable (p. 189).
4. A small dose of morphine (*e.g.*, 10 mg.) is safe and desirable to diminish anxiety and dyspnea. The deeper and slower respirations which are induced by morphine frequently create better gas exchange in the lungs.
5. The removal of frothy exudate from the respiratory tract is a major therapeutic problem. Suctioning, postural drainage, and antifoaming agents are discussed on p. 192.
6. Most drugs are ineffective and possibly harmful; in this category are atropine, epinephrine, expectorants, emetics, sedative drugs (except for small doses of morphine), and usually cardiac glycosides. In a few instances rapid digitalization with a drug like ouabain may be advisable. The intravenous administration of hypertonic solutions (*e.g.*, 50 per cent glucose or sucrose solution) has only a transient effect, if beneficial at all.
7. Cardiovascular collapse is strictly secondary

to anoxia and to hemoconcentration. Venesection and replacement of blood by isotonic saline are regarded as useful measures in some clinics and as dangerous procedures in others. Venesection should certainly be avoided once circulatory collapse has become established. The use of rotating tourniquets (as described on p. 192) may be beneficial during the stage of intense venous congestion.

8. An emergency tracheotomy under local anesthesia (p. 185) may make it possible to remove foam more efficiently by a suctioning catheter, but it usually complicates the administration of oxygen.
9. Artificial respiration may become necessary, but unless airway obstruction can be corrected, it is seldom effective.
10. Give penicillin and/or other antibiotics as prophylaxis against respiratory infections.

Laboratory:

1. Methemoglobinemia may be detected by comparing the oxygen-carrying capacity of blood with the concentration of hemoglobin measured by the color of acid hematin. A mild grade of methemoglobinemia sometimes results from inhalation of nitrogen oxides, particularly nitric oxide, but it is rarely sufficient to contribute appreciably to tissue anoxia.
2. In addition to CO_2 retention, a mild metabolic acidosis may be detectable. It seldom warrants specific treatment.
3. Various methods have been devised for sampling and analyzing air samples for nitrogen oxides, but these are seldom available to the non-industrial physician.

OXALATE

Oxalic acid and its salts are commonly used as eaches, rust and ink eradicators, and metal clean-. Their presence around the home has led to equent accidental poisoning, particularly because the resemblance between oxalic acid and Epsom lts, and between potassium hydrogen oxalate d cream of tartar. On a few occasions death has en ascribed to eating boiled oxalate-rich rhubarb ves as a spinach substitute.

Toxicology: When ingested in large doses, oxalic id and its soluble salts act as severe corrosive nts on the gastrointestinal mucosa. Although is corrosive action may be slightly more marked th the free acid than with its soluble salts, acidity elf is not responsible, and the administration of lute alkali is unwarranted and unwise. Symptoms pear almost immediately and death may occur thin a few minutes, apparently as a result of vere gastroenteritis and secondary shock.

If the patient does not die quickly from the local jury, absorption and consequent systemic intoxiion may become manifest. With dilute oxalate lutions, the local gastrointestinal symptoms may entirely absent; symptoms are then delayed, d the first evidence of poisoning may be muscle itching, cramps, or central nervous depression. e systemic effects can be explained largely by calcium-complexing action of oxalate which presses the level of ionized calcium in body ids. This hypocalcemia produces severe disturbces in the actions of the heart and of the nervous stem; death may result from either of these sorders. Renal injury is usually demonstrable in ute oxalate poisoning, but it is rarely the cause death. Kidney damage may have a dual origin: oxalate ion chemically damages the renal tuule, and a mechanical injury may result from crystals of calcium and magnesium oxalate which precipitate within the kidneys and urinary tract.

The mean lethal dose for an adult probably lies between 15 and 30 gm., and death usually occurs within a few hours. Convalescence is characteristically slow, especially if there is much damage to the gastrointestinal tract. Esophageal strictures are apparently an uncommon complication.

Symptomatology:

1. Burning pain in throat, esophagus, and stomach. Exposed areas of mucous membrance turn almost immediately an opaque white, but unlike the mineral acids there are no corrosive actions on the lips and face.
2. Vomiting (often bloody or with a coffee-ground appearance), intense burning pain, severe purging.
3. The pulse becomes weak, irregular, and sometimes imperceptible. Hypotension and the usual signs of cardiovascular collapse appear.
4. If death is delayed for a few hours, nervous or neuromuscular symptoms develop: headache, muscle cramps (particularly of the jaw and extremities), tetany, sometimes convulsions, stupor, coma, and death.
5. Renal damage, as evidenced by oliguria, albuminuria, and hematuria.

Treatment (must be prompt):

1. Give immediately by mouth a dilute solution of any soluble calcium salt: milk of magnesia, calcium lactate, lime water, finely pulverized chalk or plaster (suspended in a large volume of water), or even milk.
2. Perform gastric lavage carefully, or not at all if severe mucosal injury is already evident. Dilute lime water (calcium hydroxide) makes a good lavage fluid.

3. Administer by slow intravenous injection 10 to 20 ml. of calcium gluconate (10 per cent solution) or of calcium chloride (5 per cent solution). This injection may have to be repeated frequently to prevent hypocalcemic tetany. Calcium gluconate (10 ml.) may also be given intramuscularly every four hours. Calcium compounds are never given subcutaneously; even the intramuscular route is hazardous in infants because of the incidence of sloughing. See also p. 221.
4. In severe cases parathyroid extract (100 U.S.P. units) given intramuscularly.
5. Morphine may be necessary for the control of pain.
6. Treat shock by the cautious intravenous injection of isotonic saline solution.
7. Watch for edema of the glottis and the late formation of esophageal strictures.
8. Useful demulcents by mouth include milk of magnesia, bismuth subcarbonate, and mineral oil.

Laboratory: Hematuria and albuminuria may be prominent. Oxalate crystals are probably always present in the urine of a poisoned patient, but they cannot be considered diagnostic.

PARATHION

Parathion (*O,O*-diethyl-*O*-*p*-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) is one of several related organic phosphate insecticides which possess great potency and a wide range of usefulness in modern agriculture. Parathion is a yellow to dark brown liquid of low vapor pressure, insoluble in water and kerosene, stable in the presence of moisture but hydrolyzed rapidly by alkali. Technical parathion is available commercially as the active ingredient of various dusts, wettable powders, emulsifiable concentrates, and aerosols, all of which act on the insect as contact and stomach poisons. The chemical is retained on the surface of plants and fruit, which may remain toxic for days. Because of its high toxicity parathion is not used in the home or barn.

Toxicology: Organic phosphate insecticides are among the most toxic materials commonly used for pest control. In terms of toxic actions to man, they are related to one another and also to a group of chemical warfare agents known as the nerve gases. Among these compounds parathion has an intermediary toxicity. Absorption to a dangerous degree can occur through any portal including the intact skin. Although several human fatalities have been traced unequivocally to parathion, the probable lethal dose in man is best inferred from animal experimentation. On this basis 10 to 20 mg. is an estimate of the *minimal* oral dose which is acutely lethal to an adult, while the *mean* lethal dose is probably 300 mg. (4 mg./kg.). Based again on animal tests, the acute lethal dose by the dermal route may be three times the latter value. As little as one drop of concentrated material represents a very real danger if splashed in the eye. Obviously great caution is necessary in handling parathion and related compounds, and the therapist should certainly protect himself, at least by wearing rubber gloves, if the patient's skin or clothing appear to be contaminated with active material.

Parathion and its relatives are known to inhibit the enzyme cholinesterase in all parts of the body. Toxic signs and symptoms are regarded as an indirect consequence of this enzyme inactivation. According to this interpretation a poisoned tissue is unable to prevent local accumulations of acetylcholine, which acts as an excitatory substance in low concentration and a paralytic substance in high concentration. Although this explanation is a useful one, it is well to recognize that it is little more than a working hypothesis. During both poisoning and convalescence, experimental animals exhibit poor correlations between the severity of toxic signs and symptoms on the one hand and tissue levels of enzyme activity or of acetylcholine on the other hand, even in such target organs as the brain. For example, cholinesterase inhibition appears before and lasts much longer than clinically detectable evidences of poisoning. Although the inhibition of cholinesterase appears to be partially reversible for several hours after an acute exposure, there is a progressive and irreversible inactivation of enzyme following repeated exposures. It is probable that this cumulative biochemical lesion is repaired chiefly through the regeneration of new enzyme. Under these circumstances a clinical intoxication is possible from small repeated subclinical exposures. The situation is particularly hazardous because of the narrow margin between the dose which is just sufficient to produce symptoms and that which is adequate to kill.

Based on the above hypothesis toxic signs and symptoms can be classified with respect to the tissue site of enzyme inhibition; thus the pharmacologist refers to the muscarinic, nicotinic, and central nervous effects of organic phosphate insecticides. Such a classification is not particularly useful to the clinical toxicologist, whose principal concern is the sequence and intensity of signs and symptoms. Both sequence and latency depend to some extent on the portal of entry. For example, respiratory tract symptoms appear first during an inhalation exposure to parathion, while gastrointestinal effects are more prominent when the poison is swallowed. A skin exposure may reveal itself before systemic manifestations by the appearance of local sweating and local twitching or

iculations (but no erythema or skin irritation). ocular exposure with liquid parathion is always nifested by prompt miosis and other ocular urbances. The onset of symptoms is probably ckest after inhalation (a few minutes) and est after a primary cutaneous exposure (in- ous onset after a latency of one or more hours). contrast, poisonings by TEPP, para-oxon, and e gases always develop at a rapid rate. In part difference may arise from the fact that pure thion and several related insecticides are not cholinesterase poisons until they are con- d *in vivo* to active products.

hatever the portal of entry, severe respiratory ress eventually appears in major intoxications. ile mucus secretion, bronchospasm, and pul- ary edema may contribute, fatalities in man usually due to respiratory failure on the basis central nervous paralysis. Even coma, arre- ia, and apnea do not preclude a favorable out- e if immediate and energetic treatment is in- uted. Two major principles of therapy are ficial respiration when needed and the adminis- ion of atropine in large doses to control the eral actions of the poison, including the cardio- ular effects and probably some of the central ous actions (but not skeletal muscle paralysis). mmon errors in therapy include insufficient doses atropine, failure to establish a patent airway, fective artificial respiration, and neglect of the ent after signs and symptoms have been tem- arily controlled. Any severely poisoned patient n danger for at least 24 hours.

Symptomatology:

1. Nausea is often the first symptom, followed by vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, and excessive salivation (sialorrhea).
2. Headache, giddiness, vertigo, and weakness.
3. Rhinorrhea and a sensation of tightness in the chest are common in inhalation exposures.
4. Blurring or dimness of vision, miosis (with fixed pinpoint pupils), tearing, ciliary muscle spasm, loss of accommodation, and ocular pain. None of these eye effects is diagnostically dependable except in primary ocular exposures.
5. Loss of muscle coordination, slurring of speech, fasciculations and twitching of muscles (particularly of the tongue and eyelids), and generalized profound weakness.
6. Mental confusion, disorientation, and drowsiness.
7. Difficulty in breathing, excessive secretion of saliva and of respiratory tract mucus, oronasal frothing, cyanosis, pulmonary rales and rhonchi, and hypertension (presumably due to asphyxia).
8. Random jerky movements, incontinence, convulsions, and coma.
9. Death primarily due to respiratory failure.

Treatment:

1. Atropinize the patient immediately. In an adult the usual dose is 1 to 4 mg. of the sulfate (or other salt) given intramuscularly or intravenously. The maintenance of full atropinization may require 2 mg. doses at intervals of 15 to 60 minutes for many hours. Because of their high tolerance, poisoned patients commonly receive too little atropine, rarely too much. The need for more atropine can be recognized by the continuation or recurrence of those toxic symptoms described above; excessive salivation is a particularly useful criterion (but not eye signs).
2. Relieve upper airway obstruction (see p. 184). Mucus and other respiratory tract secretions may have to be aspirated continuously. Endotracheal intubation or tracheotomy may become necessary (see p. 184).
3. Give oxygen and artificial respiration as needed (see p. 185).
4. Gastric lavage with 5 per cent sodium bicarbonate solution may be warranted after the ingestion of parathion, if vomiting is not prompt and profuse.
5. Wash any contaminated areas of skin with soap and water. Irrigate the eyes with water or saline solution.
6. Administer cautiously by the intravenous route isotonic saline to correct dehydration and electrolyte imbalances.
7. Never give morphine, theophyllin, or theophylline-ethylenediamine (aminophyllin). Rarely, if ever, are even short-acting barbiturates justified in the management of the convulsive phase, since the latter can generally be prevented or treated by adequate atropinization and the correction of asphyxia.
8. Keep the patient under constant observation for a period from 24 to 36 hours.

Laboratory:

1. Repeated blood analyses for cholinesterase activity are invaluable in establishing the diagnosis and formulating a long-range prognosis. The test can now be done in the laboratories of most general hospitals. Collect and heparinize about 10 ml. of venous blood (sodium citrate if heparin is unavailable). Centrifuge, separate, and save plasma. The cell layer should be resuspended in 3 times its volume of isotonic saline and recentrifuged. In this way the cells should be washed several times. After 20 minutes of centrifugation at 2000 r.p.m., the volume of packed cells is noted and an equal volume of isotonic saline (0.9 per cent) is added. This red blood cell suspension and the sample of plasma are refrigerated until their cholinesterase activi-

ties can be measured by one of several published procedures. Atropine does not interfere with this test.

2. ECG records are useful, although ... blocks rarely occur in clinical poisonings ... the absence of asphyxia.

PHENOL

Phenol (carbolic acid) and cresols are marketed in many forms and sold widely for their antiseptic activity. They are often used in homes and on farms as disinfectants, barn deodorants, sanitizers, *etc.* Dilute phenol solutions (1 to 2 per cent) are used medicinally in antipruritic preparations for the skin; repeated use over large skin areas should be avoided *unless* the product also contains camphor (which interacts with phenol to reduce the percutaneous toxicity).

Toxicology: Phenol gains ready access to the body from all routes of administration, including the intact skin. It is a general protoplasmic poison and toxic to all cells. Concentrated solutions (*e.g.*, 10 per cent) are highly corrosive, and even solutions as dilute as 2 per cent occasionally cause skin necrosis. Systemically phenol first stimulates and then depresses the central nervous system. Central depression reveals itself in many ways, notably by coma, hypothermia, loss of vasoconstrictor tone, and respiratory arrest. The heart and circulation are also depressed by phenol.

The lethal dose for adults is estimated at 8 to 15 gm. by mouth and even less by uterine douche or by absorption from wounds and body cavities. Absorption from the bowel begins promptly (although appreciable amounts may remain in the stomach for some hours). Sudden collapse and death from respiratory failure may occur within 15 minutes or may be delayed several days, but the dangerous phase of the poisoning is usually complete within 24 hours. The only available treatment is symptomatic and supportive.

Symptomatology:

1. White corrosive burns of mucous membranes in mouth, esophagus, stomach; abdominal pain, vomiting (less common than with other corrosives), and bloody diarrhea.
2. Pallor, sweating, weakness, headache, dizziness, tinnitus.
3. Shock: weak irregular pulse, hypotension, shallow respirations, cyanosis, and a profound fall in body temperature.
4. Possibly fleeting excitement (delirium), followed by unconsciousness. Convulsions are rarely seen except in children (and most animals).
5. Scanty, dark-colored or "smoky" urine. ... death does not occur promptly, mod... severe renal insufficiency may appear.
6. Death from respiratory failure.
7. If spilled on skin, pain is followed promptly by numbness. The skin becomes blanched and a dry opaque eschar forms over the burn. When the eschar sloughs off, a brown ... remains.

Treatment:

1. Careful gastric lavage with olive oil or similar vegetable oils (salad oils). Castor oil and cottonseed oil have been used. Probably inferior as lavage fluids are 10 per cent glycerin in water, potassium permanganate solution, and lime water. Avoid mineral oil (a poor solvent for phenol) and alcohol (which facilitates the gastric absorption of phenol).
2. Remove contaminated clothing instantly. Wash external burns promptly with copious amounts of running water or with olive oil or castor oil. Alcohol-water mixtures may serve only to spread the area of contamination.
3. Demulcents: egg white, milk, gruel.
4. External heat in moderation.
5. Morphine or meperidine for pain.
6. Respiratory stimulants such as nikethamide or caffeine sodium benzoate (p. 204).
7. Oxygen therapy and artificial respiration as needed (p. 185).
8. Treat shock conservatively because of uncertain cardiac and renal status. Only severe circulatory collapse demands infusions. Digitalis is seldom effective. See p. 195.
9. Supportive measures for impending renal insufficiency (p. 210).
10. Watch for esophageal stricture, even though it occurs only rarely after phenol poisoning.

Laboratory:

1. Phenol can be detected in urine, where it is excreted unchanged or as a glucuronide or ethereal sulfate. A small fraction is oxidized to hydroquinone, pyrocatechol, and unknown substances.
2. Frequent urinalyses to reveal albumin, ... blood cells, and casts.

PHOSPHORUS

Acute phosphorus poisoning was common early in this century when yellow (also called white) phosphorus was used in the manufacture of match tips and fireworks and in the preparation of various

products. There is no scientific basis for its inal use, and legislation has largely eliminated household products. Matches and fireworks from China and Japan are still a potential . At present most poisonings result from in- of rat poisons or roach powders which con- 1 to 4 per cent yellow phosphorus. Chronic ication by inhalation of phosphorus fumes oc- ally occurs in industry.

xicology: Elemental phosphorus occurs in common forms. "Red" phosphorus is non- ile, insoluble, unabsorbable, and thus non- when ingested, unless it contains traces of w phosphorus (sometimes 0.6 per cent). Yel- (or white) phosphorus is a translucent solid, has a distinct odor resembling garlic. It is ically insoluble in water but readily soluble in oils. On exposure to air, phosphorus fumes may flame spontaneously as it oxidizes to the ioxide (P_2O_5). Although stable under water, lement is converted by boiling alkali to the phosphorous ion ($H_2PO_2^+$) and phosphine). In the alimentary tract and other tissues, phorus is relatively stable for long periods of . Some phosphorus is thought to be oxidized ly to relatively harmless acids which are grad- y excreted by the kidneys. The free element it- is presumably the toxic form in tissues.

osphorus is a general protoplasmic poison h is slowly absorbed through the gastrointesti- and respiratory mucosae. Toxicity is enhanced n the element is in solution or is finely divided he form of an emulsion. The classical picture of te phosphorus poisoning develops in three es. Gastrointestinal symptoms occurring shortly r ingestion arise from severe mucosal irrita- . A relatively symptom-free period of several s (stage 2) is followed by a third stage of sys- ic intoxication. Gastrointestinal symptoms are ere, and the liver undergoes acute degeneration fatty infiltration with accompanying meta- ic disturbances. Cellular damage is also demon- ble in the kidneys, heart, and brain. Chronic soning, seen mostly in factory workers exposed eatedly to phosphorus vapors, is manifest by hexia, anemia, bronchitis, and necrosis of the ndible ("phossy jaw"). The inhalation of phos- rus fumes can also cause an acute poisoning that following ingestion.

he acute fatal dose of phosphorus for an adult etween 50 and 100 mg. or about 1 mg./kg. Re- ery, however, has occurred after the ingestion 825 mg., whereas only 3 mg. has proved lethal a 2-year-old child. The prognosis is generally r and the fatality rate is over 50 per cent. aths in the first two days are due to peripheral ular collapse; later in the course of poisoning, th is due to hepatic, renal, or cardiac failure or ly to post-convulsive central nervous depres- n.

Symptomatology:

A. Acute poisoning—typically in 3 stages
   1. First stage—symptoms due to local irritation, occurring within a few minutes or few hours after exposure and lasting from 8 hours to 3 days.
      a. Skin contact produces painful penetrating 2° and 3° burns, which heal slowly. These lesions represent both chemical and thermal damage.
      b. Ingestion produces burning in the throat and abdomen, with intense thirst.
      c. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, severe abdominal pain. A garlic odor from breath and excreta is highly suggestive of phosphorus poisoning (garlic, Lewisite, and arsenic must be ruled out). Luminescent vomitus and feces are essentially diagnostic of phosphorus.
      d. Shock may be severe enough to cause death in 24 to 48 hours.
   2. Second stage—symptom-free period of several days (8 hours to several weeks), during which the patient seems to be recovering.
   3. Third stage—symptoms of systemic toxicity from absorbed poison.
      a. Nausea, protracted vomiting, diarrhea; massive hematemesis may occur.
      b. Liver tenderness and enlargement, jaundice, pruritus.
      c. Hemorrhages into skin, mucous membranes, and viscera, due to injury of blood vessels and inhibition of blood clotting (low plasma levels of prothrombin and fibrogen).
      d. Renal damage is evidenced by oliguria, hematuria, casts, albuminuria, and sometimes anuria.
      e. Cardiovascular collapse, due to a direct, toxic action of phosphorus on heart muscle and blood vessels.
      f. Central nervous involvement resulting in convulsions, delirium, and coma. If the patient survives, cerebral symptoms may persist for a long time.
      g. Death occurs usually in 4 to 8 days, but it may be delayed 3 weeks. Irreversible shock, hepatic failure, central nervous system damage, massive hematemesis, or renal insufficiency may be the proximal cause of death.

B. Chronic poisoning (from ingestion or inhalation). Cachexia, anemia, bronchitis, general debility, necrosis of mandible—all associated with lowered resistance to infection and defective tissue repair.

Treatment:

1. Care should be taken to protect both patient and attendant from vomitus, gastric wash-

ings, and feces, since the phosphorus in them can cause burns of skin and eyes.

2. Gastric lavage, using copious quantities of one of the following solutions:
   a. Cupric sulfate solution (0.2 per cent) acts as an emetic and as an antidote by coating the phosphorus particles with insoluble copper phosphide.
   b. Potassium permanganate (1:5000) or hydrogen peroxide (2 per cent) may convert phosphorus to various oxides (acids), which are comparatively harmless.
3. Liquid petrolatum (100 to 200 ml.) should be introduced into stomach following lavage and left there. Avoid digestible fats and oils.
4. Isotonic solutions of sodium chloride and of sodium lactate parenterally to combat shock, dehydration, and acidosis (pp. 193, 215).
5. Morphine and other opiates to control pain.
6. Vitamin K_1 in large doses (*e.g.*, 65 mg. slowly by intravenous drip) may in part combat hypoprothrombinemia, but transfusions with *fresh* whole blood may be necessary to correct the coagulation defect and anemia.
7. Supportive treatment for delirium and convulsions (p. 201).
8. General supportive measures for hepatic [in]sufficiency (p. 213) and renal failure (p. 21[5]).
9. Cortisone therapy has been recommend[ed] for severe shock.
10. Treat skin burns by washing with [wa]ter or with 1 per cent cupric sulfate so[lu]tion, and then apply bland ointments. [As] long as unoxidized phosphorus remains em[-]bedded in the skin, the contaminated ar[ea] should be kept submerged in water or copp[er] sulfate solution. Visible pieces of phospho[rus] should be removed surgically.

Laboratory:

1. Phosphorus can be demonstrated chemically in vomitus and feces.
2. Urine may contain albumin, bile pigments, casts, blood, and amino acids. Measure and record the output of urine.
3. Blood chemistry: low blood sugar, high non-protein nitrogen, high icterus index, low fibrinogen, low prothrombin. Both hypo- and hyperphosphatemia have been described.
4. Hematological data are variable: leukopenia or leukocytosis, anemia or polycythemia, monocytosis.

PYRETHRUM

Pyrethrum has been known and used as an insecticide for many years. Even with the advent of many new agents, pyrethrum is still considered so effective that about 2000 brands of pyrethrum-base household sprays are available in this country. The source of this material is the flowers of the pyrethrum plant, *Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium*. The insecticide can be prepared by drying and grinding the flowers to a powder, which contains about 1 per cent active material. A more efficient method is the extraction of active ingredients with a solvent such as alcohol, kerosene, or naphtha. The activity and toxicity of pyrethrum resides in at least four esters of complex alcohols and acids, called Pyrethrin I and II and Cinerin I and II, known collectively as pyrethrins. When isolated these esters are viscous liquids, insoluble in water, and quickly decomposed by mild acid and alkali.

Pyrethrum is sometimes used as a dust, and the term "insect powder" on a label is legally proper only if the product contains pyrethrum powder. A more common formulation is the extract in a suitable solvent or vehicle for use as a household, garden, or livestock spray. Pyrethrum preparations frequently contain a synergist which is added to increase their stability and insecticidal effectiveness; these include sesamin, piperonyl butoxide, piperonyl cyclonene, *n*-octyl sulfoxide of isosafrole, *n*-propyl isome, and N-isobutylundecyleneamide.

Toxicology: Pyrethrins are only moderately toxic to warm-blooded animals by oral administration but highly toxic by parenteral routes. The material is rapidly detoxified, presumably by hydrolysis; thus rats can ingest over a 24-hour period a dose which is lethal if taken at one time, and can maintain this intake every day of their lives without apparent injury. The fatal oral dose in man, as inferred from data on rats and guinea pigs, is 1 to 2 gm./kg., expressed as pyrethrin. Since the pyrethrin concentration of pyrethrum powder is about 1 per cent and of insecticide sprays is usually 0.1 per cent, serious poisonings are highly improbable. Kerosene and naphtha, the common solvents in pyrethrum sprays, are generally more hazardous than the "active ingredients."

The synergists commonly found in pyrethrum formulations (as listed above) possess even lower acute toxicities in laboratory mammals than do pyrethrins. Although these additives enhance insecticidal potency, there is no evidence that they increase the mammalian toxicity of fresh pyrethrum.

In spite of the low primary toxicity of pyrethrins, skin contact and inhalation may cause allergic attacks in sensitive people; severe dermatitis and anaphylactoid reactions have been reported. Persons sensitive to ragweed pollen are particularly prone to react to pyrethrins.

Symptomatology (largely inferred from animal studies):

1. Numbness of lips and tongue, sneezing, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.
2. Headache, restlessness, tinnitus, incoordination, clonic convulsions, stupor, and prostration.
3. Death due to respiratory paralysis.
4. Skin contact may cause dermatitis, sometimes with an associated eosinophilia.
5. Hydrocarbon solvents such as kerosene may produce pulmonary edema (p. 150).

Treatment:

1. "Universal antidote" (p. 10) followed by gastric lavage with tap water.
2. Symptomatic and supportive treatment with oxygen (p. 189), artificial respiration (p. 185), barbiturates (p. 200), and parenteral fluids.
3. Wash skin promptly with generous quantities of water.
4. See treatment of kerosene and naphtha poisoning (p. 150), if symptoms are due to the vehicle.

Laboratory: No common laboratory tests have diagnostic or prognostic value.

QAC (QUATERNARY AMMONIUM COMPOUNDS)

Many modern germicides are synthetic derivatives of ammonium chloride, in which the four hydrogens of the ammonium cation have been replaced by organic groups, at least one of which is a long-chain aliphatic residue. One popular compound of this type is lauryl benzyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (U.S.P. name benzalkonium chloride). In a related group of substances, the nitrogen atom is included in a heterocyclic ring (*e.g.*; cetyl pyridinium chloride). While most of these substances are marketed as chloride salts, some are available as bromides, iodides, nitrates, *etc.* These salts are often called cationic surfactants or cationic detergents because their aqueous solutions have low surface tensions.

Over a dozen quaternary ammonium germicides are available commercially as powders, ointments, gellies, aqueous solutions, and tinctures. At concentrations between 0.01 and 1.0 per cent, they are used as antiseptics, bactericides, fungicides, sanitizers, and deodorants. In restaurants, dairies, food plants, laundries, and operating rooms, they are popular disinfectants for utensils, containers, instruments, *etc.* Because they react with soap and most proteins, their maximal germicidal effectiveness is attained only on chemically clean surfaces. Dilute solutions have been employed in medicine to sterilize the skin, conjunctivae, and mucous membranes, and rarely to irrigate the urinary bladder and other body cavities. They have been used to keep bodies of water free of slime mold, algae, fish pathogens, and certain mollusks. Some derivatives have served as moth-proofing agents, oil preservatives, soil pathogen eradicators, and foliage sprays.

Toxicology: The mammalian toxicity of quaternary ammonium germicides is not well established, although at least two human fatalities have been ascribed to them (one due to ingestion and the other to vaginal instillation). Probably all common derivatives produce similar toxic reactions, but as tested in laboratory mammals, the oral mean lethal dose varies with the compound between the approximate limits of 100 and 700 mg./kg. Perhaps humans are more susceptible than small laboratory animals; at least an adult woman died within 30 minutes after drinking one ounce of a 10 per cent solution (3 gm.) of Hyamine 2389. Some of these substances are several hundred times more toxic by the intravenous than by the oral route, while the oral and parenteral toxicities of other congeners differ only slightly. Although concentrated aqueous solutions are primary skin irritants, percutaneous absorption is probably insignificant.

When on the alkaline side of their isoelectric points, all proteins can be precipitated by quaternary ammonium detergents. Strong aqueous solutions commonly produce superficial necrosis of visceral organs with which they come in contact. Concentrated solutions (10 per cent and sometimes less) are primary skin irritants, and concentrations as low as 0.1 per cent are often irritating to conjunctivae and mucous membranes, although benzalkonium chloride is said to be well tolerated at this concentration. According to the available evidence, which is admittedly scanty, fatal poisoning may arise from the ingestion of concentrations which create no recognized pathological lesions except visceral congestion, cloudy swelling, mild pulmonary edema, and varying degrees of gastrointestinal irritation. Even in chronic exposures of several weeks' duration, the only lesion found in fatally ill rats was focal hemorrhagic necrosis of the gastric mucosa, and these animals apparently died of inanition associated with chronic diarrhea. It is doubtful, however, that acute fatalities can be ascribed to corrosive actions on the alimentary tract; in the one recorded human fatality from the ingestion of a cationic detergent, no mucosal ulceration was detected at postmortem examination.

Although a definitive biochemical and pharmacologic effect is probably responsible for systemic poisoning by quaternary ammonium germicides, the nature of this specific disorder is not established. On highly circumstantial evidence, the suggestion has been made that the ingestion of methyl dodecyl benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride (Hyamine 2389) may cause a fatal inhibition of the enzyme

cholinesterase. Inhibition of this enzyme has been produced *in vitro* by several quaternary ammonium surfactants, but presumably many other protein precipitants would serve as well. In isolated observations in this laboratory, no inhibition of plasma cholinesterase was found in rats sacrificed *in extremis* after an intraperitoneal injection of benzalkonium chloride or cetyl pyridinium chloride. A 50 per cent inhibition of the red cell cholinesterase was noted, but such a depression is not expected to produce untoward reactions. It is improbable that toxic signs and symptoms arising from quaternary ammonium compounds can be ascribed to cholinesterase inhibition.

A curare-like paralysis of skeletal muscles has been ascribed to quaternary ammonium salts, specifically to cetyl pyridinium chloride and benzalkonium chloride. Parenteral injections in rats, rabbits, and dogs have resulted in prompt but transient limb paralysis and sometimes fatal paresis of the respiratory muscles. This effect appears to be highly transient, and to our knowledge it has not been demonstrated after oral administration. These observations, however, are not inconsistent with the signs and symptoms reported in two fatally poisoned women, of whom one drank Hyamine 2389 and the other received benzalkonium chloride by vaginal instillation (in the course of an abortion). Besides a curare-like paralysis of the motor-end plates in skeletal muscle, severe central nervous depression, sometimes preceded by excitement and convulsions, has been reported in poisoned animals. These multiple actions are reminiscent of nicotine poisoning (p. 161). The impressions and inferences outlined above receive support from the structural analogy between quaternary ammonium germicides and decamethonium (a recognized neuromuscular blocking agent) and hexamethonium (an acknowledged gangionic blocking agent).

Symptomatology (largely inferred from animal studies):

1. The ingestion of a concentrated solution leads to immediate burning pain in the mouth and throat.
2. Rapidly developing apprehension, restlessness, confusion, and weakness.
3. Specific muscle weakness, perhaps associated with a transient period of muscle fasciculation.
4. Central nervous depression may or may not be preceded by weak convulsive movements.
5. Labored breathing and cyanosis due to weakness of the respiratory muscles.
6. An asphyxial death, with or without a terminal convulsion, due to paralysis of the muscles of respiration. In fatal cases, death is expected to occur promptly, *i.e.*, within an hour or two after ingestion.

Treatment:

1. Swallow promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, or perhaps a mild soap solution. Avoid alcohol, which has been shown to increase the oral toxicity of at least one quaternary ammonium germicide (cetyl pyridinium chloride), presumably by promoting absorption.
2. Gastric lavage if it can be done promptly. Milk, gelatin solution, and a mild soap solution make good lavage fluids.
3. Skeletal muscle weakness or paralysis can be detected by a loss in grip strength, inability to stand, perhaps ptosis, and diminution or absence of tendon reflexes. Curare antagonists such as neostigmine and edrophonium (Tensilon) are probably of no value and may enhance the paralysis (as in decamethonium poisoning). Presumably central nervous stimulants are also ineffective.
4. If respirations become labored, administer oxygen (p. 189) and support breathing mechanically by manual or other methods of artificial respiration (p. 185). In the absence of a gag reflex, an oronasal airway should be interested (p. 184).
5. If persistent, convulsions may be controlled by the cautious intravenous injection of a short-acting barbiturate drug (p. 201).
6. If a quaternary ammonium drug is spilled on the skin, wash promptly with soap and water.

Laboratory: Probably irrelevant.

ROTENONE

Rotenone is a widely used insecticide, combining the qualities of effectiveness against insects and low toxicity for plants and mammals. It is used in dusts and sprays, alone and in combination with DDT, pyrethrins, and fungicides. It has also been employed clinically for the external treatment of chiggers (2 per cent lotion) and scabies (10 per cent emulsion).

Many plant sources of rotenone are known, particularly *Derris* grown in Malaya and the East Indies, and *Lonchocarpus* (familiarly known as cubé) grown in Central and South America. These plants have been known for many centuries and used for poisoning arrow heads, for poisoning fish, and even for suicide. (Apparently the fresh derris root has a much higher toxicity than the dried powdered root from which rotenone is extracted.) Only in recent years, however, have the active principles been iso-

d and widely utilized. The roots are dried, und, and extracted with solvents such as chloro- m and benzene.

The so-called fish poison plants contain other ac- e ingredients besides rotenone, namely deguelin, ticarol, tephrosin, and sumatrol—all chemically ted to rotenone but less effective as insecticidal nts. Besides these natural rotenoids, several de- atives of rotenone have been chemically pre- ed—dihydrorotenone isorotenone, dehydro- none, *etc.*, each of which is more active against tain insects than is the parent compound, but e of which is in common use at the present e. Most, if not all, of these substances are less ic to mammals than is rotenone.

Toxicology: Rotenone is relatively free of haz- ds in normal use, because of 1) the low percentage .75 to 1.0 per cent) commonly used in formula- ns; 2) the unstable nature of rotenone (it de- mposes rapidly in light and air); and 3) its ir- ant actions when ingested, causing prompt miting. No human fatalities have been reported. Rotenone, however, is more toxic to mammals an pyrethrins and approaches the toxicity of DT. Although the mean lethal dose by mouth ries widely among common species of laboratory ammals, a reasonable estimate (guesstimate) for an is 0.3 to 0.5 gm./kg. Since in animals rotenone hundreds of times more toxic intravenously than ally, gastrointestinal absorption is presumably w and incomplete. Because of poor absorption, arse particles of solid rotenone are much less xic than fine powders. Fats and oils promote ab- rption and so enhance toxicity.

Symptomatology (largely inferred from animal studies):

1. Numbness of oral mucous membranes, nausea, vomiting, and gastric pain.
2. Muscle tremors, incoordination, clonic convulsions, and stupor. At least in rabbits and dogs, some of these effects are due to severe hypoglycemia.
3. Respiratory stimulation, followed by depression. The immediate cause of death is asphyxia from respiratory arrest.
4. Skin irritation from local application.
5. Severe pulmonary irritation from inhalation of dust.

Treatment:

1. Swallow "universal antidote" (p. 10) and/or induce vomiting.
2. Gastric lavage with tap water.
3. Administer a saline cathartic, *e.g.*, 15 to 30 gm. sodium sulfate in water). Avoid all oils and fats, which promote intestinal absorption of rotenone.
4. Symptomatic and supportive treatment with oxygen (p. 189), artificial respiration (p. 185), barbiturates (p. 200), and parenteral fluids.
5. Administer glucose intravenously to correct hypoglycemia.
6. Wash skin with liberal quantities of water.
7. Treat pulmonary complications in the same way as those arising from the aspiration of kerosene (p. 150) or the inhalation of nitrogen oxides (p. 163).

Laboratory: Because severe hypoglycemia has been reported in some animals, a blood sugar test is desirable.

SALICYLATE

Salicylic acid (ortho hydroxy benzoic acid) and derivatives (*e.g.*, aspirin) are an important class compounds widely used in clinical medicine as algetics, antipyretics, fungistatics, keratolytics, befacients, and antirheumatics. The annual con- mption exceeds that of any other group of drugs. licylate poisoning is encountered frequently; in ildren it is usually due to willful ingestion and adults to suicidal or therapeutic administration.

Toxicology: The common derivatives of salicylic id produce substantially the same toxic syndrome salicylism"). Phenyl salicylate (salol) poisoning unique in that the chief effects are due to phenol, ich is liberated by hydrolysis in the intestinal act and probably in other tissues too. In toxic ses, salicylamide (which is not metabolized to licylic acid) produces more central nervous de- ssion than is seen in typical salicylism. Except r severe local irritation, methyl salicylate (oil of wintergreen) is not notably different in its toxic actions, but metabolic acidosis may be a more prominent complication with the methyl ester than with other common derivatives.

Toxic effects usually appear whenever 10 gm. or more of any salicylate are ingested in single or divided doses over a period of 12 to 24 hours, or whenever the blood plasma salicylate level exceeds 30 mg. per 100 ml. The mean lethal dose of sodium salicylate and of acetylsalicylate (aspirin) probably lies between 20 and 30 gm. in an adult, although less than 1 gm. (aspirin) has killed and 130 gm. has been tolerated. Methyl salicylate may be slightly more toxic than the sodium salt (twice as lethal in mice), and salicylamide is probably less toxic. The impression persists that children (especially under the age of 3 years) are proportionately more susceptible than adults to the toxic actions of all salicylates. Although many rheumatic

patients have been poisoned by the intravenous administration of salicylates, most cases of salicylism are due to ingestion. While methyl and phenyl salicylates sometimes produce systemic poisoning by penetrating intact skin, the percutaneous absorption of salicylic acid and its other derivatives reaches toxic levels only when large skin areas are covered with the drug in a suitable base (*e.g.*, lanolin).

The major toxic signs and symptoms arise from stimulation and terminal depression of the central nervous system. Central excitation reveals itself in many ways: emesis, hyperpnea, headache, tinnitus, confusion, mania, and generalized convulsions. The patient usually dies from respiratory failure or from cardiovascular collapse while in a state of coma. Less common features include fever, sweating, skin eruptions, hemorrhages and renal disturbances. In addition to these dose-dependent reactions, signs of idiosyncrasy or drug hypersensitivity are sometimes encountered. In spite of severe sensory disturbances during the acute phase, such as tinnitus, deafness, and dimness of vision, permanent neurological lesions are rarely encountered; indeed no persistent sequelae are generally recognized.

Many of the toxic effects outlined above are due to or aggravated by a severe disturbance in acid-base balance. Many factors contribute to this imbalance, but the chief cause is prolonged hyperventilation from central stimulation, resulting in varying degrees of respiratory alkalosis. This disorder may be aggravated by a metabolic alkalosis which results from vomiting. In the poisoned adult, alkalosis commonly persists until the stage of terminal respiratory failure, but in children a profound ketosis usually converts the initial alkalosis into an uncompensated acidosis. Salicylate also causes a significant rise in oxygen consumption. In the dog this increase (which may be two-fold) is apparently associated with a metabolic stimulation of skeletal muscle; it is not due to epinephrine release and is not dependent on the central or peripheral nervous system. Because of this metabolic stimulation, a small decrease in tissue oxygen tension develops, in spite of hyperpnea and accelerated blood flow (increased cardiac output).

With salicylate overdosage, young children react differently from adults in one important respect, namely the prompt development of ketosis. As a result metabolic acidosis is usually well established in the salicylate-poisoned child before he is seen by the physician, while the adult patient is commonly in a state of respiratory alkalosis under the same circumstances. Another distinction may be the higher incidence of fever and convulsions in the poisoned infant and child.

Therapy for salicylism is symptomatic and supportive, with major emphasis on correction of the acid-base imbalance. In the final analysis recovery depends upon urinary excretion, since 70 to 80 per cent of a given dose can eventually be retrieved in the urine in the form of salicylate and its metabolites. In order to improve renal function, prompt attempts should be made to correct dehydration and shock. Excretion, however, is inherently slow; about 50 per cent of a given dose is eliminated in 24 hours. Elimination is distinctly faster if the urine is alkaline (pH above 7.0) than if it is acid. The administration of sufficient sodium bicarbonate to alkalinize the urine is always a useful procedure if the urine is acid, but the poisoned adult almost invariably has an alkaline urine because of his respiratory alkalosis. Under these circumstances the therapeutic administration of alkali is unwarranted and dangerous.

Symptomatology:

1. A large oral dose of salicylate, particularly of the acid or the methyl ester, causes mild burning pain in the throat and stomach and usually prompt vomiting. An asymptomatic interval of several hours may follow these initial symptoms.
2. Deep and rapid breathing (hyperpnea), anorexia, apathy, and lassitude are important early signs of systemic poisoning.
3. Nausea, vomiting, thirst, and occasionally diarrhea, probably all of central nervous origin.
4. Headache, fullness in the head, dizziness, tinnitus, difficulty in hearing, and dimness of vision.
5. Irritability, restlessness, confusion, disorientation.
6. Delirium, mania, hallucinations, generalized convulsions.
7. Deep coma and death due to respiratory failure and/or cardiovascular collapse.
8. Miscellaneous reactions which are occasionally encountered:
   a. High fever, especially in children, with associated thirst and profuse perspiration.
   b. Hemorrhagic phenomena, usually associated with hypoprothrombinemia, commonly evidenced by petechiae in the skin and mucous membranes, hematemesis, or melena.
   c. A variety of skin eruptions are described, usually only after chronic medication. Some of these lesions may represent drug allergies.
9. Instead of typical salicylism as described above, an occasional patient exhibits a true idiosyncrasy or acquired hypersensitivity. The following allergic responses to salicylate have been described: angioneurotic edema, hives, laryngeal edema and consequent asphyxia, and especially asthma.

eatment:

Pending gastric lavage, use emetics or delay gastric emptying and absorption by swallowing milk or a slurry of "universal antidote" (see p. 10).

. Gastric lavage with water or perhaps soduim bicarbonate solution (3 to 5 per cent). Mild alkali delays salicylate absorption from the stomach and perhaps slightly from the duodenum, but if alkali promotes gastric emptying, the net effect may be an increased rate of absorption.

. Saline catharsis with sodium or magnesium sulfate (15 to 30 gm. in water).

. Take an immediate blood sample for an appraisal of the patient's acid-base status. A pH determination on an anaerobic sample of arterial blood is best. For alternative laboratory procedures, see below. An analysis of the plasma salicylate concentration should be made at the same time. Laboratory controls are almost essential for the proper management of severe salicylism.

5. In the presence of an established acidosis, alkali therapy is essential, but at least in the adult, alkali should be withheld until its need is demonstrated chemically. The intensity of treatment depends upon the intensity of the acidosis (see p. 219). In the presence of vomiting, intravenous sodium lactate (M/6) is the most satisfactory form of alkali therapy.

6. Correct dehydration and hypoglycemia (if present) by the intravenous administration of glucose in water or in isotonic saline. The administration of glucose or lactate may also serve to remedy the ketosis which is often seen in poisoned children.

7. Renal function should be supported by correcting dehydration and incipient shock. Overhydration and diuretic therapy are not justified. An alkaline urine should be maintained by the administration of alkali if necessary, with care to prevent a systemic alkalosis.

8. Small doses of barbiturates, chloral hydrate, paraldehyde, or other sedative drugs (but probably not morphine) may be required to suppress extreme restlessness and convulsions (see p. 201).

9. For hyperpyrexia, use sponge baths (see p. 230).

10. The presence of petechiae or other signs of a hemorrhagic tendency calls for large doses of vitamin K and perhaps ascorbic acid. See p. 181 for a discussion of the treatment of hypoprothrombinemia. Small transfusions may be necessary, since bleeding in salicylism is not always due to a prothrombin deficit.

11. Hemodialysis by means of an artificial kidney has proved useful in salicylate poisoning.

12. In the late stages of central nervous depression, stimulants such as caffeine and nikethamide may be beneficial.

Laboratory:

1. In toxic patients the blood plasma salicylate concentration usually exceeds 30 mg./100 ml.

2. The patient's acid-base status must be appraised by the best methods available, and determinations should be repeated at frequent intervals. An analysis of the CO_2 content of venous blood is rarely adequate and may be distinctly misleading. The best method for measuring an uncompensated acidosis or alkalosis is a pH determination on an anaerobic sample of arterial blood. Instead of a direct measurement, this value can be estimated with reasonable accuracy from any two of the following three laboratory determinations: the alveolar CO_2 tension (measured on an end-tidal sample of expired air), the CO_2 content of arterial blood, and the CO_2-combining power of a blood sample (venous or arterial). If blood analyses cannot be accomplished, a poor but useful substitute is litmus paper to determine the reaction of freshly voided urine; catheterize if necessary and repeat the determination with frequent urine samples. The general significance of these tests is outlined on pp. 217–219.

3. Blood analyses may also reveal any or all of the following:
   a. Ketosis,
   b. Hypoglycemia,
   c. Hypoprothrombinemia,
   d. Prolonged blood coagulation time (rare).

4. Urinalysis may reveal albumin, casts, red blood cells and white blood cells; acetone and diacetic acid; a positive Ebhart's test.

STRYCHNINE

Strychnine is prepared from dried ripe seeds of *rychnos Nux-vomica*, which contain 1.1 to 1.4 r cent (rarely 2 per cent) strychnine and about equal amount of brucine (a closely related alkaid). In clinical medicine strychnine is used tranionally as a stomachic and unjustifiably as a imulant and tonic, in the form of alkaloidal salts (nitrate, sulfate, phosphate), various elixirs and syrups, nux vomica tincture (0.12 per cent strychnine), nux vomica fluidextract (1.0 to 1.2 per cent strychnine), and the dried powdered extract of *Strychnos Nux-vomica* (7 to 7.7 per cent strychnine). Cathartic and tonic tablets, containing irrational mixtures of cathartics, belladonna, and

strychnine, are still obtainable; attracted by their sugar coating many children have poisoned themselves with these tablets. Strychnine is a long established vermicide, commonly used at bait concentrations of about 0.5 per cent. Although such bait is usually refused by rats, the material is useful in the control of mice, gophers, squirrels, prairie dogs, porcupines, rabbits, moles, and other predatory animals, and birds. The ingestion of strychnine bait has caused human poisoning. Strychnine was formerly an important source of suicidal and homicidal poisonings, but recognized cases are now comparatively infrequent.

Toxicology: Strychnine is a potent convulsant. When taken by mouth, the mean lethal dose in man probably lies between 100 and 120 mg. (1½ to 2 grains). A dose as small as 16 mg. has killed an adult, and 30 mg. is usually a threat to life; in contrast recovery has followed the ingestion of more than 2000 mg. When administererd by the subcutaneous route, the lethal dose is less by one-half to two-thirds. On a body weight basis, children may be slightly more refractory to strychnine than are adults. The lethality of nux vomica is believed to parallel its content of strychnine. Brucine is not a major toxicological problem; although it may act as a local anesthetic agent and perhaps as a paralytic substance, it produces convulsions only in relatively large doses (40 times the effective dose of strychnine, according to one report).

After the ingestion of strychnine or nux vomica, untoward symptoms commonly begin within 10 to 30 minutes (occasionally after a delay of 1 hour). Often without warning of any kind, the patient falls in a violent convulsion, but usually there are prodromal signs and symptoms. Soon any mild sensory stimulus triggers a violent generalized convulsion. A transient clonic phase is quickly followed by spasm of all skeletal muscles; the stronger muscles dominate and produce a posture characteristic of spinal convulsions (see Symptomatology). Tetanic contractions of the diaphragm, thoracic and abdominal muscles stop respiration, so that anoxia and cyanosis develop quickly. After the convulsion, the victim is relaxed, depressed, and exhausted. Because sensation is unaffected, the convulsions are painful and engender overwhelming fear. As many as ten convulsions, separated by intervals of 10 to 15 minutes, may be experienced, but death commonly occurs between the second and fifth paroxysm. The exact mechanism of strychnine's action on the cerebrospinal axis is not clearly established, but the drug apparently acts similarly on all portions of the central and peripheral nervous systems to increase excitability. Effects on other organ systems appear to be entirely secondary to these nerve actions.

Included in the differential diagnosis of strychnine convulsions are the following clinical entities: tetanus, hydrophobia, spinal meningitis, epile[psy] and hysteria. Infectious tetanus and hydroph[obia] (rabies) produce prodromal malaise and a less f[ul]minating course than strychnine poisoning. P[har]geal and glottic spasm are more marked in hyd[ro]phobia than in strychnine intoxication. The h[igh] fever of spinal meningitis is distinctive. In e[pi]vulsive attacks of epilepsy, consciousness is alwa[ys] lost. Some cases of hysteria are very difficult to di[s]tinguish from strychnine poisoning.

Death is commonly due to asphyxia from respir[a]tory arrest during or between convulsions. R[es]tory failure may arise from anoxic damage cumulat[ing] during each convulsive episode or from exhau[s]tion of medullary nerve centers because of ove[r]stimulation. Both types of injury can be prevented if convulsions are aborted early in the course [of] poisoning. For this purpose rapidly acting intraven[o]ous barbiturate drugs are probably the most sati[s]factory central nervous depressants. Strychnine is largely detoxified in the liver, but approximately 2[0] per cent of a sublethal dose escapes in the urine unchanged. Since both detoxification and excretion are comparatively fast, the prognosis in strychnine poisoning is good if the patient can be kept alive for the first 5 to 6 hours.

Symptomatology (beginning 15 to 30 minutes after ingestion):

1. Without warning the patient may fall into a violent convulsion, but often prodromal symptoms are described, such as restlessness, apprehension, heightened acuity of perception (hearing, vision, feeling, *etc.*), abrupt movements, hyperreflexia, and especially muscular stiffness of the face and legs. Rarely vomiting occurs.
2. A minor sensory stimulus may suddenly trigger a violent generalized convulsion which lasts from 0.5 to 2 minutes. At first the movements are intermittent (clonic), but a spinal tetanic phase quickly intervenes. The body typically arches in hyperextension (opisthotonos), so that in a supine position the body is supported by the heels and head. The legs are adducted and extended, the arms are flexed over the chest or rigidly extended, and the fists are tightly clenched. The jaw is rigidly clamped (trismus), the face is fixed in a grin (risus sardonicus), and the eyes protrude in a fixed stare. Because the muscles of respiration are involved in a sustained spasm, breathing ceases and deep cyanosis appears. Consciousness is retained during the convulsion, which is painful, and the patient remains apprehensive and fearful throughout the illness.
3. Between convulsions, muscular relaxation is typically complete. Breathing resumes and the cyanosis lessens. Cold perspiration covers the

skin. Dilated pupils may contract. The patient sometimes falls asleep from exhaustion. Reflex irritability usually remains low for a period of 10 to 15 minutes, when hyperexcitability quickly returns, and sudden stimuli such as a noise or even a draft of air may precipitate another paroxysm.

4. One to ten such attacks occur before recovery or death from respiratory arrest. In the absence of effective treatment, most victims do not tolerate more than 5 convulsions, and death commonly occurs within 1 to 3 hours after the ingestion of a fatal dose. As the poisoning progresses, the convulsions may become more violent and the intermissions shorter.
5. If the patient survives the first 5 to 6 hours, the prognosis is good. There are no serious sequelae among survivors.

Treatment:

1. Treatment is designed primarily to prevent convulsions and thus to protect medullary centers from excessive stimulation and from anoxia.
2. If it can be done before the development of reflex hyperexcitability, the induction of emesis is desirable, but a safer procedure is the ingestion of a slurry of 6 to 8 heaping teaspoonsful of "universal antidote" (p. 10) in a few ounces of water. Gastric lavage is postponed until the patient is fully premedicated.
3. Protect patient from harming himself during convulsions and reduce all sensory stimulation to a minimum by keeping him in a comfortably warm, quiet, and darkened room. Avoid all unessential procedures, and exclude all visitors. Each succeeding convulsion reduces the patient's chances of survival.
4. Inject intravenously sufficient amounts of a barbiturate drug to prevent further convulsive paroxysms. A short acting drug such as amobarbital sodium (Amytal) or pentobarbital sodium (Nembutal) is best. An adequate dose usually produces loss of consciousness, and more than 0.5 gm. by slow intravenous injection may be necessary (p. 202).
5. If a satisfactory barbiturate is not immediately available, convulsions can often be temporarily controlled by the inhalation of chloroform or ether or by the rectal administration of Avertin (tribromoethanol). See p. 203.
6. Neuromuscular blocking agents (*e.g.*, curare) may have adjunctive value in the management of strychnine convulsions, but limited experience with curariform drugs has not been encouraging. Similarly muscle relaxants with central sites of action (*e.g.*, mephensin) have proved disappointing in the control of strychnine-like convulsions. However, the therapist who has experience with these drugs may find them useful adjuvants (see p. 204).
7. If post-convulsive depression or an overdose of an anticonvulsant drug causes apnea, artificial respiration becomes essential. Keep the airway clear and administer oxygen (p. 184 and 189).
8. The patient must be kept under constant observation for many hours. Wakefulness, hyperreflexia, and muscular twitching signal a need for additional doses of barbiturate.
9. After convulsions and reflex irritability have been suppressed, gastric lavage can be safely performed. A dilute potassium permanganate solution (1:5000) is probably best. The iodide in tincture of iodine (1 teaspoonful in a glass of water) forms an insoluble strychnine salt, which may temporarily delay absorption.

Laboratory: Laboratory data are seldom useful in the diagnosis or prognosis of strychnine poisoning. A leukocytosis is commonly observed; it is presumably associated with the release of epinephrine from the adrenal medulla. Methods are available for the isolation and identification of strychnine in stomach contents and other organs.

THALLIUM

Salts of thallium serve as active ingredients in some rodenticides and ant poisons (usually as thallous sulfate). In spite of high toxicity, thallium acetate has been and occasionally is still used internally as a temporary depilatory in cases of ringworm of the scalp and externally as a cream depilatory in cases of hypertrichosis.

Toxicology: As evidenced by its trivalent compounds, the element thallium belongs in the aluminum family, but monovalent thallium salts are more closely related, chemically and toxicologically, to divalent lead, although the acute toxicity of thallium compounds is much higher. The ingestion of any thallous salt is followed, after a latent period of 12 to 24 hours, by a severe hemorrhagic gastroenteritis. Probably this phenomenon is due to vascular actions of absorbed thallium. Delirium, convulsions, and coma may appear rapidly, but more often the acute reaction subsides, only to be replaced by the gradual development of the following (in any combination): mild gastrointestinal disorders, polyneuritis, encephalopathy, skin eruptions, and hepatorenal injury. The most characteristic sign, however, is alopecia, but this appears only in cases where death is delayed for at least 20 days. These delayed effects are usually persistent and may

prove fatal. Convalescence is slow. As with lead, this subacute syndrome may develop without a recognized acute illness, especially if small quantities of thallium salts are ingested daily. Subacute and chronic intoxications are associated with the cumulative tissue retention of thallium, presumably in the form of sparingly soluble thallous chloride. Over a period of one month about 70 per cent of an administered dose is excreted, largely in urine and partly in bile.

The mean lethal dose in an adult is probably about 1 gm. Single doses of 8 to 10 mg. of thallium acetate per kg. of body weight have killed a few children. The difference between a depilating and a toxic dose is small and allows no margin for idiosyncrasy. Thallium preparations are unnecessary and dangerous, and their use in clinical medicine should be entirely discontinued. There is no satisfactory treatment for thallium poisoning. Dimercaprol (BAL) may have some beneficial actions, but the effects are not dramatic and are probably not worthwhile.

Symptomatology:

1. Symptoms usually appear within 12 to 24 hours after a single toxic dose or after several weeks of small daily doses.
2. In acute poisonings gastrointestinal effects are dominant: severe paroxysmal abdominal pain (colic), vomiting, and diarrhea. The vomitus and stools are often bloody. In severe cases tremors, delirium, convulsions, paralysis, coma, and death often within 1 to 2 days.
3. In subacute poisonings, signs and symptoms referable to the alimentary tract include intermittent intestinal colic, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, achlorhydria, stomatitis, excessive salivation, and gingival discoloration (comparable to the lead line).
4. Neuromuscular symptoms include tremors, leg pains, paresthesias of the hands and feet, and a frank peripheral polyneuritis, principally in the legs.
5. Ocular and facial palsies and retrobulbar neuritis lead to severe and sometimes permanent disability.
6. A toxic psychosis, delirium, convulsions, and other signs of encephalopathy.
7. Skin eruptions, including keratinization, petechiae, and ecchymoses.
8. Central necrosis of the liver and damage to the renal tubular epithelium. The hepatorenal lesions *per se* are rarely fatal.
9. The loss of hair (alopecia) is usually reversible unless repeated exposures are allowed. The lesion is apparently due to a metabolic disturbance in the hair follicle, perhaps of circulatory or neurotropic origin.

Treatment:

1. Immediate measures include administration of an emetic, or gastric lavage with a 1 per cent solution of sodium or potassium iodide (in order to form insoluble thallium iodide).
2. Unless diarrhea is already established, produce catharsis with sodium or magnesium sulfate (15 to 30 gm.) in water or with castor oil (1 oz.).
3. Administer orally demulcents such as milk, starch paste, aluminum oxide gels, bismuth subcarbonate, *etc.*
4. Intramuscular dimercaprol (BAL) may be of some benefit if it can be started promptly, but this treatment is not widely accepted. For dosage schedule see p. 117.
5. Peripheral vascular collapse (shock) should be treated with parenteral fluids and electrolytes (p. 193).
6. The daily intravenous administration of 0.3 to 1.0 gm. of sodium iodide has been recommended. It presumably promotes the formation and precipitation of insoluble thallous iodide in tissues.
7. The daily intravenous injection of 10 to 20 ml. of a 3 per cent aqueous solution of sodium thiosulfate has been recommended to bring about the gradual excretion of fixed tissue thallium. This treatment is stopped after 3 days if the urine is found to contain no thallium or only a trace. If acute symptoms are reactivated by this procedure, thiosulfate treatment is stopped and iodide substituted. Neither the rationale nor efficacy of treatment programs using iodide, thiosulfate, or both is well established.
8. Symptomatic and supportive treatment for the various signs and symptoms of central nervous origin.
9. Cystine, methionine, and brewer's yeast have been found beneficial in acute and chronic thallium poisoning in rats. For a therapeutic trial in man, an adult should receive 10 to 20 gm. of brewer's yeast daily.
10. Because of possible disturbances in calcium metabolism, the daily ingestion of several grams of calcium gluconate, lactate, or chloride is recommended. Ample quantities of milk may be substituted.
11. If achlorhydria develops, nutrition may be improved by the administration of diluted hydrochloric acid (4 ml.) before each meal.

Laboratory:

1. Urinalysis may reveal albuminuria and an increase in cells and casts.
2. A definitive diagnosis may require chemical or spectrographic analysis of body fluids or excreta for thallium.

THIRAM

Thiram (tetramethylthiuram disulfide) is the ethyl analogue of disulfiram or Antabuse; it is a white powder which is almost insoluble in water. Thiram is an important agricultural fungicide and is used in industry as a rubber accelerator. Together with related compounds, it has served successfully as an insecticide and as a repellent against the Japanese beetle.

Toxicology: No systemic poisonings in man have been reported to our knowledge. Animal tests suggest two toxic syndromes: that due to the inherent toxicity of thiram and that induced by ethyl alcohol in those who have ingested otherwise insignificant amounts of thiram. The latter, which is equivalent to the disulfiram(Antabuse)-alcohol reaction, is not described here; for its symptomatology and treatment, *see the discussion of disulfiram on page 139.*

Thiram is a moderately severe irritant of mucous membranes and a mild irritant of intact skin. On the basis of single oral doses (aqueous suspensions) in laboratory animals, the mean lethal dose lies near 0.5 gm./kg. (higher in rats, lower in rabbits). The toxicity is known to be greater in the presence of fats, oils, and fat solvents, which promote absorption. The ethyl analogue (tetraethylthiuram disulfide or disulfiram) is several times less toxic than thiram and is a much weaker irritant. Both compounds, however, produce similar toxic effects, and many of the following observations are abstracted from reports about disulfiram, which has been more extensively studied. Animals killed by single oral doses of disulfiram or thiram show hyperemia and focal ulceration of the gastrointestinal tract, focal necrosis of liver and renal tubules, and patchy demyelinization seen first in the cerebellum and medulla. The mechanism of poisoning is unknown; no carbon disulfide can be detected in the blood of animals fed disulfiram and the same is presumably true after thiram.

Single oral doses of 6 gm. disulfiram (Antabuse) have been well tolerated in man, but the usual clinical doses have occasionally produced severe dermatitis, mild gastrointestinal disorders, and minor psychic disturbances.

Symptomatology (the primary toxic reaction, *not* that induced by alcohol):

1. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, anorexia, weight loss. Nausea and emesis may be persistent and the diarrhea copious.
2. Ataxia, hyperexcitability.
3. Hypothermia.
4. Hypotonia and, within a few hours or a few days, flaccid paralysis. In animals this disorder appears first in the hind limbs and is a type of ascending paralysis (Landry's syndrome). The muscles retain responsiveness to mechanical and electrical stimulation. If death does not occur, recovery tends to be complete within one or two weeks.
5. Respiratory paralysis and death.

Treatment:

1. Lavage stomach with tap water.
2. Avoid fats, oils, and lipid solvents, which enhance absorption.
3. Rigorously prohibit ethyl alcohol in all forms for at least 10 days.
4. Symptomatic and supportive treatment for various gastrointestinal symptoms and neurological complications.

Laboratory: Repeated tests are desirable to detect and evaluate possible disturbances of liver and kidney function.

TOXAPHENE

Toxaphene is a chlorinated derivative of camphene, principally octachlorocamphene. The technical or insecticidal grade is an amber-colored waxy solid with a mild pine odor. It is prepared commercially as dusts, sprays, and wettable powders. It is a relatively slow-acting residual insecticide, which has been used extensively against cotton insects and grasshoppers. It has also been used for the control of insects resistant to DDT, but it is not considered safe for household application.

Toxicology: The compound is absorbed through the intact skin, respiratory tract, and the gastrointestinal tract. Intestinal absorption is increased by the presence of digestible oils, and liquid preparations (oil solvents) penetrate the skin far more readily than do dusts or powders. Several human fatalities have occurred. Although not definitely ascertained, the lethal oral dose for an adult is estimated to be 2 to 7 gm., representing a toxicity about 4 times that of DDT. Toxic symptoms in acute poisoning usually appear within one hour, and death occurs within four to eight hours. Lesions arise in the liver and renal tubules of chronically exposed animals. Toxaphene is less readily stored in body fat than is DDT. Measures which are used to combat camphor poisoning may be useful in toxaphene poisoning too, but therapy has not been fully evaluated in human intoxications.

Symptomatology:

1. Reflex hyperexcitability, evidenced by tremor, salivation, and vomiting. When present, emesis is apparently always secondary to reflex

excitation and not to local gastrointestinal irritation.
2. Generalized epileptiform convulsions of variable duration. Symptoms are precipitated or aggravated by external stimuli.
3. Death due to exhaustion and respiratory failure.
4. Mild irritation of skin after dermal exposures, but little if any sensitization.

Treatment:

1. Lavage with tap water and/or use emetics.
2. Saline cathartics, *e.g.*, sodium or magnesium sulfate (15 to 30 gm.) in water.
3. Demulcents, but avoid oils.
4. Barbiturates to control convulsions (pentothal, phenobarbital, or pentobarbital). Convulsions are best managed if treatment is begun before their appearance; if convulsions have already developed, use a short-acting drug like sodium pentothal, and give a full anesthetic dose. See p. 202.
5. Wash off any poison which may have contacted the skin. Use liberal amounts of soap and running water.
6. Avoid epinephrine, as a precaution against possible ventricular fibrillation.
7. Protect patient from strong external stimuli, which may precipitate convulsions.

Laboratory: Repeated tests are desirable to detect and evaluate possible disturbances in liver and kidney function.

TURPENTINE

Turpentine, gum turpentine, oil of turpentine, and spirits of turpentine are essentially synonomous names. Turpentine is a common solvent found in many homes, workshops, and barns, often in a container which was originally intended for a beverage. Samples vary in composition but all consist principally of terpenes, the chief one being α-pinene. Turpentine is used in mixing paints and in removing paint stains. Medicinally it has been used externally as a "stupe," internally for "worms," and in various forms as an expectorant and abortifacient. It is a solvent for waxes and is found in various kinds of polish.

Toxicology: Turpentine is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, skin, and respiratory tract. Many accidental poisonings through ingestion have been reported and include several fatalities. As little as 15 ml. (½ oz.) has proved fatal to a child, but the mean lethal dose in adults probably lies between 4 and 6 oz. Prolonged respiratory exposure to turpentine fumes or chronic skin contact with the liquid may lead to a toxic nephritis, as is suggested by the urinary findings in acute poisonings. The acute toxicity of turpentine is less than that of most volatile oils (*e.g.*, eucalyptus, sassafras, camphor, wintergreen).

Symptomatology:

1. Abdominal pain, colic, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
2. Transient excitement, delirium, ataxia, and finally stupor, which is the commonest severe symptom. Convulsions occur occasionally, usually not until several hours after ingestion, when they may interrupt a deep coma.
3. Painful urination, albuminuria, hematuria. Urine may have an odor resembling that of violets (also in eucalyptol poisoning).
4. Odor of turpentine on breath and in vomitus.
5. Fever and tachycardia are common.
6. Mild respiratory tract symptoms are occasionally seen (*e.g.*, stertor).
7. Death is usually one of respiratory failure.

Treatment:

1. Gastric lavage with tap water or weak sodium bicarbonate solution. It is always worthwhile to perform lavage because appreciable amounts of turpentine can be recovered many hours after ingestion. It may be useful to give a few ounces of mineral oil just before the lavage.
2. Saline catharsis with sodium or magnesium sulfate (15 to 30 gm.) in water.
3. Demulcents such as milk or beaten egg white.
4. Force fluids.
5. Codeine for pain. Avoid morphine because of possible respiratory depression.
6. Stimulants (*e.g.*, caffeine sodium benzoate) may be necessary to counteract severe depression (see p. 205).

Laboratory: Glycosuria, hematuria, and albuminuria may be demonstrated.

WARFARIN

Warfarin is an effective rodenticide available commercially as a powdered concentrate with 0.5 per cent active material. It was developed at the University of Wisconsin as an outgrowth of studies on hydroxycoumarin derivatives in relation to hemorrhagic disease in cattle. Recently warfarin has been used in clinical medicine as a therapeutic anticoagulant.

Toxicology: Warfarin is absorbed from the alimentary tract but not through the skin. It acts upon the liver specifically to inhibit prothrombin formation. In toxic doses it is also injurious to blood ves-

, as evidenced by widespread dilatation and en- ment and by an increase in capillary fragility. th hypoprothrombinemia and vascular injury dispose to fatal internal hemorrhage, which is basis of its effectiveness as a rodenticide and its potential toxicity to man.

The inhibition of prothrombin formation does not come apparent until the body's prothrombin re- es are consumed. Multiple doses are usually quired to maintain the inhibition of synthesis til these reservoirs are depleted, but if suffi- ntly large, a single dose may prove effective r a latency of several days. For example, in com- n laboratory animals the single mean lethal dose ges between 200 and 400 mg./kg., except for the ale rat which is sometimes killed at a level of mg./kg. For an intake of 50 mg./kg., the average ult man would have to eat 1.5 lbs. of a warfarin ncentrate (0.5 per cent) or about 30 lbs. of a ng rat bait (0.025 per cent). In contrast the ily ingestion for six days of as little as 1 to 2 ./kg. (corresponding to about 1 lb. of 0.025 per t bait per day) has produced a near fatal illness an adult person. A Korean family of 14 persons ed for a period of 15 days on a diet of warfarin- cornmeal with an estimated individual intake warfarin which varied between 1 and 2 mg./kg./ y; all of these persons became severely ill with morrhages and two died.

In its effect on the blood coagulation mechanism, arfarin is the most potent hydroxycoumarin deriv- ive tested. According to some, vascular lesions re also more prominent with warfarin than with s congeners. A single large dose produces no un- ward signs or symptoms until clinical evidence f hemorrhage, which is usually apparent on the econd, third, or fourth day, but a significant change the blood prothrombin level can be detected ithin 24 hours. After a single intravenous injection the sodium salt (about 1 mg./kg.), the maximum sponse in man is usually reached in 48 hours, and covery is essentially complete by the fifth day. xcept for potency, warfarin does not differ mark- dly from other inhibitors of prothrombin forma- on, such as bishydroxycoumarin (dicumarol). itamin K specifically antagonizes this hypopro- rombinemia; it also has a beneficial effect on the ascular lesions. Large and repeated doses of vita- in K are necessary for effective treatment.

Symptomatology (onset after a few days or few eeks of repeated ingestion):

1. Epistaxis and bleeding gums.
2. Pallor and sometimes petechial rash.
3. Massive ecchymoses and/or hematomata, especially of the elbows, knees, and buttocks.
4. Blood in urine and feces.
5. Occasionally paralysis due to cerebral hemorrhage.
6. Hemorrhagic shock and death.

Treatment:

1. Gastric lavage with tap water, if it is within a few hours after ingestion (single dose).
2. Vitamin K is a specific antidote. Vitamin K_1 emulsion is the preferred form. On the first day of treatment a poisoned adult should receive a dose of 65 mg., given by slow intravenous drip at a rate no faster than 10 mg./min. If necessary on subsequent days, vitamin K_1 should be continued at a reduced level until the prothrombin time returns to normal. Vitamin K_1 is preferable to K_1 oxide (dose 0.5 to 2.5 mg.) and certainly preferable to menadione or menadione sodium bisulfite.
3. Small transfusions of carefully matched whole blood may be necessary as a temporary source of prothrombin and of red blood cells. Fresh blood is preferable to stored blood to supply accessory coagulation factors.
4. Vitamin C is no substitute for Vitamin K, but ascorbic acid may be a useful adjunct to K therapy, as judged by animal studies. At least a dose of 100 mg. of ascorbic acid several time a day can do no harm.
5. After the control of hemorrhage and repair of the coagulation defect, replacement iron therapy is desirable to correct any secondary anemia. Ferrous sulfate at a dose of 0.3 gm. t.i.d. is recommended.
6. In some cases accessible hematomata should be aspirated after the clotting power of the the blood is restored to normal.

Laboratory:

1. The principal diagnostic test is a demonstration of markedly reduced prothrombin activity in blood plasma, as measured by the method of Quick or one of its modifications. The test should be repeated at least twice daily until a normal prothrombin time is established.
2. The blood clotting time and the bleeding time may be prolonged, but these values are not necessarily abnormal.
3. Blood is often demonstrable in urine and feces.
4. Secondary anemia (hypochromic, microcytic) may be marked.

XYLENE

Xylene (including its 3 isomers) is taken here as representative of aromatic hydrocarbon solvents such as benzene, toluene, cumene, and methylene. In commerce these substances are often found as

contaminants of one another; associated with them may be trace amounts of carbon bisulfide, pyridine, thiophene, *etc.* These mixtures and the purified hydrocarbons are widely used in industry; around the home they may be found in paint removers, degreasing cleaners, lacquers, insecticides, and pesticides. For many years the principal commercial source of aromatic hydrocarbons has been the destructive distillation of bituminous coal, but petroleum is now an important source.

Toxicology: These volatile solvents are toxic by all portals of entry, but percutaneous absorption is generally too slow to produce acute systemic poisoning. Essentially the same train of symptoms follows the ingestion of liquid and the inhalation of vapor, but in respiratory exposures bronchial and laryngeal irritation are usually more prominent. All of these aromatic hydrocarbons produce basically similar toxic reactions, namely local irritation, central nervous excitation and depression, and bone marrow inhibition.

The lethal dose of xylene is not known, and no fatal cases are recorded. Xylene and toluene, however, are thought to resemble benzene in acute toxicity, and in adults the mean lethal dose of benzene is probably about 15 ml. by mouth. Opinions still differ about the relative toxicities of pure benzene, crude benzene, toluene, and xylene. Whatever the differences in inherent toxicity, clinical experience demonstrates unequivocally that benzene is more hazardous than its alkyl derivatives. The principal distinction between these compounds, however, is seen only in chronic poisoning, where benzene commonly produces severe and fatal bone marrow damage, evidenced first by a leucopenia and later by thrombocytopenia and anemia. These blood dyscrasias, however, are rarely, if ever, seen in poisonings due to pure xylene or toluene or after single exposures to benzene—where death is prompt or recovery is complete.

In acute poisonings death results from one of two phenomena. Occasionally sudden death has been reported in vapor exposures under circumstances which impute the heart as the critical organ. Animal experiments show that benzene vapor sensitizes the myocardium to epinephrine, so that even the endogenous hormone may precipitate sudden and fatal ventricular fibrillation. Usually, however, death is due to respiratory arrest and consequent asphyxia. Unlike the aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbons, where deep coma is associated with depressed reflexes, aromatic hydrocarbons induce states of unconsciousness which are accompanied by tremors, motor restlessness, hypertonus, jactitations, and generally hyperactive reflexes. In animals loss of consciousness and areflexia do not occur until almost fatal doses are reached. Benzene is a more prominent neuroirritant than xylene or toluene, but it is probably less irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes of the nose and respiratory tract. Xylenes and toluene do not appear to differ from one another in any important respects. When tested in animals at equal vapor concentrations, xylene (as aromatic solvent naphtha) produced a more delayed and a more prolonged central nervous depression than did toluene.

After absorption the volatile aromatic solvents are largely eliminated through the lungs. In part, benzene undergoes oxidative degradation with the formation of phenol, pyrocatechol, hydroquinone, and mucic acid, but alkyl derivatives of benzene are oxidized only to benzoic acid, toluic acid, *etc.* In all cases the only recommended treatment is symptomatic and supportive.

Symptomatology:

1. Ingestion causes a burning sensation in the mouth and stomach, also nausea, vomiting, and salivation.
2. Substernal pain, cough, and hoarseness are described.
3. In vapor exposures a transient euphoria is sometimes observed.
4. Headache, giddiness, vertigo, ataxia, and tinnitus.
5. Confusion, stupefaction, and coma.
6. Associated with this coma are often tremors, motor restlessness, hypertonus, and hyperactive reflexes, but frank convulsions rarely occur except in association with terminal asphyxia.
7. Death from respiratory failure or from sudden ventricular fibrillation.
8. Contact with liquid may cause erythema and blisters of the skin and hemorrhagic inflammatory lesions of mucous membrane.

Treatment:

1. Cautious gastric lavage with warm water. Observe all precautions described on p. 6. One or two ounces of mineral oil may be instilled and left in the stomach at the completion of lavage.
2. Sodium or magnesium sulfate (15 to 30 gm. dissolved in water) as a saline cathartic.
3. Ascorbic acid (50 to 100 mg. intravenously) has been reported as beneficial in the treatment of benzene poisoning.
4. General supportive measures, including oxygen administration (p. 189), artificial respiration (p. 185), and parenteral fluids, as indicated.
5. Avoid epinephrine because of its possible adverse effect on the sensitized myocardium. Avoid all digestible fats, oils, and alcohol, which might promote intestinal absorption.
6. If eyes or skin are affected, wash thoroughly and apply a bland analgetic ointment.

Laboratory: Complete hematological and bone marrow studies are always appropriate.

Section IV

Supportive Treatment in Acute Chemical Poisoning

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INTRODUCTION

In clinical toxicology, good patient management involves much more than terminating the toxic exposure and administering a chemical antidote or pharmacological antagonist. The alert physician is attentive to every symptom that arises during the course of an entire illness, symptoms that contribute to the patient's suffering whether they have serious prognostic import or not. In the course of offering symptomatic relief, the therapist inevitably gives support to those organ systems that are working to preserve physical and chemical homeostasis. The maintenance of homeostasis, which operates spontaneously and automatically in health, often becomes so inadequate in a poison victim that the physician must attempt to regulate many physiological parameters at the same time. It is this attempt that is called supportive treatment. In most poisonings good supportive therapy is more important than the "correct" antidote.

This section describes those measures of suppor-

tive treatment which are believed to be most appropriate in cases of acute chemical poisoning. The material is presented as a series of topics under the relevant organ system (see Table of Contents). Although functional pathology is briefly outlined, the emphasis in this section is on therapy and the techniques of therapy. Specific poisons are mentioned only to illustrate special clinical problems. Unless indicated to the contrary, all recommended doses are designed for an adult person of average size. In children, doses are usually reduced in proportion to the body weight or body surface area. The details of treatment must be conditioned always by the facilities, the training and experience of the therapist, and those many features which are unique to each patient's intoxication. Every clinical situation is influenced by so many indeterminant and intangible factors that there is no place for dogmatism in therapeutics. In this spirit the following remarks are offered as suggestions, not as rigorous prescriptions and prohibitions.

The following physicians on the staff of the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry read portions of this manuscript and/or offered important suggestions and criticisms: W. Andrew Dale, Frank W. Heggeness, Elihu S. Howland, John R. Jaenike, S. Marsh Tenney, and D. Vern Thomas. Dr. Nicholas M. Greene of the Yale University School of Medicine and Capt. James O. Elam, MC., AUS., furnished advice about various phases of resuscitation. Dr. Ruth S. Gosselin assembled much of the material in this section, and Miss June Boss compiled the data on nutrition. For the help of these experts the authors are grateful.

RESPIRATION

Respiratory Obstruction

It is always imperative to assure a free and patent airway. As long as spontaneous breathing continues, signs of airway obstruction include respiratory retraction at the neck or intercostal spaces, dissociation of diaphragmatic from intercostal movements ("rocking boat respiration"), audible wheezes or rhonchi, and large quantities of secretions in the oropharynx. A variety of signs and symptoms arise from the attending anoxia; they include cyanosis, restlessness, depression, confusion, and lethargy. Restlessness is a particularly common early symptom; cyanosis is an unreliable sign until late in the course of asphyxia.

The following measures in sequence are employed to relieve obstruction in various parts of the respiratory tract:

1. position the patient in a lateral Trendelenburg
2. establish an oropharyngeal or nasopharyngeal airway
3. suction the pharynx, larynx, and trachea, as necessary, through the mouth or nose
4. pass an endotracheal tube if the above measures are insufficient
5. perform a tracheotomy if endotracheal intubation is impossible or the need is expected to continue for more than two or three days
6. remove mucus under direct observation with a bronchoscope
7. relieve patchy atelectasis by pounding the chest, rolling the patient periodically, using a cough machine, *etc.*

These procedures are discussed in detail below.

Obstruction of the oropharynx is often due to a relaxed tongue and other soft tissues. This complication can usually be avoided by keeping the victim on his side with his head low. This lateral head-down position is also valuable in minimizing the aspiration of vomitus. If the tongue has already slipped into the pharynx, it must be pulled forward. Often this can be done by grasping the chin or by reaching behind the angle of the mandible on both sides (fig. IV.2) and pulling the mandible forward while the neck is extended slightly. If this maneuver does not succeed, the physician can often reach inside the victim's mouth, firmly grasp the tongue with a clamp or fingers, and pull it forward. In the absence of a vomiting reflex, the tongue is best held in place by the insertion of a hard-rubber or plastic oropharyngeal airway; this device is merely slid along the roof of the mouth until its ventral curvature hooks the root of the tongue and carries it forward. A No. 5 airway is suitable for adults, a No. 3 for children, and a No. 1 for infants. If trismus prevents instrumentation through the mouth, a nasopharyngeal airway is used instead. A soft rubber urethral catheter (14 to 30 F) makes a satisfactory airway if 2 or 3 holes are cut in it at half-inch intervals.

Suctioning the airway is necessary to remove mucus and other secretions from the hypopharynx and tracheobronchial tree. A small flexible catheter attached to a suction machine is best, but a large syringe (50 or 100 ml.) can be used, if necessary, to produce a negative pressure. Sometimes the oropharynx can be wiped out with a finger covered with a gauze pad. If the patient is deeply narcotized, the larynx and trachea can usually be entered blindly with a suctioning catheter. If the coma is not intense, this maneuver may induce reflex laryngeal spasm, which is usually transient, but if it persists and completely occludes the airway, the physician must proceed to endotracheal intubation.

Endotracheal intubation. If the conservative

measures outlined above fail to establish a good airway, endotracheal intubation or tracheotomy becomes advisable. The former is usually tried first unless the airway obstruction is expected to be a threat for more than 2 or 3 days. Unlike a pharyngeal airway, an indwelling tube in the trachea prevents respiratory obstruction due to spasm or edema of the vocal cords; it also allows the trachea and even the major bronchi to be suctioned with considerable efficiency by a small catheter passed periodically through the endotracheal tube.

A semi-rigid catheter, No. 34 F and about 10 inches long, makes a satisfactory endotracheal tube for most adults. After removing an oro- or nasopharyngeal airway, the tube may be passed into the mouth and through the glottis under direct observation with the aid of a laryngoscope. Because of the dangers of trauma, this procedure is best reserved for the physician with special training, but this injunction may have to be ignored in critical emergencies. If masseter spasm prevents instrumentation through the mouth, passage of the endotracheal tube may be attempted blindly through the nose. In any case the bevelled tip of the tube should lie just beyond the larynx (*i.e.*, below the vocal cords); if passed too far it may become impacted in the right main bronchus. A properly positioned endotracheal tube offers no certain guarantee against respiratory obstruction. The tube may kink, or it may become occluded by mucous plugs either complication may arise insidiously or with alarming rapidity. It may be necessary to pass a suction catheter down the tube every few minutes or only infrequently, but a trained person should be in constant attendance as long as intubation is continued. In all cases the endotracheal tube should be removed every 12 to 24 hours, cleaned and re-inserted, or replaced with a new tube. Intubation is usually continued as long as the patient tolerates it. The tube is removed when the victim begins to cough or "buck on the airway." By this time his cough reflex is usually sufficient to insure the expulsion of secretions. In any case it is undesirable to leave an endotracheal tube in place any longer than necessary, because the irritation it produces leads to contraction of the laryngeal muscles around the tube and eventually to laryngeal edema. When a tube is finally removed, a patient should be kept under careful observation for several hours because laryngeal spasm or edema may appear.

Tracheotomy. Surgical relief of upper airway obstruction is necessary if more conservative measures are unsuccessful. Tracheotomy is used instead of endotracheal intubation when the latter cannot be accomplished or when the threat of obstruction is expected to last more than two to three days. Tracheotomy is sometimes preferred to endotracheal intubation because the former considerably reduces respiratory deadspace. Provided that the incision is made promptly enough, tracheotomy can be and should be an orderly surgical procedure, involving sterile technique and local anesthesia. However, in near-terminal asphyxia due to or complicated by upper airway obstruction, the physician must not hesitate about performing an emergency tracheotomy without anesthesia and without sterile equipment. An incision is made through the skin and subcutaneous tissues from the laryngeal prominence (Adam's apple) to the suprasternal notch. The fingers of the left hand locate the trachea by following downward from the larynx. The tissues overlying the trachea are pushed downward. The thyroid isthmus may be torn or cut out if it cannot be avoided. With the left index finger palpating the trachea and acting as a guide, the scalpel is slid down along it and two or three tracheal rings are opened anteriorly by a vertical incision. If available a tracheotomy tube is inserted; otherwise the incision is held open by a hemostat or any other convenient object (*e.g.*, flat key, broken tongue depressor). Only then is bleeding attended to and a dressing applied.

Bronchoscopy. Even in a tracheotomized patient, bronchoscopy with suctioning under direct observation sometimes proves to be the only satisfactory way of cleaning the major bronchi of obstructive plugs. In spite of bronchoscopy, secretions, edema, and foreign bodies may remain in the smaller air passages to produce scattered regions of obstruction and consequent atelectasis. These regions may be identified by the absence of breath sounds over corresponding areas of the chest wall. Pounding these areas energetically with the fist helps to dislodge mucous plugs. Forceful hyperventilation by rebreathing or inspiring 5 per cent CO_2 in oxygen may help. Drainage of the lower air passages is also promoted by rolling the patient from one side to the other periodically and by elevating the foot of the bed. Pneumonia is an almost inevitable complication unless prevented by vigorous antibiotic therapy (see p. 231).

Artificial Respiration

If breathing movements are inadequate or absent, artificial respiration is imperative; it becomes possible only after all major airway obstruction has been corrected. Because they are always available, manual methods of artificial respiration are generally employed first in an emergency. If the introduction of artificial respiration does not cause cyanosis to disappear or subside markedly within a few minutes, an explanation should be sought promptly. If the circulation remains adequate by clinical criteria, persistent cyanosis suggests unrecognized respiratory obstruction. Sometimes the fault is the technique of the therapist. If unexplained difficulties continue, other approved meth-



ods of artificial respiration should be given brief trials. Once the physician has assured himself that his procedure of artificial respiration is the best available, it must be continued until cardiac action has ceased beyond any reasonable doubt. Below are summarized clinically useful methods of artificial respiration.

The back-pressure arm-lift method is probably the most satisfactory manual technique of artificial respiration. At a conference in 1951 it was adopted as the official method by the American Red Cross, the U. S. Public Health Service, the National Research Council, and others. The method is preferred because it is easy to learn, is relatively nonfatiguing, requires only one operator, and gives active assistance to both inspiration and expiration. The technique is described below as a series of instructions, which are illustrated in Fig. IV.1.

Position of the subject. (Fig. IV.1A) Place the subject in the face-down prone position with his elbows bent and with the hands placed one upon the other. Turn his face slightly to one side and rest his cheek upon his hands.

Position of the operator. (Fig. IV.1A & B) Kneel on either the right or left knee or, if more comfortable, on both, at the head of the subject facing him. Place your knee or knees at the side of the subject's head close to his forearm. Place your hands upon the flat of the victim's back in such a way that the heels of the hands lie just below a line running between the axillae. With the tips of the thumbs just touching, spread the fingers downward and outward.

Compression phase. (Fig. IV.1C) Keeping your elbows straight, rock forward until your arms are approximately vertical and allow the weight of the upper half of your body to exert slow, steady, even pressure downward upon the hands. This forces air out of the victim's lungs.

Expansion phase. (Fig. IV.1D & E) Release the pressure, avoiding a final thrust, and commence to rock backward slowly. Then place your hands upon the subject's arms, just above his elbows, and draw his arms upward and toward you. Apply just enough lift to feel resistance and tension at the subject's shoulders. Do not bend your elbows, and as you rock backwards the subject's arms will be drawn toward you. This act constitutes active inspiration on the part of the subject. Then lower the arms gently to the ground. This completes the cycle. The arm lift expands the chest by pulling on the chest muscles, arching the back, and relieving the weight on the chest.

Additional directions. The cycle should be repeated twelve times per minute at a steady, uniform rate. The compression and expansion phases

Fig. IV.1. Artificial respiration by the back-pressure arm-lift method (drawings reproduced with permission of the American Red Cross).

should occupy about equal time, the release periods being of minimal duration. If the victim begins to breath on his own, adjust your timing to assist him. Do not fight the victim's attempt to breathe. With children of 4 years old or more, the procedure is the same except that pressure is applied to the shoulder blades with the tips of the fingers only. When a child is under 4 years of age, then his arms are placed alongside of his body, and his head is placed face down on a support consisting of a roll of cloth under his forehead. Pressure is applied to the back of the thorax with the thumbs only and inspiration is effected when the trunk is slightly elevated by lifting at the shoulders. The rate is 15 times per minute.

Mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-nose insufflation (sometimes called direct inflation methods) are ancient techniques of artificial respiration, which have never become popular because of obvious hygienic and esthetic objections. These procedures are probably more effective, however, than most of the manual methods of resuscitation. Recent evidence indicates that in the presence of resistance to pulmonary ventilation, mouth-to-mouth insufflation is more effective than the back-pressure arm-lift method. In any case, these procedures are always available, and except for the obstetrician, the physician has largely ignored them. In the absence of special equipment, probably the mouth-to-nose method is more easily accomplished by an adult operator with an adult victim than is mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. By pinching the lips of a flaccid, unconscious subject, it is possible to seal his mouth against a reasonably high intra-oral pressure. Once this has been done, the operator leans over and places his mouth over the victim's nose. At this point the operator exhales a normal, or somewhat greater than normal, tidal volume. The operator's expired air is thus used to inflate the patient's chest. The latter expires as soon as his mouth or nose are left free; this passive expiration can be aided by manual compression of the chest. The entire procedure is repeated approximately 12 times per minute. The operator must hyperventilate moderately in order to perform this method properly, but dizziness and other signs of hypocapnea have not been observed in operators even after long periods of resuscitation.

Figures IV.2–IV.5 illustrate how mouth-to-mouth insufflation can be facilitated by comparatively simple equipment. An oronasal mask like that used for clinical anesthesia is employed. With its inflated rubber cuff to act as an air seal, the mask is applied to the face as illustrated in Fig. IV.2. To prevent collapse of the pharynx and hypopharynx with consequent obstruction, note how the mandible is held forward and how the soft tissues of the floor of the mouth are supported. According to the simplest procedure, the resuscitator takes a breath of about twice normal volume and then exhales directly into the mask (Fig. IV.3). In a related procedure the operator both exhales and inhales through a flexible rubber tubing connected directly to the face mask. Here the mask must be modified by drilling in it an air vent which can be alternately opened and blocked by the operator's thumb, as illustrated in Fig. IV.4. In this technique the operator necessarily rebreathes to some extent and so hypocapnea and respiratory alkalosis are avoided. If the therapist also has a gas mask and canister, the procedure can be so modified as to be practical while both victim and operator are in a toxic atmosphere (Fig. IV.5).

Mechanical devices for resuscitation. Artificial respiration by mechanical devices is easier and generally more efficient than that by manual methods. In all instances a patent airway must first be established. A great many mechanical appliances are available commercially. One of the simplest and most effective is a hand-operated Kreiselman bellows respirator or any one of similar design. Another type of simple resuscitative apparatus can be found in the emergency room of most hospitals; it consists of an anesthesia face mask connected by means of a right-angle elbow with a nipple for the oxygen supply to a reservoir bag. With the mask on the face and oxygen running to fill the bag, active inflation of the lungs can be obtained by manual compression of the bag. The degree of inflation can be readily ascertained by watching the chest wall.

In addition to these manually operated devices, many automatic or semi-automatic portable resuscitators can be obtained through commercial channels. In general, each of these is accompanied by relatively simple instructions designed to be read and understood under conditions of duress. Almost all machines involve a positive-pressure inspiratory phase and a passive expiratory one, but with some designs expiration can be active or passive at the discretion of the operator. Most of the appliances operate on the principle that pressure from a cylinder of oxygen, properly reduced, forcefully inflates the lungs. Inflation is controlled by a release valve which is actuated at a predetermined pressure and interrupts the flow of oxygen. With most commercial models the inflationary positive pressure does not exceed 20 mm. of mercury, and there are not fewer than 10 cycles per minute at a flow of 500 ml. per minute. If the mechanical respirator provides as well for active deflation by suction, the negative phase should not exceed 9 mm. of mercury. The chest wall should be watched to check on inflation. If resistance to the flow of oxygen is encountered, the pressure releases too early to effect lung ventilation, and the device starts to recycle at a high frequency, in some cases with a chattering sound. Portable resuscitators of this general design are carried in the vehicles of most municipal fire departments. Finally there are

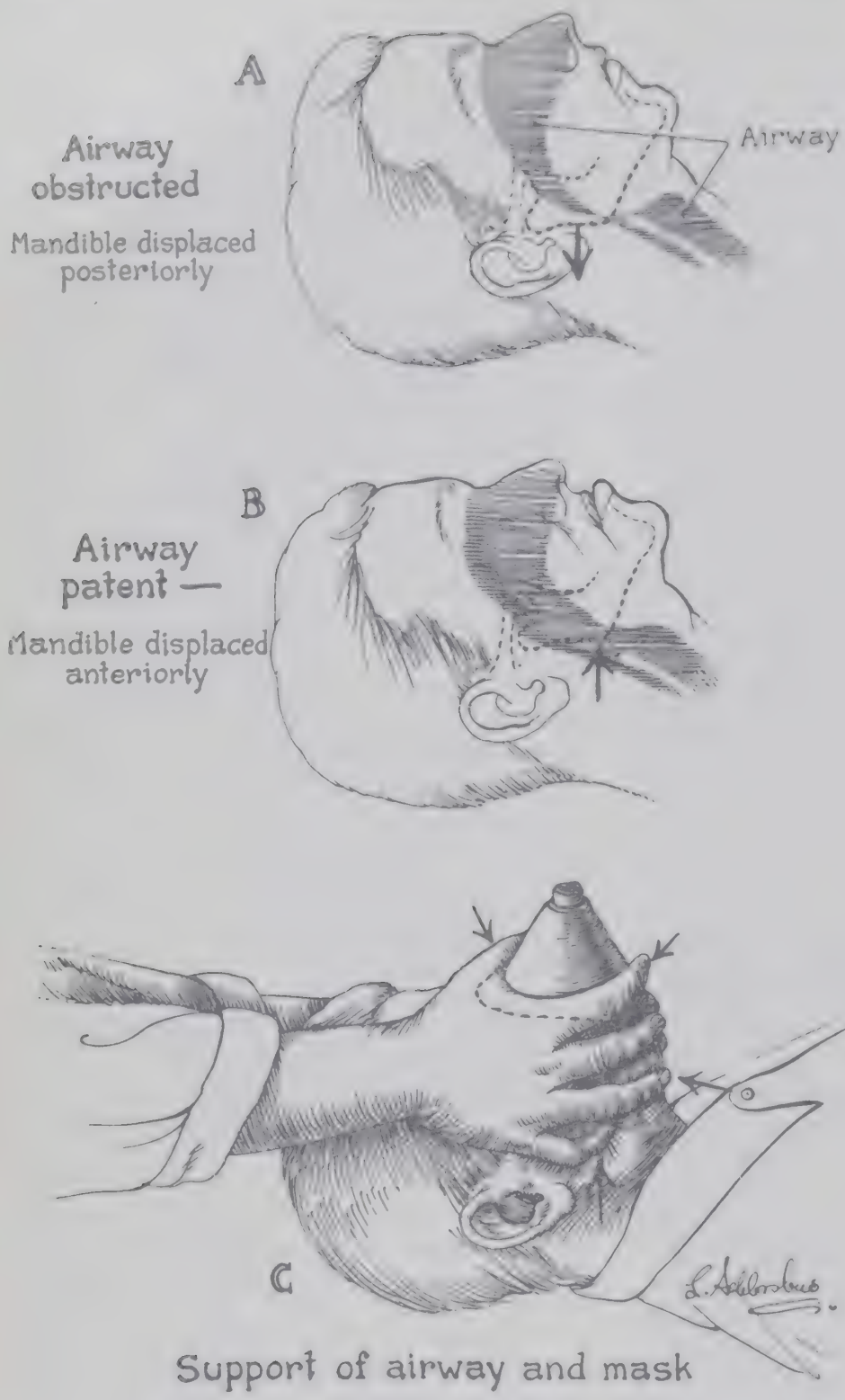


Fig. IV.2 (Courtesy of Directorate of Medical Research, Chemical Warfare Laboratories, Army Chemical Center.) See p. 187.

Drinker or tank-type respirators, which are useful because they require little supervision after they have been properly adjusted. When available, electrophrenic stimulators may be effective in the management of apnea of central nervous origin, but success with this method apparently requires much practice. For an excellent summary of available resuscitation equipment, with operating characteristics, instructions for use and for maintenance, etc., see *Handbook of Poisons*, by R. H. Dreisbach, Lange Medical Publications, Los Alto, California, 1955.

Except for the electrophrenic respirator, all of the resuscitation devices listed above employ positive-pressure inspiration, *i.e.*, pressure within the mask or mouth exceeds that outside the chest. One consequence is the possibility that air or oxygen is forced down the esophagus into the stomach, *particularly if* ventilatory resistance is encountered at or below the larynx. The physician must check for this complication by examining the epigastrium periodically; when distended, it must be decompressed immediately. Occasionally this can be accomplished by passing a Levine tube, but a stiffer gastric tube is preferable. Sometimes a long nasotracheal tube is introduced intentionally into the esophagus, and a Levine tube is then easily threaded through it. With modern methods of resuscitation,

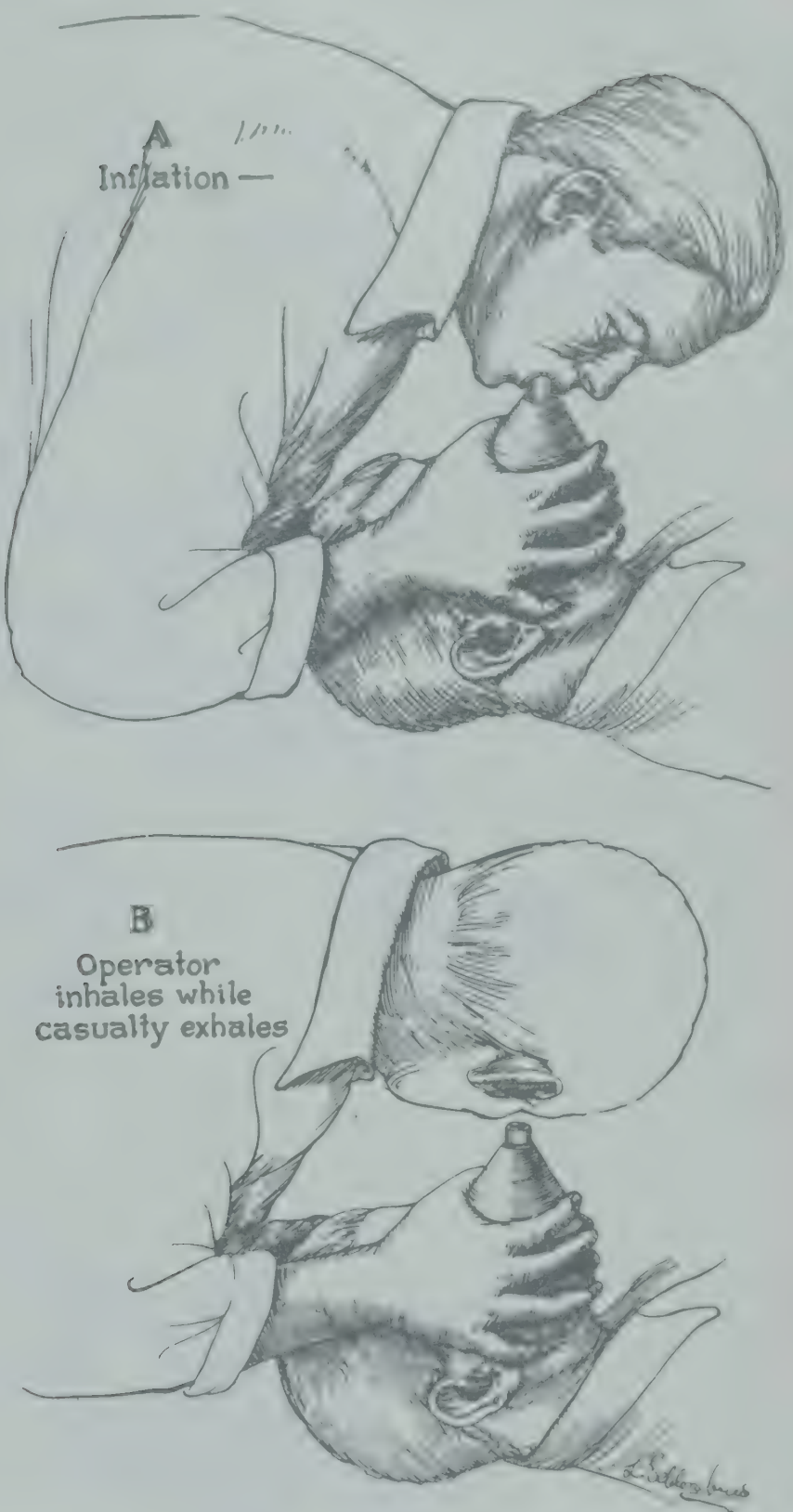


Fig. IV.3 (Courtesy of Directorate of Medical Research, Chemical Warfare Laboratories, Army Chemical Center.) See p. 187.

gastric dilatation is regarded as a major problem since any procedure effective in ventilating the lungs in the presence of abnormal airway resistance is necessarily capable of inflating the stomach.

Oxygen Therapy

Most patients who require artificial respiration can profit by the simultaneous administration of oxygen, preferably at a concentration of 40 per cent or above in the inspired air. The lower value is most expeditiously achieved by feeding pure oxygen at a rate of 6 to 8 liters per minute through a nasal catheter which terminates just behind the soft palate. An ordinary soft rubber urethral catheter (10 to 14 F) is satisfactory as a temporary measure, if several holes are cut into it at half-inch intervals. The catheter should be lubricated with water or a water-soluble gel. With the O_2 flowing, the catheter is introduced into that nostril with the wider lumen, and it is inserted for a distance 1½ inches less than that measured between the external auditory meatus and the nostril. The posi-

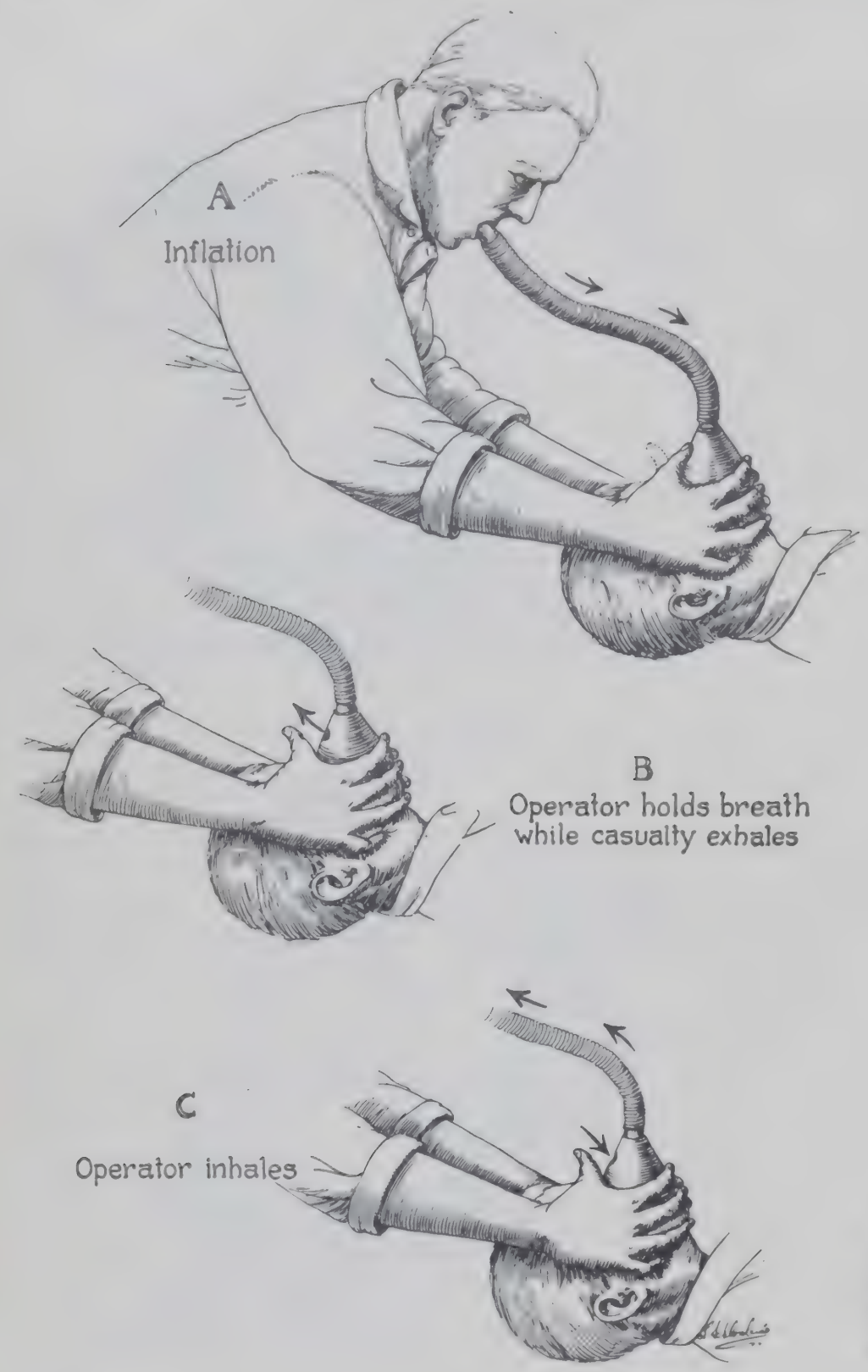


Fig. IV.4. (Courtesy of Directorate of Medical Research, Chemical Warfare Laboratories, Army Chemical Center.) See p. 187.

tion of the tube can be checked by looking into the mouth, where the tip of the catheter should be just visible behind the soft palate; if the tube is too low, the risk of inflating the esophagus and stomach is considerable. When properly positioned, the tube is held in place by adhesive tape across the face or forehead. With nasal administration the oxygen should be humidified by bubbling it through water before it enters the catheter.

Many commercial resuscitative devices make provision for oxygen administration through face masks. Only with full-face or oronasal masks can oxygen concentrations as high as 100 per cent be attained regularly in inspired air. Masks of many designs are available. In general, pure oxygen is fed to them at a rate fast enough to prevent deflation of the reservoir bag even during inspiration. Some designs allow positive pressures to be created intentionally within the mask during expiration (see *Pulmonary Edema*, p. 192, for discussion of positive pressure oxygen therapy). Most delirious patients tolerate hoods and tents better

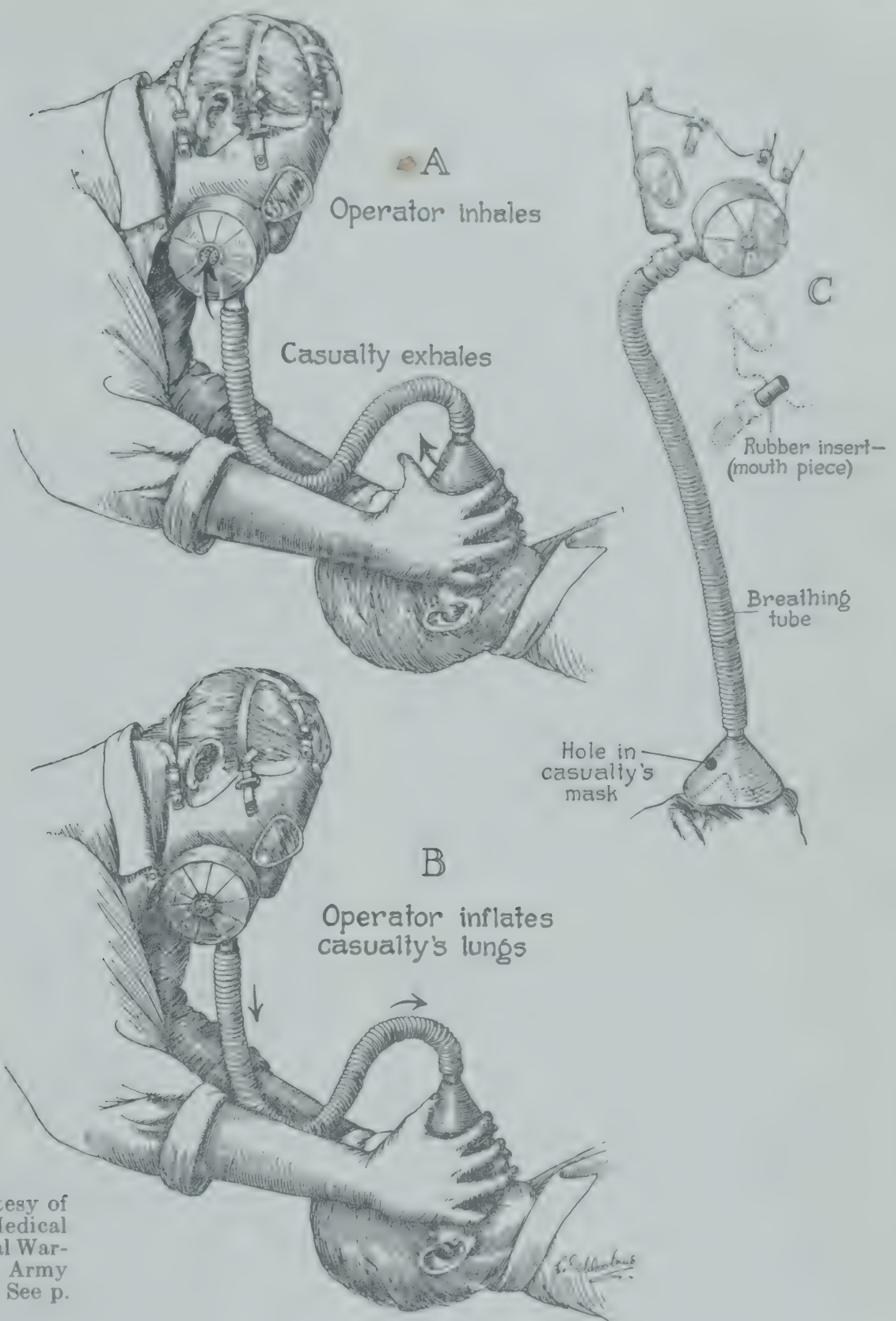


Fig. IV.5. (Courtesy of Directorate of Medical Research, Chemical Warfare Laboratories, Army Chemical Center.) See p. 187.

than face masks; the former are particularly satisfactory for children and infants. When properly used, hoods and tents allow inspiratory oxygen concentrations of about 60 per cent.

In almost all patients the administration of pure oxygen is safe for at least several hours. Without good indications, inspiratory O_2 concentrations should not be held at 100 per cent for more than 12 hours, because inflammation may develop within the respiratory tract (cough, sputum, substernal pain). If oxygen therapy is expected to be prolonged, a concentration of 60 per cent is generally preferable to 100 per cent, or the two levels can be used alternately. The lower concentration is entirely satisfactory in many cases, but sometimes pure oxygen is essential (*e.g.*, pulmonary edema, CO poisoning). Even during short periods some patients with chronic pulmonary disease (fibrosis

and emphysema) tolerate pure oxygen poorly for several reasons (*e.g.*, respiratory acidosis, marginal atelectasis).

Victims of poisoning do not require the respiratory stimulus of exogenous carbon dioxide. The practice of administering CO_2-O_2 mixtures to correct underbreathing is ill-advised for at least two reasons; in states of intoxication the respiratory center may be relatively insensitive to even dangerously high concentrations of CO_2, and an abnormally high level of arterial CO_2 inevitably exists in any patient who underventilates. Even though the addition of CO_2 to inspired air leads to marked hyperpnea, the procedure produces or intensifies, but never corrects, a respiratory acidosis. Underbreathing requires artificial respiration, not CO_2. On the other hand, uneven ventilation may represent a legitimate use of CO_2. Atelectasis and hypostatic pneumonia can probably be prevented or minimized by brief episodes of hyperpnea (which can usually be induced by rebreathing or by gas mixtures of 5 to 7 per cent CO_2 in O_2 presented for periods of 2 to 5 minutes). Other preventive measures, however, may be more important and are certainly safer (*e.g.*, repositioning the patient frequently, prophylactic use of antibiotics). The continuous administration of CO_2 (usually 2 to 5 per cent in O_2) is said to be beneficial in carbon monoxide poisoning, but the desirable action here is on the dissociation curves of the various circulating hemoglobins; it is not a respiratory action. In general the usefulness of CO_2 has been overemphasized in clinical toxicology.

Pulmonary Edema

Pulmonary edema may arise from the inhalation of a variety of poisonous gases and vapors. Sometimes a latency of many hours separates the exposure from the first appearance of signs and symptoms. After a known exposure physical exercise must be avoided. Even in an asymptomatic individual, complete bed rest should be prescribed for at least 24 hours. At the first evidence of impending pulmonary edema, oxygen administration should be commenced by the quickest and most expeditious means. Oxygen concentrations between 80 and 100 per cent can be conveniently delivered by oronasal mask. Pressure breathing is not usually necessary in mild situations. Atropine sulfate (0.5 to 1.0 mg. *s.c.*) may prove helpful in suppressing reflex bronchospasm, but this is often accomplished better by intravenous aminophyllin (0.25 to 0.5 gm. *slowly*) or by the brief inhalation of an aerosolized epinephrine solution (1:100). Mild sedation is usually advisable; for this purpose the barbiturate drugs are usually satisfactory; paraldehyde should be avoided under these circumstances. Unless the pulmonary disturbance is of cardiac origin, morphine is used only with great caution, and a dose of 10 to 15 mg. is not exceeded. If pulmonary edema intensifies, the patient should sit upright, and oxygen should be delivered under "positive pressure." In clinical usage this phrase means that the gas pressure within the mask (and therefore within the lungs) is considerably above barometric pressure during expiration but generally not during the rest of the respiratory cycle. Positive pressure oxygen therapy can be accomplished in several ways. In an O.E.M. mask a metal disc encloses the expiratory valve and is perforated with various sized orifices; because of this partial obstruction to expiration, the pressure within the mask lies between 0 and 4 cm. of water at a gas flow sufficient to prevent complete deflation of the reservoir bag. As a substitute for these or equivalent devices, the exhalation port of some masks can be connected to a rubber tube which is immersed in water to a depth of 4 cm. In all cases the mask must be closely applied to the face so that there is no leakage. Oxygen is started at a peak expiratory pressure of 4 cm. of water, and this value is gradually lowered over a period of several hours as the pulmonary edema clears.

Additional measures include either phlebotomy of one or two pints of blood or blood trapping by the use of rotating venous tourniquets, starting on one arm and both thighs. The cuff pressures are held at about the diastolic arterial level. Every 20 minutes one of the cuffs in sequence is removed and re-inflated on the unoccupied limb. Acute congestive failure of the heart may arise from myocardial decompensation secondary to altered hemodynamics within the pulmonary circuit; heart failure may be very difficult to recognize under these circumstances. In cases of doubt, rapid but cautious digitalization would seem appropriate (see p. 196). Intravenous administration of a hypertonic solution (*e.g.*, 50 to 100 ml. of a 50 per cent solution of glucose or sucrose) may have a transient effect but is rarely worthwhile and is sometimes dangerous.

If large quantities of frothy or foamy exudate appear within the respiratory tract, gravity drainage should be promoted by laying the patient with his body sloping head down on an incline of 15 to 20°. The upper tract can often be kept clear by using a flexible suctioning catheter. Opinions differ on the adjuvant use of antifoam agents. Ethyl alcohol has been promoted in this role, and 30 to 40 per cent aqueous solutions are sometimes put into the humidifier of the oxygen line. Favorable results, however, can be explained largely by the systemic effect of absorbed alcohol on the central nervous system, an action more efficiently and more safely accomplished with conventional hypnotic drugs. In a recent promising demonstration, dimethylpolysiloxane emulsions were found to reduce the volume of respiratory tract foam and the death

rate of rabbits and rats in experimental pulmonary edema (Nickerson and Curry: J. Pharmacol. & Exper. Therap., *114:* 138, 1955). A commercial emulsion (XEC 151, Dow Corning Corp., Midland, Mich.) was diluted 1:10 with water and aerosolized ("nebulized") to produce a fine mist which was inhaled continuously by test animals. Clinical trials are in progress and are reputedly promising, but no adequate clinical evaluation of this group of antifoaming agents has been reported.

CIRCULATION

Two major categories of circulatory disorders follow exposures to toxic chemicals: those due to faulty vasomotor tone or abnormal capillary permeability, and those due to inadequacy of the heart as a pump.

Blood Vessels

Various poisons cause angiitis, thrombosis, internal bleeding, excessive capillary transudation, and all degrees of vasodilatation or vasoconstriction. The most common complication is profound and persistent hypotension, leading to the familiar syndrome of peripheral vascular collapse or shock. Two major types must be distinguished, to be designated in this report as vasogenic shock and oligemic shock. In both instances there is believed to be a disparity between the circulating blood volume and the volume capacity of the vascular circuit. In vasogenic shock the vascular volume is too large, and in oligemic shock the blood volume is too small. In both cases the return of venous blood is insufficient to enable the heart to maintain an adequate cardiac output.

Vasogenic shock is usually the result of depressed activity in the vasomotor centers of the brain stem and medulla oblongata, resulting in widespread vasodilatation without primary loss of circulating fluid. In chemical poisonings this vasomotor paralysis is characteristically associated with generalized central nervous depression (*e.g.*, barbiturate coma). Paralytic hypotension cannot be distinguished from oligemic shock by physical signs, although the former is not invariably accompanied by thirst or profound hemoconcentration and the skin is not always cold and clammy.

Two types of pharmacological agents are available in the control of this disorder: sympathomimetic vasoconstrictor drugs and analeptic drugs. The latter are employed to raise the level of spontaneous or reflex activity in vasomotor centers of the central nervous system. In subconvulsive doses they are effective only when the central nervous system is depressed or inhibited. The actions of analeptic drugs are complex and variable; their effects on the blood pressure are usually transient and frequently undependable. Repeated doses may lead to central nervous depression rather than stimulation. Drugs in this category include nikethamide (Coramine), pentylenetetrazol (Metrazol), picrotoxin, and caffeine. In an adult of average size, recommended doses are as follows: nikethamide, 1 to 3 ml. of a 25 per cent solution *i.v.* or *s.c.*; Metrazol, 0.1 to 0.2 gm. *i.v.* or *s.c.*; picrotoxin, 3 to 10 mg. *i.v.* or *i.m.*; and caffeine sodium benzoate, 0.5 gm. *s.c.* In deep coma these doses may be doubled or even tripled and repeated at intervals of 5 to 20 minutes, if reflexes and vital signs are checked continuously. For more detailed information about the use of these drugs, see Table IV.2 (p. 206).

More precise and perhaps safer control of paralytic hypotension can be secured by the administration of peripheral vasoconstrictor drugs. For example, phenylephrine (Neosynephrine) in doses of 2 to 10 mg. or methoxamine in doses of 15 mg. can be injected intramuscularly; Neosynephrine has also been given by slow intravenous infusion. Probably the drug of choice, however, is l-nor-epinephrine. It lacks the cardio-accelerator and probably some of the vasodilator properties of epinephrine. Given intravenously its effects are immediate but transient. Excellent control of the arterial blood pressure can be obtained by the slow infusion of nor-epinephrine (*e.g.*, Levophed, 4 ml. or 4 mg. in 1 liter of saline or glucose solution, given *i.v.* at an approximate rate of 1 ml. per minute). It is apparent that this procedure demands frequent observations of the blood pressure, preferably at 5- to 10-minute intervals. Cardiac arrhythmias are seldom encountered but are a potential source of danger. Severe local lesions occur if the solution is allowed to extravasate. Because no cumulative effects are recognized at the recommended rate of administration, these infusions can be continued almost indefinitely. The procedure, however, cannot be recommended without reservations because neither cardiac nor renal responses have been thoroughly explored.

Oligemic shock is related, at least in its therapeutic requirements, to surgical shock, hemorrhagic shock, and traumatic shock. In chemical intoxications abnormal permeability of blood vessels may cause the leakage of prodigious amounts of plasma with or without red blood cells, into tissues, serous cavities, and particularly the lumen of the gastrointestinal tract. The extent of concealed hemorrhage and of plasma depletion by leakage is frequently underestimated. The usual progression of signs and symptoms includes restlessness, thirst, hemoconcentration, hypotension, oliguria, grayish pallor, and a cold moist skin. The mental state may vary from excitement to stupor. Peripheral pulses are usually weak and rapid. These classical signs

and symptoms, however, may not appear until the venous return and cardiac output become severely reduced. One of the earliest manifestations of shock is a decline in blood pressure when the subject changes from the recumbent to the sitting position (this sign is more significant in a young patient than an elderly one). In contrast the arterial pressure is generally well maintained while the patient stays recumbent, until the blood loss exceeds 20 per cent of the normal volume.

Therapy is principally an endeavor to repair and to maintain an adequate circulation by restoring the circulating volume, whether the deficit is due to loss of blood or to exudation of plasma. Vasoconstrictor drugs are rarely effective because compensatory reflexes generate and usually maintain maximal vasoconstriction in this syndrome. Late in the course of oligemic shock, however, vasodilatation may occur. Peripheral vasoconstrictor drugs should be tried only if hypotension persists after liberal intravenous replacement therapy.

The ideal replacement fluid in the treatment of oligemic shock is blood plasma or whole blood. Until the specific need of each patient can be determined, transfusions with whole blood are preferable. If a rise in the venous hematocrit is subsequently demonstrable, plasma or a plasma expander should be substituted for blood. Isotonic saline (0.85 or 0.9 per cent NaCl) is less valuable than plasma; although it may correct hemoconcentration and restore the circulating volume, these actions are usually transient. Isotonic saline, however, has an invaluable role in the emergency control of shock while preparations are made for transfusions with blood, plasma, or plasma substitute. In fully established oligemic shock, the average patient probably requires about 20 ml. of whole blood or plasma expander per kilogram of body weight; in some cases 10 ml. per kg. are sufficient.

Because the virus of serum hepatitis is found in many dried (lyophilized) samples of pooled human plasma, where it cannot be successfully eradicated by present methods, pooled plasma should be given only if substitutes are unavailable. This injunction may not apply to liquid plasma, since the hepatitis virus dies out when human plasma is stored in the liquid state at room temperature from 6 to 12 months. During this aging some of the globulin molecules appear to be hydrolyzed to smaller units, but this decomposition does not impair the product as a useful replacement fluid in the treatment of shock. One excellent, though expensive, substitute for plasma is human serum albumin; commercial samples are freed of hepatitis virus by gentle heat sterilization. Except for the expense of serum albumin and the danger of hepatitis with blood plasma, these proteins are thought to be preferable to all synthetic plasma expanders. Among the latter, the current favorites are polyvinylpyrrolidone, gelatin, and dextran. Globin, the protein derived from hemoglobin, has proved inferior to the other colloids, and many lots are nephrotoxic. Polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) is an inert plastic polymer and the cheapest of all plasma expanders. It is said to have been used extensively by German troops in World War II and is an effective and apparently safe therapeutic agent in the control of shock. Although no tissue injury has yet been ascribed to PVP, a potential hazard must be acknowledged because this polymer is not metabolized and yet is excreted only slowly by the kidneys. Consequently large amounts are stored chiefly in the reticuloendothelial system for periods of many years, and chronic disease arising from this tissue retention has not been thoroughly excluded. By acid hydrolysis, bone gelatin can be hydrolyzed to molecular sizes which are appropriate for intravenous use. When so processed, gelatin is a safe, stable, and cheap plasma expander, which is well retained in the circulation but is eventually metabolized completely to amino acids of nutritional value. Because of gelation at room temperature, the infusion equipment must be kept warm during the administration of this material. Dextran, a mixture of large polymers of glucose, is a cheap, stable and apparently safe plasma expander. It is well retained in the circulation for at least 12 hours; eventually part of it is excreted in the urine and part is metabolized to glucose. There appears to be no long-term storage in tissues. Dextrans are being stockpiled for national defense. Only further clinical experience, however, can clarify the proper roles of PVP, gelatin, and dextran in the management of shock.

Any available peripheral vein is adequate for the administration of replacement fluid in shock. Intra-arterial transfusions have no compelling advantages over intravenous ones. Subcutaneous routes of fluid administration are distinctly undependable in peripheral vascular collapse. When transfusions are administered intermittently through a needle, a superficial vein at one of the following sites is usually chosen: back of hands, forearms, antecubital fossa, or ankle. Only a large needle should be used (15 to 18 gauge), and it should be taped to the skin. It is usually advisable to restrain the limb as well. If a satisfactory superficial vein cannot be seen or palpated, even after use of a tourniquet, a surgical cut-down is necessary. After surgical exposure, the vein should be cannulated, preferably with a polyethylene tube rather than a metal needle because the latter is likely to produce local phlebitis and thrombosis if kept *in situ* for long periods. A polyethylene catheter is useful, therefore, in two situations: when one is unable to insert and maintain within a vein a needle of proper size, and when one anticipates a need for frequent or continuous intravenous therapy over a period of one or more days. Superficial veins at many

sites have been catheterized successfully, particularly veins in the forearm, the cephalic vein at the shoulder, the external jugular vein, and in infants various scalp veins. The preferred vessel, however, is probably the saphenous vein, which is often palpable on the antero-medial aspect of the lower leg or on the dorsum of the foot, and which in the adult can be located specifically one centimeter anterior to and one centimeter superior to the medial malleolus. At this site the saphenous vein is found superficial to the fascia by dissecting through the skin and subcutaneous tissues. The vein is tied, and a small incision is made in the vessel wall proximal to this tie. A polyethylene tube is chosen with a diameter as large as can be accommodated easily by the exposed vein. To insure sterility, catheters are best stored in a 0.1 per cent aqueous solution of benzalkonium chloride (*e.g.*, Zephiran). The appropriate catheter is inserted into the vein through the incision and threaded for a distance of several inches toward the heart. The tube should be held in place by a tight ligature encircling the cannulated portion of the vein. A second tie anchors the catheter to the body surface where it passes through the skin incision. Between infusions, the cannula is left *in situ* filled with a dilute heparin solution and sealed with a short stylus in the free end.

The rate of administration of intravenous replacement fluid depends upon the severity of the deficit. In routine blood transfusions, a slow rate is always employed, especially for the first 50 ml., which are best injected no faster than 2 ml. per minute. In oligemic shock, however, fast rates of administration are frequently required. Provided that whole blood has been properly cross-matched, it may be given to the patient in severe shock as rapidly as the cardiac action allows. The gravity method may prove too slow, even when a large needle is used and when the container of blood is elevated as high as possible. The rate of flow can be hastened by stripping the tube from above downward with a lubricated thumb and forefinger. Sometimes a three-way metal stopcock and syringe can be used to pump blood into a peripheral vein. In most cases, however, the conventional gravity method of transfusion is satisfactory because an injection rate of 1 liter per hour usually serves to maintain an adequate circulation. The transfusion is stopped when signs of shock disappear and when urine flow is resumed at a rate of at least 40 ml. per hour. The transfusion should also be terminated if rapid or labored breathing, flushed facies, venous distention, a gallop rhythm, or pulmonary rales develop.

Another procedure commonly employed in the treatment of shock is to elevate the foot of the bed or the patient's feet so that his head is several inches lower than his legs. This measure promotes the return of blood from the large venous reservoirs of the legs and abdomen. The patient is covered with one or more blankets, but all attempts to restore a normal skin temperature by the local application of heat should be strictly prohibited. Oxygen inhalation (p. 189) is frequently employed; not all authorities agree that it is a useful measure, but with proper technique it certainly can do no harm. Drugs should be used only cautiously and sparingly in these patients, and the only dependable route of administration in the presence of severe circulatory collapse is the intravenous channel.

Heart

Heart failure. Chemical agents may impair the circulation by the production of many types of cardiac lesions. The mechanisms that initiate and control the beat may become deranged (see discussion of cardiac arrhythmias), or the heart muscle itself may lose some of its contractile strength. A myocardial injury may be direct or indirect, diffuse or focal, reversible or irreversible. Regardless of the nature of the cardiac disorder, heart failure appears whenever the pumping action does not keep pace with the circulatory requirements of the body. Cardiac failure manifests itself in many ways. Any one of at least three clinical syndromes may result from a cardiac injury of toxic origin. The three syndromes are a hypotensive shock-like state, congestive heart failure, and acute pulmonary edema. Although the distinctions are somewhat artificial, this classification serves to emphasize that three different programs of therapy are available. The clinical management of each syndrome is outlined below.

Hypotension of cardiac origin must be distinguished from vasomotor paralysis and from oligemic shock, because treatments differ even though these conditions present many clinical features in common. In the shock-like state of diffuse myocarditis or focal myocardial infarction, various signs and symptoms usually direct attention to the heart. For example, pain, anxiety, and a sensation of oppression in the chest are common. The arterial blood pressure is low, and the peripheral veins are often collapsed. The arterial pulse is soft, small, and readily compressible. The heart rate is usually fast and often irregular. Electrocardiograms may reveal conduction defects, disturbances in the origin of beat, and injury currents. The heart sounds have a poor quality, and a gallop rhythm may be present. Perhaps the most specific finding, however, is cardiac dilatation; it may be evidenced by a diffuse and feeble apex thrust which is displaced to the left or is lost entirely. Dilatation of the left ventricle sometimes causes relative insufficiency of the mitral valve and a consequent systolic murmur. The signs and symptoms of congestive heart failure may

appear gradually. Any shock-like syndrome accompanied by venous hypertension is clearly of cardiac origin. With the exception of venous congestion, the cardiac disorders outlined above may be either causes or consequences of peripheral vascular collapse, but whenever they appear early in the course of circulatory insufficiency the primary defect is presumably within the heart.

The first and principal aim of treatment is a reduction of all circulatory stresses so as to insure maximal rest for the heart. Oxygen consumption and tissue metabolism are minimized by the maintenance of complete bed rest. If recumbency causes labored breathing or other distress, rest in a chair is prescribed. A patient's evaluation of his own comfort is probably the best index to the proper resting posture. Even the mildest exercise (*e.g.*, self-feeding) is usually prohibited. Among other attempts to decrease the circulatory load, the therapist prevents or corrects any abnormal elevations in the circulating blood volume. In contrast to hypotension of peripheral vascular collapse, vasoconstrictor drugs and intravenous fluids are strictly prohibited in the usual conservative regimen, although vasoconstrictors are sometimes employed when the diastolic pressure becomes so low that coronary blood flow is prejudiced. Sodium chloride in any form is withheld, and even the intake of water is sometimes restricted. Elevations of body temperature are corrected by antipyretic drugs and by other appropriate measures, because a fever raises the circulatory requirements of all tissues. For the same reason infections are suppressed by intensive antibiotic therapy. Whenever possible, all types of mental excitement are avoided and anxieties are minimized. Mental and physical repose and adequate sleep can usually be insured by the regular administration of simple sedatives such as the bromides. Pain is vigorously inhibited with analgetic drugs. Occasionally pain of cardiac origin justifies a trial with such coronary vasodilators as intravenous aminophyllin (0.2 to 0.5 gm.) or sometimes intravenous papaverine (0.1 gm.), but epinephrine and its congeners are too dangerous. Cyanosis calls for prompt oxygen therapy (p. 189), which may also correct pain and dyspnea. Severe arrhythmias and tachycardias require one of the antifibrillatory drugs (see p. 198). Any systemic metabolic disorder that might contribute to myocardial weakness must be corrected, including such disturbances as hypoglycemia, hypocalcemia, and severe acidosis. Digitalis and other cardiac glycosides are generally ineffective or even dangerous in cases of diffuse myocarditis or myocardial infarction. Only when and if congestive heart failure develops is digitalis prescribed.

Congestive heart failure is a familiar syndrome arising from subacute or chronic inadequacy of the heart as a pump, due to valvular disease, to weakness of the myocardium, or sometimes to an excessive frequency of cardiac contraction. Associated with a low cardiac output and insufficient tissue blood flow, the renal excretion of water and electrolytes becomes defective. Over a period of several days or several weeks, salt and water accumulate in the body in excessive amounts. These events lead to edema, congestion, cough, dyspnea, orthopnea, anorexia, nausea, venous distension, anxiety, and profound weakness, among many other signs and symptoms.

Whatever the original cause of congestive failure, the chief corrective measure, aside from removing this cause whenever feasible, is the administration of digitalis or a related glycoside. When properly used, these drugs are safe and usually effective; in the presence of congestive heart failure, the only contraindication to their use is digitalis poisoning itself. Standardized preparations of whole-leaf digitalis (from *Digitalis purpura*) are often given orally and can be employed rectally, but the isolated and purified glycosides are often preferred in current practice and are essential for parenteral administration. With digitalis and its congeners, the proper dose must be individualized. For optimal effect this dose must often approach the toxic range, but no rational excuse exists for maintaining a patient in digitalis poisoning (for its recognition and treatment, see p. 135). For each of the common purified cardiac glycosides and popular mixtures thereof, an average "digitalizing dose" and a maintenance dose have been suggested in Section II. In most cases the initial digitalizing dose should be divided and given as aliquots over a period of a few hours or a few days. With standardized (U.S.P. XV) whole-leaf digitalis by mouth, a common dosage schedule in adults is 0.2 gm. three times daily for 2 days, then twice daily for 2 days, and finally 0.1 to 0.2 gm. each day. In more urgent cases, a prompter action can be secured by giving 1.5 gm. in divided doses over a period of 18 to 24 hours, followed by 0.1 to 0.2 gm. daily. In very urgent cases, intravenous ouabain (G-strophanthin) should be substituted. An average "digitalizing dose" of ouabain (0.3 to 0.5 mg. in adults) produces cardiac actions which begin within 5 minutes, are maximal in 0.5 to 2 hours, and are over in about 24 hours. No single dose schedule is adequate for all patients, but because these drugs are often life-saving, they should never be withheld from a patient in congestive heart failure.

Ancillary treatment includes all of the measures specified under "hypotension of cardiac origin" (p. 195). Specifically, rest, oxygen therapy, sedation, and restrictions on the intake of salt (and rarely of water) are proper and useful procedures. In addition diuretic drugs are usually appropriate, even though the improved renal blood flow which results from digitalis may itself stimulate the ex-

cretion of extra salt and water. Oral doses of urea, theophyllin, theobromine, acidifying salts such as ammonium chloride, and acetazoleamide (Diamox) are all capable of promoting a clinically useful diuresis, but the most sustained and most dependable diuresis is that following administration of one of the modern organic mercurial drugs. Although derivatives being developed currently are safe and effective by the oral route, an intramuscular injection is the preferred mode of administration in emergency situations. Intravenous injection is seldom used now because this avenue offers several dangers but no convincing advantages. Meralluride sodium injection U.S.P. (solution mercuhydrin sodium) and mercaptomerin sodium U.S.P. (thiomerin sodium) are commonly administered in single doses of 1 to 2 ml. of 13 to 14 per cent aqueous solutions. Allergic reactions to these and other mercurial drugs are sometimes encountered, and a state of refractoriness to their diuretic action may develop whenever the chloride concentration of plasma is abnormally low (hypochloremia). The daily administration of ammonium chloride (8 to 12 gm. in divided doses by mouth) or Diamox (0.25 to 0.5 gm.) usually corrects this situation. Even with a good diuretic response, a massive pleural effusion and ascites generally warrant thoracentesis and abdominal paracentesis respectively

Acute pulmonary edema of cardiac origin may develop as one aspect of congestive heart failure, but it often occurs in persons who show no signs of systemic visceral congestion or peripheral edema. The etiology of this condition is not simple and much remains to be explained, but according to one acceptable hypothesis, pulmonary congestion and eventual edema develop because the injured or diseased left ventricle pumps less blood than the right. If this explanation is adequate, the condition is properly called acute left ventricular failure. Probably pulmonary edema of cardiac origin is always preceded by a period of hypertension and vascular congestion in the pulmonary circuit. Sometimes pathological reflexes arising from congested lungs cause bronchoconstriction and wheezing ("cardiac asthma"). With or without recognized prodromata, pulmonary edema may appear with dramatic suddenness and alarming intensity. Good supportive treatment involves all of the measures outlined for pulmonary edema due to irritant gases (p. 192): specifically, rest, oxygen under pressure, morphine or other sedation, phlebotomy or venous trapping with tourniquets, removal of respiratory tract secretions by suctioning, and perhaps use of antifoaming substances. Of these procedures, oxygen, morphine (with atropine), and phlebotomy are probably of greatest value in the control of pulmonary edema of cardiac origin. In addition rapid "digitalization", preferably with intravenous ouabain (p. 196), is usually desirable but probably not essential. The intravenous administration of mercurial diuretic drugs (*e.g.*, 1 to 2 ml. of a 13 per cent solution of mercuhydrin sodium) has been extolled in Europe in the treatment of acute pulmonary edema, but with these compounds the alleged advantages of the intravenous route over the intramuscular one probably do not compensate for the extra hazard.

Cardiac arrhythmias. Many abnormalities of rate and rhythm are encountered in victims of poison. These disturbances may be due to diffuse or focal myocarditis, with or without necrosis, but often there is no intrinsic cardiac lesion. In these instances the primary derangement lies within those portions of the autonomic nervous system that control the cardiac mechanism. An electrocardiogram is required for a definitive diagnosis of most abnormal rhythms, but a competent bedside examination is often adequate to rule out the more dangerous abnormalities. In any case an ECG tells nothing about the etiology of the disorder; it does not distinguish between those of toxic and those of non-toxic origin.

An abnormal mechanism of beat is comparatively benign if the ventricles are driven at a tolerable rate by an auricular pacemaker (or by the auriculoventricular node). In this category are most cases of auricular (atrial) tachycardia, auricular premature beats, auricular fibrillation, and all types of sinus rhythm. Most patients with these disorders require no treatment directed specifically toward the heart. The offending chemical agent, if any, should be removed, and rest and sedation are generally indicated. Sometimes digitalization with one of the cardiac glycosides is advisable to protect the ventricles from an excessive rate of stimulation by overactive atria.

In two types of situations, specific treatment is necessary for disordered mechanisms of beat. The first category includes any patient with an extremely fast or slow ventricular rate, whether regular or not. In these situations the circulation may become severely impaired. Thus extremes of bradycardia induce syncope, and extremes of tachycardia lead to congestive heart failure. Treatment of the latter is outlined above. Syncope due to transient cardiac standstill (Adams-Stokes syndrome) may be prevented by drugs which enhance the rate. For example, the sinus bradycardia of anticholinesterase poisoning (*e.g.*, parathion) responds to large doses of atropine (about 2 mg. for each subcutaneous or intravenous dose). In cases of complete heart block, a slow ectopic pacemaker in the ventricle can often be accelerated by the cautious administration of epinephrine (0.1 to 0.4 ml. of 1:1000 epinephrine *i.m.*) or other sympathomimetic drug (*e.g.*, ephedrine 30 mg. *p.o.*). In states of intoxication, however, epinephrine and its derivatives are best avoided because many toxic agents (*e.g.*, halogenated hydro-

carbons) sensitize the heart to even conventional doses of epinephrine, with the occasional disastrous production of ventricular fibrillation.

The second category of cases requiring specific treatment is composed of those rhythms which tend to deteriorate into ventricular fibrillation and consequent death, even without the mediation of exogenous epinephrine. Frequent premature beats of ventricular origin and ventricular tachycardia are recognized to be dangerous in this respect, and generally these conditions should be treated promptly with one of the so-called antifibrillatory drugs. Quinidine hydrochloride is the usual choice when oral medication can be tolerated. One satisfactory dosage schedule in the adult consists of a test dose of 0.2 gm. for the detection of hypersensitivity; in the absence of an untoward reaction it is followed by a large single dose (0.8 gm.) and then small maintenance doses (0.2 gm. every 2 hours), until the cumulative dose has reached 2 to 4 gm. This regimen is interrupted if the disordered rhythm reverts to normal or if severe toxicity develops. For intramuscular use, special preparations of quinidine *(e.g.,* the lactate) are available commercially or procainamide hydrochloride (Pronestyl) may be given a trial by the oral, intramuscular, or rarely the intravenous route. The oral or intramuscular dose of procainamide for an average adult is 1 gm., followed by a maintenance dose of 0.5 to 1.0 gm. every 2 to 4 hours. Intravenous procainamide is too toxic for all except severe emergencies. Procainamide and quinidine are similar in their actions on the heart, and there is little basis for choosing between them. In addition to hypersensitivity or drug allergy, both compounds may precipitate severe functional disturbances in cardiac action, especially when they are administered parenterally. For example, these drugs have successfully arrested primary ventricular rhythms only to result in fatal cardiac standstill because of an unrecognized but coexistent conduction block between the normal auricular pacemaker and the ventricles. The same complication is theoretically possible in the therapeutic use of any antifibrillatory drug.

Cardiac arrhythmias caused by digitalis overdosage (see pp. 135–138) are the same as those mentioned above and require generally the same treatment. Potassium salts by mouth, however, are frequently effective in this condition and are probably more rational than quinidine or procainamide, for which potassium therapy is a proper substitute. For the doses and techniques of administering potassium, see p. 220.

Cardiac arrest. Severe myocardial anoxia and profound vagal inhibition are the two factors most often responsible for the sudden cessation of effective contractions in a structurally sound heart. These factors often arise in chemical poisonings, and occasionally produce cardiac arrest. Given prompt and vigorous resuscitation, many of these victims can probably be saved. A presumptive diagnosis of cardiac arrest is proper when peripheral pulses suddenly disappear, the blood pressure becomes undetectable, and auscultation fails to reveal audible heart sounds. Any one of three cardiac states may exist: feeble but regular beating, ventricular fibrillation, or total standstill. The true situation becomes evident when an electrocardiogram is recorded or when the heart is exposed to view. Differentiation is important for choosing the proper definitive treatment but is unnecessary for initiating emergency resuscitation. Since cardiac arrest must be resolved within two to three minutes, if the patient is to recover without residual brain damage, a predetermined plan of action and a fully equipped kit must be available almost immediately. The following program of resuscitation is based chiefly on suggestions of Dr. S. E. Leeds (J. A. M. A., *152:* 1408, 1953).

If heart sounds are audible over the precordium after detectable arterial pulsations have ceased, a 1:1000 aqueous solution of epinephrine (adrenaline) should be diluted ten-fold with isotonic saline, and 0.5 to 2.0 ml. of the diluted solution should be injected intravenously. The closer to the heart the more effective is this injection. The right jugular vein is usually a satisfactory site, but if the chest is open, the needle is inserted directly into the right atrium. Since this injection occasionally precipitates ventricular fibrillation, the therapist must be prepared to deal with this complication. Epinephrine is ineffective against fibrillation and contraindicated in its presence.

With a silent precordium and absent arterial pulsations, the first maneuver is to prick the heart, preferably in the wall of the right atrium, by plunging through the chest wall a needle mounted on an empty syringe. Occasionally, in cases of true cardiac standstill, this mechanical stimulus causes the heart to resume beating, but it is ineffective if the ventricles are fibrillating. No more than 15 seconds should be spent on this stratagem.

If a pinprick is not promptly effective, the heart is exposed in order to institute cardiac massage. Even without sterile precautions, an incision is made in the fourth or fifth left intercostal space reaching from the left sternal border to the axilla. Because of the very low arterial blood pressure, there is essentially no bleeding. The ribs are spread and held apart by an assistant or by a self-retaining rib retractor. The therapist inserts his hand into the chest and firmly squeezes the ventricles to express as much blood as possible with each contraction of his hand. The rate and frequency of manual compression should be as fast as possible. Sometimes two hands are used at the same time. In some cases the procedure is more efficient if the peri-

cardial sac is opened first. Because effective cardiac massage quickly tires the operator, a qualified assistant should be available to relieve him.

In the meantime, an anesthetist or other qualified person begins artificial respiration. Pure oxygen under positive pressure should be delivered through an anesthesia mask or preferably an endotracheal tube. A modern anesthesia machine is the most efficient way of maintaining pulmonary ventilation. In its absence mouth-to-mouth resuscitation (p. 187) is preferred to other methods because it allows free access to the chest. With both cardiac massage and artificial respiration in operation, fluids (*e.g.*, 5 per cent dextrose in water) are infused to promote venous return. As the patient begins to revive under these intensive supportive measures, a large dose of morphine is usually indicated, unless the original chemical intoxication renders it unnecessary or inadvisable.

As soon as respirations and blood flow are reestablished and artificially maintained, attempts at definitive treatment become practical. Through the thoracotomy incision, it is usually possible to recognize whether the myocardium is quiescent or in a state of fibrillation, even without opening the pericardium. Simple asystole sometimes responds to epinephrine injected into the right atrium, as described above. The injection may be repeated at intervals of a few minutes. Occasionally calcium chloride (*e.g.*, 2 to 4 ml. of a 10 per cent solution infused into the left ventricular cavity) revives a heart which does not respond to epinephrine. Intravenous or intracardiac atropine sulfate in comparatively large doses (*e.g.*, 2 mg.) is sometimes effective when asystole is due to a vagovagal reflex. Procainamide and quinidine, however, are contraindicated in cardiac standstill because they depress all pacemaker activity. Similarly analeptic and sympathomimetic drugs such as caffeine, nikethamide, pentylenetetrazol, amphetamine, and phenylephrine are ineffective or contraindicated. Digitalis and strophanthin are also avoided. Because active attempts to stimulate the quiescent heart often precipitate ventricular fibrillation, the safest procedure is to continue cardiac massage and artificial respiration until myocardial excitability returns spontaneously.

With ventricular fibrillation, active efforts at defibrillation are often necessary, although rarely a normal rhythm returns with massage alone. The best and often the only effective measure is the application of single or multiple electric shocks. Preferred for this purpose is a defibrillator which can deliver a pulse of 110 or 130 volts with a duration of about 0.1 seconds. Electrodes, which are made from large metal plates covered with gauze and saturated with a NaCl solution, are pressed firmly against the ventricles, preferably inside the pericardial sac. To deliver the shock, each of two operators wearing rubber gloves holds a single electrode by its insulated handle and stands on a dry floor, avoiding contact with the metal bed or treatment table. If a single shock or a series of 5 to 10 impulses at 1-second intervals are unsuccessful at terminating the fibrillation and at restoring a normal rhythm, 200 mg. of procainamide (Pronestyl) hydrochloride is administered intravenously or directly into the atrium. After such premedication, a defibrillating shock is usually effective. When a normal rhythm is restored, the chest is closed with absorbable surgical sutures. Oxygen and a broad-spectrum antibiotic are administered for several days.

It is apparent that these heroic measures are not recommended as a routine procedure. Probably attempts at cardiac resuscitation are not worthwhile in an elderly person whose heart is known to have serious structural damage. Before opening the chest, the physician should have at hand all requisite equipment. Useful apparatus and drugs have been listed by S. E. Leeds (*op. cit.*). A simple difibrillator has been described by R. S. Mackay (J. A. M. A., *154:* 1421, 1954). All equipment for cardiac resuscitation, preferably in the form of a kit, should be available for immediate use in every emergency treatment station and surgical operating room.

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

Pain

The suppression of pain is one of the first and most essential elements in supportive treatment. Universal humanitarian standards are adequate justification for its high priority. Pain, especially persistent pain, often generates fear, anxiety, irritability, exhaustion, and emotional depression. Besides preventing psychic disturbances, the control of pain may forestall the disorganization of many somatic functions, since through reflex and hormonal control intense pain exerts noxious influences on many organ systems. Sometimes these undesirable reactions to pain serve to perpetuate the offending stimulus, creating so-called "vicious cycles." A simple if somewhat mundane example is the pain of muscle spasm which generates more spasm and so more pain. Certain types of visceral pain (*e.g.*, from myocardial ischemia) may potentiate and perhaps cause severe vasomotor collapse. Of course pain is not always detrimental, and a physician should hesitate to suppress it completely, until its diagnostic and prognostic values have been fully exploited.

The systemic administration of analgesic drugs

is not always necessary to control pain. Thus many types of visceral pain are effectively erased by spasmolytic drugs. For example, atropine sulfate eradicates the pain of colic by inhibiting the intestinal spasm which generates it. Similarly nitrites and other antispasmodics are often effective against biliary and renal colic. Isolated neuritic pain can usually be controlled by infiltration with a local anesthetic solution, such as 1 per cent procaine hydrochloride. Topical anesthetic drugs in the form of ointments and solutions may effectively inhibit pain arising from localized cutaneous and mucosal lesions. Pain from integumentary structures often responds to the local application of heat, especially moist heat. Sometimes cold applications are preferable, notably when an inflamed or itching skin is the source of distress.

In most cases, however, pain requires the administration of a true analgesic drug, *i.e.*, one which exerts its principal or sole actions on the central nervous system. Among the safest and most effective compounds of this type are the salicylates, notably acetylsalicylic acid or aspirin. Oral doses of 0.3 to 0.6 gm. every 2 to 4 hours are often adequate to control superficial pain and particularly pain of a neuralgic, myalgic, or arthralgic character. Often acetophenetidin is given in conjunction with salicylates. When pain is not effectively controlled by these mixtures, they are often supplemented by small amounts of codeine phosphate (*e.g.*, 8 to 30 mg.). Unfortunately, the oral route is the only appropriate channel for administering aspirin and its congeners. Absorption from the rectum is slow and undependable, and while the intravenous route is available for solutions of sodium salicylate, these infusions are somewhat hazardous and distinctly inconvenient. In many chemical poisonings, gastrointestinal damage precludes oral medication. Since salicylates are often irritating to even the normal gastric mucosa, salicylate therapy is of limited value in clinical toxicology.

The narcotic alkaloids furnish dependable and intense analgesia by various routes of administration. Their use should be restricted to patients in whom the non-narcotic analgesic drugs are inadequate. Morphine therapy, for example, may be complicated by such problems as addiction, physical dependence, tolerance, medullary depression (especially of the respiratory tract), spasm of smooth muscle, reflex vomiting, constipation, urinary retention, idiosyncrasies, pruritus, and urticaria. With respect to physical dependence, addiction, and tolerance, all of the narcotic alkaloids share the liabilities of morphine. Codeine is probably the drug of choice in most cases where the non-narcotic analgesics are insufficient. At first small oral doses (8 to 32 mg.) of codeine sulfate or phosphate are tried in conjunction with salicylates. If this is inadequate, codeine salts are given in parenteral doses as high as 65 mg. (*i.m.* or *s.c.*) and repeated every 3 to 4 hours as required. If a more powerful analgesic is necessary, one of the following is tried: meperidine (Demerol) hydrochloride, 50 to 100 mg., *p.o.* or *i.m.*, every 2 to 4 hours as necessary; methadone hydrochloride 5 to 10 mg., *p.o.*, *i.m.*, or *s.c.*, at intervals of 4 to 8 hours as required; dihydromorphinone (Dilaudid) hydrochloride, 1 to 2 mg., *p.o.*, or *s.c.*, every 3 or 4 hours as necessary; methyldihydromorphinone (Metopon) hydrochloride, 3 to 9 mg., *p.o.*, every few hours as necessary. Because of its slightly greater tendency to produce stupefaction, euphoria, and addiction, morphine is best reserved for cases where a euphoric tranquillity is desired, as well as relief from pain. The average adult dose of morphine sulfate is 5 to 15 mg. *s.c.* or 8 to 20 mg. *p.o.*, but in the presence of severe pain larger amounts may be necessary.

All of the narcotic analgesics are detoxified principally in the liver. They should be prescribed sparingly if at all in cases of liver disease, myxedema, adrenal insufficiency, and other states of reduced metabolism. If poisoning results from overdosages of morphine or its congeners, institute treatment according to the scheme on p. 159. Narcotics should never be administered according to a fixed schedule but should be given only at times of actual need. As soon as the severe phase of a painful illness ceases, all narcotics should be withdrawn. In some patients an iatrogenic addiction can arise after a few days of repeated medication, and so the physician should be alert for withdrawal symptoms as soon as any narcotic drug is discontinued.

Some people who are anxious and fearful complain repeatedly of bizarre and transient pain. Others use the word "pain" to denote any unpleasant sensation, including states of nervous tension. Whether their problems are psychosomatic or semantic, these individuals often respond to simple sedation without the use of an analgesic drug. Thus small repeated doses of one of the barbiturates or of chloral hydrate may serve to allay fear and associated pain. In "true" (!) pain however, sedative drugs alone are inappropriate because, unless combined with a pain killer, sedatives may produce restlessness and even delirium.

Central Nervous Hyperexcitability

Central nervous hyperexcitability may reveal itself in many ways. Two of the commonest syndromes are delirium and convulsions, representing different types of central stimulation; sometimes they coexist. Delirium is principally a disturbance in cerebral activity, while convulsions usually represent dysfunction of the brain stem or spinal cord. Both syndromes occur frequently in acute chemical poisonings, and both present difficult problems

of therapy. In its most general form, this is the problem of sedation.

Delirium. The following comments about the care of the delirious patient are reprinted from *Principles of Internal Medicine*, editor Harrison, copyright 1954, by permission of Blakiston Div., McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York City.

"The first objectives are to quiet the patient and to protect him against injury. A private nurse, an attendant or a member of the family should be with the patient at all times, if this can be arranged. Depending on how active and confused the patient is, various types of restraints must be employed. If extremely active and vigorous, a locked room, screened windows that cannot be opened by the patient, and a low bed or mattress on the floor should be arranged. It is often better to let the patient walk about the room than to tie him into bed; this may excite or frighten him so that he struggles to the point of complete exhaustion and collapse. If less active, the patient can usually be kept in bed by leather wrist restraints, a restraining sheet, or a net thrown over the bed. Unless contraindicated by the primary disease, the patient should be permitted to sit up or walk about the room for part of the day.

"All drugs that could possibly be responsible for delirium—particularly opiates, barbiturates, bromides, atropine, hyoscine, cortisone, adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH), and salicylates in large doses—should be discontinued. Paraldehyde and chloral hydrate are the only sedatives that can be trusted under these circumstances. Paraldehyde, which is preferred, may be given orally or rectally in doses of 10 to 20 ml. For oral administration mixing it with fruit juices makes it more palatable, though alcoholic patients will take it in any form and seem to enjoy it. One must be cautious in attempting to suppress the agitation completely. To accomplish this may require the use of very large doses of drugs, and vital functions may be dangerously impaired. The purpose of sedation is to secure rest and sleep so that the patient does not exhaust himself. Continuous warm baths or warm packs are also effective in quieting the delirious patient, but very few general hospitals have proper facilities for this valuable method of treatment.

"A fluid intake and output chart should be kept and any fluid and electrolyte deficiency should be corrected. . . . The pulse and blood pressure should be recorded at intervals of two hours in anticipation of circulatory collapse, which is sometimes the cause of death, particularly in delirium tremens. In the event of circulatory collapse, transfusions of whole blood and vasopressor drugs may be lifesaving.

"Finally, the physician should be aware of many small therapeutic measures which may allay fear and suspicion and reduce the tendency to hallucinations. The room should be kept well lighted, and if possible, the patient should not be moved from one room to another."

Convulsions. The present discussion is restricted to the acute convulsive episodes seen in chemical poisonings. Omitted are the many problems of managing chronic convulsive disorders such as idiopathic or traumatic epilepsy. One must acknowledge, however, that a poison victim may also suffer from epilepsy and that any convulsion may represent the chemical activation of latent epilepsy. Many metabolic disturbances, for example, can be induced by chemical agents, and such disorders as hypocapnea from hyperventilation, cerebral anoxia, cortisone overdosage, water intoxication, and hypoglycemia are more apt to precipitate convulsions in an epileptic than in a non-epileptic. Even in persons with no stigma of epilepsy, the following compounds regularly induce convulsions if ingested in sufficient amounts: strychnine, picrotoxin, pentylenetetrazol (Metrazol), amphetamine, camphor, DDT and many other chlorinated insecticides, and parathion and its congeners. Often toxic doses of cocaine, tetracaine, various antihistaminic drugs, salicylates, and fluoroacetate salts cause generalized convulsions. Occasionally a general anesthetic is responsible. If one includes atypical cases, almost all drugs and common chemicals have been reported as the cause of seizures, but in many fatal poisonings terminal convulsions are simply anoxic or asphyxial in origin.

Although there are many different ways in which chemicals induce hyperexcitability and consequent convulsions, a single program of supportive treatment is applicable to all cases, if supplemented by appropriate specific therapy. In every case the first consideration is to prevent the patient from injuring himself during those periods when a seizure renders him helpless. For example, he should be laid on the floor or at least prevented from rolling off the bed. His collar is loosened, and artificial dentures and detachable dental bridges are removed between convulsive paroxysms. If the patient has no gag reflex, an oropharyngeal airway is best used to hold the tongue forward; this prevents it from occluding the oropharynx and also from being chewed; the removal of saliva and other secretions is made easier by the use of this device. For the correct technique of insertion, see p. 184. To minimize the aspiration of vomitus the patient is kept on his side, if possible with his head facing downward. All diagnostic and therapeutic procedures are held to a minimum; for example, gastric lavage is postponed until adequate premedication suppresses all convulsive activity. Since paroxysms are precipitated in some victims by very mild stimuli, sensory stimulation should be reduced to a minimum by keeping the patient in a comfortably warm, quiet, and darkened room. Even visits by professional

assistants are held to a minimum. Anoxia and an oxygen debt can be corrected more rapidly by administering oxygen between convulsions if this can be accomplished without triggering another paroxysm. If natural breathing is not resumed as soon as the skeletal muscles relax at the end of a seizure, artificial respiration (p. 185) must be initiated immediately. If convulsions recur at frequent intervals over a long period, the parenteral administration of water, salt, and glucose becomes advisable, usually by hypodermoclysis (p. 215–217).

In most cases these supportive measures must be accompanied by appropriate specific treatment. Examples of definitive treatment include atropine in poisoning by parathion and other anticholinesterase substances, glucose in hypoglycemic attacks, oxygen in anoxic convulsions, the cautious drainage of cerebrospinal fluid in cases of cerebral edema, and vigorous measures to reduce the body temperature in fever convulsions. Many patients, however, also require anticonvulsant drugs, *i.e.*, agents which depress the central nervous system generally or the motor apparatus specifically, without regard to the cause of central nervous hyperexcitability. If continuous or intermittent seizures are allowed to persist, an asphyxial death from respiratory arrest becomes inevitable, because convulsions cause progressive damage to the respiratory center in two ways: from exhaustion which attends violent overstimulation and from anoxia which develops each time tetanic contractions of the respiratory muscles stop breathing movements. By preventing or aborting convulsions early in the course of poisoning, both types of injury are prevented, and time is gained during which specific treatment can be instituted or natural mechanisms of detoxification can be mobilized.

Drugs useful in preventing or reducing the frequency of seizures in chronic epilepsy are seldom effective in treating an actual convulsion or aborting an imminent one, whatever its cause. For example, even when injected intravenously, phenobarbital and mephobarbital act too slowly to be of major benefit to a convulsing patient. Although trimethadione (Tridione) protects animals against experimental seizures of many types and has been recommended in the clinical management of tetanus and status epilepticus, it is seldom used in the treatment of convulsant poisoning. Mesantoin and phenacemide (Phenurone) are known to prevent or modify drug-induced convulsions in experimental animals, but their value as treatment agents does not appear to match their effectiveness as prophylactic drugs. Diphenylhydantoin (Dilantin) sodium is inactive not only in treating but also in preventing convulsions induced by analeptic drugs and by electroshock, although a parenteral preparation (100 to 250 mg. *i.v.* or *i.m.*) has recently been recommended in the management of status epilepticus and postoperative convulsions in neurosurgical patients.

In the presence of an actual or an impending convulsion, the best treatment in most cases is the immediate parenteral administration of any barbiturate drug with a short latency and short duration of action. The intramuscular route is often satisfactory and always safer than the intravenous channel. Because solutions of the sodium salts are locally irritating due to their alkalinity, no more than 5 ml. should be injected at any one intramuscular site. A violent and persistent convulsion usually warrants intravenous therapy. Solutions of the sodium salts of thiopental, pentobarbital, and amobarbital are usually employed; phenobarbital sodium is hazardous by the intravenous route chiefly because the delay in its onset of action often misleads the therapist into giving too much. The effective duration of action is the principal distinction between these drugs (see p. 118); in the dose ranges recommended in Table IV.1, amobarbital is most persistent (except for phenobarbital) and thiopental is most transient. If thiopental sodium is used to counteract a convulsant poison for more than 15 to 30 minutes, more drug is usually required than is recommended in Table IV.1. The larger the cumulative dose of thiopental the slower is the recovery from its effects; if enough is given to saturate body storage depots (chiefly adipose tissue), thiopental's actions are as persistent as those of pentobarbital.

Appropriate doses and proper techniques for injecting barbiturates into convulsing patients are outlined in Table IV.1. Smaller amounts are sometimes adequate, and for this reason all doses are administered fractionally. No more than a just adequate dose is ever used, because the barbiturate effect should not be allowed to extend into the phase of central nervous depression which most convulsant poisons eventually induce. Except for phenobarbital, the doses in Table IV.1 are usually sufficient to anesthetize normal adults—but not all victims of stimulant poisons. On the other hand, anesthesia is often unnecessary to control convulsions. For treating infants and children, the proper adult dose is reduced in proportion to the body weight or to the body surface area. Elderly persons and those with parenchymal liver disease require much less than recommended in Table IV.1. Overdosages with barbiturates require treatment as outlined on p. 120. After convulsions have been controlled, wakefulness, twitching, and hyperreflexia signal a need for more anticonvulsant drug.

Because of its ultra-short duration of action, thiopental (pentothal sodium) is often preferred when the convulsive phase is expected to be transient (*i.e.*, up to 30 minutes). This barbiturate, however, produces more untoward reactions than its congeners; among the occasional alarming ef-

TABLE IV. 1

Parenteral barbiturate therapy for the control of convulsions

Drug	Form	Route	Dose (Adult)	Technique
Thiopental sodium (*e.g.*, Pentothal sodium)	2.5% soln. (sterile). Only freshly prepared aqueous solutions are suitable	*i.v. only* (avoid extravasation)	0.1–0.2 gm. (4–8 ml.)	In an average adult, 2–4 ml. can be injected *i.v.* without delay. Then wait 0.5–1 minute and repeat injection *if necessary*. Supplemental doses of 2–4 ml. are given as required (*e.g.*, every 5 min.), but the total cumulative dose should be kept below 1.0 or 1.5 gm.
Pentobarbital sodium (*e.g.*, Nembutal sodium)	5% soln. (sterile) containing water, propylene glycol, and alcohol, or a freshly prepared aqueous solution	*i.v.* or *i.m.*	0.2–0.5 gm. (4–10 ml.) or 3–7 mg./kg.	In an adult the first 2 to 3 ml. can be injected *i.v.* without delay. Then wait 1 to 5 min. and repeat once or twice *if necessary*
Amobarbital sodium (*e.g.*, Amytal sodium)	5% soln. (sterile). Only freshly prepared aqueous solutions are suitable	*i.m.* or *i.v.*	0.3–0.6 gm. (5–12 ml.)	For *i.v.* injection, use approximately the same volumes and timing as for pentobarbital. For *i.m.* injections 10% solutions are preferable (but not required)
Phenobarbital sodium	5 to 10% soln. (sterile). Aqueous solutions must be freshly prepared, but propylene glycol-water solutions are stable	*i.m.*	0.1–0.2 gm.	Start with 0.1 gm. or less and repeat once in 30 minutes *if necessary*

fects observed during intravenous administration are a profound fall in arterial blood pressure, severe respiratory depression with cyanosis, varying degrees of laryngospasm, bronchospasm, hiccuping, sneezing, and coughing. The anesthesiologist who administers this drug in preparation for surgery minimizes the incidence of these reactions by premedication with intramuscular atropine and a conventional barbiturate like pentobarbital, but premedication is obviously impractical in the emergency treatment of convulsions. Clearly one should hesitate to use thiopental unless equipment is available for the administration of oxygen and artificial respiration. Shock and a history of asthma are also important contraindications. Thiopental-induced laryngospasm and bronchospasm are usually self-limiting, but whenever these reactions are encountered, thiopental injections are best replaced by the inhalation of ether. Sometimes endotracheal intubation is practical in the presence of laryngospasm, but in general the procedure should be reserved for a trained anesthetist. If its longer duration of action is not expected to be critical, pentobarbital sodium is probably preferable to thiopental sodium in the hands of everyone except the expert. If these barbiturates fail to control convulsions without producing excessive depression, trimethadione solution (20 per cent with urethane) should be given a trial by the intravenous, intramuscular, or deep subcutaneous routes, in a dose of 1 or 2 gm., repeated as necessary.

Safer and sometimes as satisfactory as an intravenous barbiturate is ether (diethyl ether) administered by inhalation. For most physicians the open-drop method is easiest, and a satisfactory anesthesia cone can usually be fashioned from make-shift materials. Induction is not simple in the presence of convulsions, but with reasonably

good technique the procedure is safe, even though unpleasant. In a good induction the patient is carried rapidly through the excitement stage of anesthesia. Surgical anesthesia is then maintained while an intramuscular dose of one of the barbiturate drugs (Table IV.1) is given time to become effective. Within a few minutes the level of ether anesthesia is allowed to lessen gradually as the barbiturate effect intensifies. By the open-drop method the depth of ether anesthesia can be changed quickly in either direction. In a young child a less stormy induction and a more prolonged duration of action can be secured by the rectal administration of ether as a mixture of equal parts of ether and olive oil. Sometimes paraldehyde is used instead, in which case two parts of olive oil (or mineral oil) are used. Both of these solutions are given as a retention enema in a dose of 0.5 to 1 ml. of the mixture per kilogram of body weight. Because the level of anesthesia cannot be effectively controlled when the rectum is used as the route of administration, supplemental doses of barbiturates are best avoided.

Substances which relax skeletal muscle are recommended occasionally as adjuvants to the anticonvulsive drugs. Two categories of muscle relaxants are recognized: those which act on central nervous synapses, such as mephenesin, and those which act peripherally to produce a neuromuscular blockade, such as curare (d-tubocurarine), gallamine (Flaxedil), decamethonium (C-10, Syncurine), and succinylcholine (Arectine). Each of these drugs has received clinical trials in cases of electroshock therapy, tetanus, or status epilepticus. With the possible exception of mephenesin, these compounds have no effect on fundamental neurological disturbances. They act only to modify convulsions by weakening or paralyzing skeletal muscles and so prevent the fractures, luxations, and pain of violent seizures. Because the intensity of the drug response cannot be accurately predicted or controlled, a complete flaccid paralysis sometimes results. This is not necessarily a tragic complication, since artificial respiration is practicable when apnea is due to flaccid paralysis and not when due to convulsive spasm. However, all equipment necessary for rapid resuscitation, such as endotracheal intubation, controlled artificial respiration, oxygen administration, and suction, should be available immediately. The therapist without special apparatus and special training is ill-advised to use any of these skeletal muscle relaxants in the control of convulsions.

Central Nervous Depression

As used here, the phrase "central nervous depression" is equivalent to the toxicologists' "narcosis" and is not related to the syndrome of psychic depression or melancholia. Central nervous depression follows overdoses of many drugs and toxic chemicals, all of which presumably interfere with brain metabolism. In its severest form, this syndrome culminates in respiratory arrest as a result of general reflex paralysis. In its milder forms it may mimic any stage of clinical anesthesia: headache, inattention, vertigo, excitement, convulsions, drowsiness, stupor, and coma—often with a terminal convulsion which is probably due to anoxia or asphyxia. The vital signs are characteristically reduced, and reflexes are depressed or absent. Various regulatory centers in the medullary oblongata are commonly inhibited, notably the vasomotor center with consequent vasodilatation and hypotension, and the respiratory center with consequent underbreathing and cyanosis. Circulatory insufficiency may be aggravated by the hypoxia which stems from inadequate pulmonary ventilation. Early deaths are usually due to respiratory arrest or to cardiovascular collapse, but delayed fatalities may arise from any one or any aggregate of the following complications: cerebral edema, pulmonary edema, hypostatic pneumonia, lung abscess, and irreversible renal failure. An occasional patient who survives severe and prolonged hypoxia during the acute phase of poisoning may suffer residual neurological lesions.

Every patient in severe central nervous depression requires prompt, intensive, sustained, and multidimensional treatment. Almost the whole armamentarium of the therapist may be needed. The highest priority goes usually to the correction of anoxia. Any one or group of the following measures may be necessary: the removal of airway obstruction (p. 184), oxygen administration (p. 189), artificial respiration (p. 185), and analeptic therapy (see below). If anoxia can be minimized, cardiovascular collapse is often avoided. Mild degrees of hypotension are properly ignored, but severe circulatory failure deserves treatment as outlined under vasogenic shock (p. 193). Dehydration and electrolyte disturbances must be corrected (pp. 215, 217), and if coma persists, a program of parenteral alimentation is instituted (p. 222). The periodic intake of even small amounts of glucose or other carbohydrate is usually sufficient to prevent ketosis and acidosis. The parenteral administration of a wide-spectrum antibiotic (p. 231) is generally an advisable prophylactic measure. The patient must be examined repeatedly for signs of urinary retention, and if the bladder is distended, it should be emptied by catheterization (p. 210). To prevent hardening of the colonic contents and fecal impactions, an occasional oil retention enema is desirable. Defects in temperature regulation must be compensated artificially (p. 230); hypothermia due to abnormally rapid heat loss and minimal production is the usual problem requiring attention. Repositioning the patient in his bed at frequent intervals minimizes the occurrence of such com-

plications as hypostatic pneumonia, decubitus ulcers, and venous thrombosis (p. 229).

The proper role of stimulant or analeptic drugs is a topic of controversy. With the exception of N-allylnormorphine in the treatment of morphinism, the analeptics are regarded by some therapists as unnecessary and perhaps hazardous because they distract attention from the essential elements of supportive treatment. The recent success of Dr. E. Nilsson in treating barbiturate poisoning without stimulants emphasizes by indirection that analeptics are often used unnecessarily. The comatose patient who moves in response to a painful stimulus, whose respirations and blood pressure are not depressed severely, and whose swallowing and cough reflexes are intact, has no need of an arousal drug and none should be given. Most clinicians, however, are convinced that the judicious use of analeptics has saved lives in severe grades of central nervous depression. To distinguish between patients who do and those who do not require stimulant therapy, one suggested criterion is the response to a small intravenous dose of pentylenetetrazol (Metrazol, 5 ml. of a 10 per cent solution); any lessening in the depth of coma, however transient, is regarded as evidence that analeptics are unnecessary and that symptomatic care will suffice. Although designed for barbiturate poisoning, this test is presumably applicable to other states of central nervous depression. Even with a clear and compelling need, analeptic therapy is never a substitute for the supportive measures described above; it is properly regarded as only one and perhaps a minor phase of general supportive treatment.

The central nervous stimulants of therapeutic value are caffeine and related xanthines, pentylenetetrazol, picrotoxin, nikethamide, ephedrine, amphetamine, strychnine, and camphor. Because it is not a general excitatory drug, N-allylnormorphine (nalorphine, Nalline) is not included in this list; however, in poisonings by morphine and many of its congeners (*e.g.*, heroine, Dilaudid, methadone, metopon, meperidine), nalorphine is a potent analeptic, and its use is discussed under morphine poisoning (p. 158). Camphor and strychnine are no longer popular therapeutic agents in this country. Table IV.2 lists doses and methods of administering pentylenetetrazol, picrotoxin, nikethamide, caffeine, ephedrine, and amphetamine—in cases of severe central nervous depression. Regardless of the cause of depression, these drugs are given with the intent of raising and maintaining the general level of reflex excitability, until sufficient time passes to allow detoxification and excretion of the original poison. A beneficial response consists of an increase in the rate or depth of breathing and a rise in the blood pressure toward normotensive levels. Thus the major therapeutic value of these medicinals is their analeptic actions on the medullary centers of respiration and vasomotion. To be effective, large and repeated doses may be required, but these drugs should not be used to restore consciousness because the attempt may precipitate convulsions. Any convulsive seizure induced by an analeptic drug is followed by a phase of depression which may dangerously aggravate the primary intoxication. Because of the threat of this complication, an ultra-short acting barbiturate such as thiopental sodium (p. 202) should always be available for immediate intravenous injection.

None of the analeptic drugs (Table IV.2) has a mechanism of action which is properly understood. Presumably each serves to compensate for and not to correct whatever metabolic disturbances may be responsible for narcosis. Because the stimulant drugs probably differ from one another in their modes of action on the central nervous system (with the possible exception of ephedrine and amphetamine), more than one preparation is commonly prescribed. The use of several drugs in combination or in alternation serves also to reduce the danger of cumulative toxicity. In terms of therapeutic effectiveness, differences among these drugs are not so great that any one is generally recognized as outstanding. In some clinics picrotoxin or pentylenetetrazol (but not both) is used as the primary analeptic, while nikethamide, ephedrine, caffeine, and amphetamine are regarded as adjuvants, but evidence to support this attitude is not impressive. Perhaps pentylenetetrazol is less effective than picrotoxin (except in its actions on the cerebrum), but it is generally safer because of its faster detoxification. Overdoses of pentylenetetrazol and of picrotoxin cause coordinated, clonic convulsions, typically associated with stimulation of higher motor centers, but like morphine, large doses of picrotoxin also cause dangerous hyperactivity of the spinal cord. As commonly used, nikethamide may be less prone to produce convulsions, but it is probably less effective than picrotoxin or pentylenetetrazol against barbiturate poisoning, although it may have special merit in tribromoethanol (Avertin) intoxication. Caffeine is often used effectively in alternation with ephedrine or amphetamine. Dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine) sulfate and methamphetamine hydrochloride are somewhat more potent than amphetamine and may be used as substitutes for it.

Ephedrine and in large doses amphetamine produce rises in blood pressure by direct actions on the myocardium and on peripheral blood vessels, as well as by analeptic actions on the medullary vasomotor center. Caffeine too may stimulate the heart directly, but its direct vascular actions are less important in states of central depression than its reflex actions. The only significant circulatory effects of nikethamide, pentylenetetrazol, and picro-

TABLE IV. 2

Analeptic therapy in central nervous depression

Drug	Form	Route	Adult Dose*	Comment
Pentylenetetrazol (Metrazol)	Sterile soln.: 10%	*i.v.*, *i.m.* (*p.o.*)	a) Test dose: 5 ml. *i.v.* b) Intensive treatment: 10–20 ml., *i.v.*, and *i.m.* simultaneously; repeat as necessary, using progressively smaller doses by both routes	Use intensive treatment when and only when *no* response to the test dose. Analeptic effects are usually transient, but overdoses may produce convulsions
Picrotoxin	Sterile soln: 3 mg./ml.	*i.v.*, *i.m.* (*p.o.*)	a) 1 mg./min. (1 ml. in 3 min.) by *i.v.* infusion until corneal reflex active or until 6–12 mg. given; then maintenance by 3–6 mg. *i.m.* every 20 to 30 min.–or b) 3–12 mg. (1–4 ml.) *i.v.* slowly and repeat every 10 to 20 min. as necessary	Overdoses may produce dangerous and prolonged convulsions, but several grams have been given safely over a period of a few days to patients in deep coma
Nikethamide (Coramine)	Sterile soln.: 25%	*i.v.*, *i.m.*, *s.c.* (*p.o.*)	1–5 ml. by any route	Probably safer but less effective than the above in most situations
Caffeine	Mixed salt with sodium benzoate. Sterile soln: 0.25 or 0.50 gm./2 ml.	*i.v.*, *i.m.* (*p.o.*) (rectal)	0.5 to 1.0 gm. every 1 to 3 hours as necessary, usually by the intramuscular route.	Generally safe, but a single dose may remain effective for several hours. When doses are repeated too often, cumulative toxicity may become manifest if the primary poison is detoxified first
Ephedrine	Hydrochloride or sulfate salt as a sterile solution	*i.v.*, *i.m.*, *s.c.* (*p.o.*)	30 to 50 mg., usually *i.m.*, every 30 min. to 2 hours as required	Can be effectively alternated with caffeine
Amphetamine (Benzedrine)	Sulfate or phosphate. Powder or sterile solution, usually 10%	*i.v.*, *i.m.*, *s.c.* (*p.o.*)	10 to 30 mg., usually *s.c.*, repeated in 30 min. to 2 hours as necessary	Dextro-amphetamine (Dexedrine) is more potent but is usually used in the same dose. These drugs are less prone to induce convulsions than the other analeptics

* These doses are regarded as appropriate in severe grades of depression; they should be adjusted for the depth of coma and the response to treatment.

toxin are those mediated through the central nervous system.

Although convulsions rarely result from overdoses of amphetamine and its congeners, any of the clinically useful analeptics may produce a convulsive seizure if given in immoderate amounts. In case of a drug-induced convulsion or convulsive prodromata (such as violent twitching), an ultrafast barbiturate drug (p. 118, 202) should be available for immediate intravenous injection. Parenteral trimethadione (20 per cent, with urethane) may have specific value in the control of pentylenetetrazol convulsions.

In a few cases of coma due to poison (*e.g.*, carbon monoxide poisoning, methyl alcohol intoxication), cerebral edema and a high cerebrospinal fluid pressure contribute to the central nervous depression. Under these circumstances cautious cranial decompression sometimes raises the level of reflex excitability and improves the vital signs. The intravenous administration of such hypertonic solutions as 50 per cent glucose or sucrose may be of transient benefit, but a more dependable procedure is the slow removal of cerebrospinal fluid through a needle inserted between lumbar vertebrae into the subarachnoid space. In this way the cerebrospinal fluid pressure is gradually reduced to normal over a period of about one hour. This decompression may have to be repeated several times during the acute phase of the intoxication.

Psychic Disturbances and Suicide

As judged by admissions to municipal hospitals, a large proportion of acute chemical poisonings in adults arises from acts of suicidal intent. As soon as treatment removes any immediate threat to the patient's life, the attending physician must appraise the risk of a second suicide trial. This judgment requires at least an elementary understanding of the personality types with suicidal tendencies and a recognition of the clinical signs of latent self-destructive impulses. Even the physician without special psychiatric training can learn to make a reasonably reliable prediction in this regard. For a specific psychiatric diagnosis, an understanding of the mechanics of the personality disorder, and details of definitive treatment, the advice and help of a trained psychiatrist are imperative.

In western culture, acts of suicide (in contrast to thoughts of suicide) arise from severe emotional disturbances, which are of many types and reveal themselves in many ways. According to Dr. Maurice Levine (Psychotherapy in Medical Practice, the MacMillan Company, New York, 1942), practicing physicians too regularly associate suicide with a diagnosis of manic-depressive psychosis or other states of depression. The following comments reflect in large measure the analysis of Dr. Levine.

In practice suicidal behavior is often encountered in persons with hysterical psychopathic personalities. Probably more than any other group of individuals, the hysterical psychopaths engage in unsuccessful and sometimes blatently incompetent acts of self-destruction by chemical poisoning. The hysterical psychopath may or may not have overt physical manifestations of hysteria, but in all cases there exists a deep-seated and immature need to be melodramatic and to gain sympathy in what appears to be a spiteful and revengeful attempt to control environment and coerce associates. Thus the suicide gesture becomes a device to frighten others into submission and at the same time to satisfy more obscure neurotic goals. In patients of this type, self-poisoning is usually impulsive and sometimes quickly regretted. Once the chemical intoxication is controlled and convalescence begins, there is rarely any *immediate* threat of a second suicidal act. Whatever danger exists is mitigated by the physician who manages during his ministrations to control or avoid anxieties of his own and who is careful not to be provoked by the patient into anger or criticism. Although these patients need follow-up psychiatric care, hospitalization is not always necessary.

Delirious patients are far less predictable suicidal risks, whether delirium is due to traumatic brain injury, fever, infectious disease, or chemical intoxication. The delirious person is confused, disoriented, and often fearful. He misinterprets things which he hears and sees and sometimes experiences frank hallucinations. His fears and confusion may cause him to jump out of his hospital window or to engage in other unintentional acts of self-destruction. The clinical management of the delirious patient is described on p. 201.

If a suicidal impulse arises in a psychotic person, it is apt to be much more profound and more durable than in the psychopath. For example, some schizophrenics have auditory hallucinations and believe that they are ordered by an outside agency to perform specific acts which sometimes include self-mutilation and suicide. A paranoid individual may commit suicide in an attempt to escape the painful persecution which he mistakenly ascribes to a real or fictitious individual or group. Panic, whatever its psychomechanics, may cause its victim to become so overwhelmed by fear of a genuine or fanciful situation that he injures or kills himself unintentionally. Finally, states of emotional depression may be so severe that suicide is a genuine possibility.

Whatever the etiology of melancholia, its victim experiences exaggerated worry over real or imaginary situations, focused or diffuse anxiety, a sense of unworthiness, of guilt, and of incompetence—all leading to severe frustration and sometimes to suicide. Typically the patient is withdrawn, inactive, uncommunicative, and undemonstrative, but

these are not essential elements in the clinical picture. States of emotional depression may occur at specific stages of various organic diseases. For example, the prolonged convalescence from acute or chronic arsenic poisoning is sometimes associated with severe melancholia; luetic paresis and pernicious anemia are said to be other examples. Another type of person who presents at least a mild risk of suicide is one who suffers a so-called reactive depression. This patient's distress is a response to a real external situation, not an imaginary one; although the circumstances may be truly unfortunate, the emotional reaction is exaggerated out of proportion to the precipitating stimulus.

The most severe and the most persistent of the suicidal urges occur in psychotically depressed patients, notably those with manic-depressive psychoses. A person of this type is always a threat to himself, even during the convalescent period following an unsuccessful suicide. The perseverance of these patients is extraordinary. Any one of them may engage suddenly in such violent acts of self-destruction as throwing himself from a window ledge, hanging himself with bed clothing, mutilating himself with a knife, or raiding a hospital pharmacy for poisons. It is the duty of the medical practitioner to restrain this type of patient and in every other way to curtail his opportunities for violence. The intensity of this suicidal motive is said to stem from profound although largely subconscious sensations of guilt over imaginary wrongs and crimes. In this type of distorted personality, therefore, suicide represents the only adequate retribution, a dramatic and needful attempt to expiate the sin. The manic-depressive psychotic needs psychiatric care, almost always in an institution, long after he has recovered from a chemical poisoning or other suicidal injury. Although it is not always easy, every medical practitioner must attempt to distinguish between psychotically depressed patients and those in other depressive states.

Dr. Levine (*op. cit.*) lists several clinically recognizable signals of an impending suicide in depressed persons of all types. One obvious warning that should keep every attending physician alert is a past history of repeated suicide trials. Such repeated attempts are apt to increase in severity until the individual finally succeeds in killing himself. Another danger signal concerns the intensity of the patient's depression as expressed in his mood. In this evaluation the physician must depend largely upon his own clinical experience. Perhaps the most reliable indices to gauge the depth of melancholia and the associated risk of suicide are a group of somatic or vegetative manifestations which include persistent loss of appetite, serious weight loss, intractable insomnia, enduring constipation, absence of sexual desire or potency, and cessation or diminution of menstruation. The persistence and especially the intensification of any of these signs should prove adequate warning to the alert physician. Another danger signal is the patient's concealment of thoughts about suicide. A great deal of talk about suicide, particularly if the talk is dramatic, does not often lead to a serious attempt. Like other generalizations, this rule cannot be relied upon in any particular case. The risk of suicide by a depressed patient is also enhanced if he develops definite delusions of a depressive nature, such as morbid guilt or impoverishment. Sometimes an impending suicide is signaled by an increasing tendency of the patient to brood, to withdraw within himself, and to cease to display friendly feelings toward others. The same is true of any rise in the patient's tension or anxiety as evidenced by his expressions, his behavior, his pulse rate, *etc.*, and particularly if the increased anxiety is associated with feelings of unreality or frank delusions. On the other hand, a manic patient, whose euphoric defense against depression is shaky at best, may at any time be overcome by guilt all the more enhanced by his period of uninhibited behavior, and so attempt suicide with little or no warning. In very severe emotional depressions, suicides are said to be more frequent during the early stage of seeming recovery than during the phase of deepest melancholy. Clearly vigilance cannot be relaxed during an apparent convalescence. In a depressed patient the fewer the manifestations of a hysterical psychopathic personality the more serious is the prognosis from the viewpoint of suicide. For example, the patient who talks dramatically and strives to gain attention to his problems, who seems inclined to arouse sympathy, and who acts in a spiteful and threatening way, is less likely to make a serious suicidal move than a patient who betrays only quiet desperation.

These remarks are intended to serve as a guide for the medical practitioner, not as a substitute for expert professional opinion. If practical, a psychiatrist should be consulted whenever *any* patient has engaged in an unsuccessful act of suicide.

GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT

Mouth Care

After emergency decontamination (Section I), the local treatment of acid and alkali burns in the mouth involves scrupulous oral hygiene. The practice of oral hygiene is also beneficial to many other types of patients, notably those who are comatose or in whom intubation is being maintained. Dryness of the mouth is best avoided by insuring systemic hydration (p. 215). Dried secretions within the mouth are removed by swabbing with cotton

pledgets moistened with a mild alkaline mouth wash. Cracking of the lips is prevented by the use of cold cream. Stomatitis can sometimes be controlled locally by mouth washes of 0.02 per cent potassium permanganate, but infectious stomatitis also deserves systemic antibiotic therapy (p. 231). The latter is an important prophylactic measure in patients with chemical burns of the mouth and throat.

Nausea and Vomiting

The treatment of severe gastritis, which frequently accompanies chemical poisonings, depends upon the nature of the toxic agent (see Section II). Associated with gastritis, there is often severe nausea and vomiting. If the patient is semiconscious or unconscious, the aspiration of vomitus into the trachea is a major hazard; it can be minimized by keeping the victim on his side with his head slightly lower than his trunk. However distressing to a conscious patient, no attempt (except perhaps gastric lavage—techniques and precautions of which are described in Section I) should be made to stop repeated emesis until it is reasonably certain that the vomitus no longer contains appreciable amounts of the ingested poison. The decision usually depends upon the duration of emesis and the volume of vomitus. In any case, the control of nausea and vomiting may be very difficult or even impossible in these cases. Mild nausea associated with gastric irritation sometimes responds to sips of warm water, mild tea, or bland antacid preparations like alumina gels or milk of magnesia. Atropine sulfate, given subcutaneously in doses of 0.3 to 1.2 mg., is often helpful. In some cases relief follows parenteral sedation (*e.g.*, *i.m.* sodium phenobarbital or sodium Seconal), but morphine and other opium derivatives should be withheld. Many of the antihistaminic drugs have a mildly anti-emetic action. Recent experience indicates the efficacy of chlorpromazine (Thorazine) in the control of nausea and vomiting from a variety of causes; this drug may be given intramuscularly in a dose of about 25 mg. three of four times a day, but it is best avoided after exposure to hepatic toxins. In the presence of abdominal distension, nausea and vomiting may prove intractable to all measures except abdominal decompression.

Losses of essential electrolytes through intensive vomiting can and *must* be corrected promptly by replacement therapy. Among the individual deficits which may arise are dehydration (p. 215), salt depletion (p. 216), hypochloremic alkalosis (p. 219), rarely metabolic acidosis (p. 219), and hypopotassemia (p. 220). Especially in young children, these deficiencies may reach alarming proportions within a short time. After water and electrolyte balances are restored, the administration of simple nutrients is usually desirable. As long as gastritis and vomiting persist, parenteral alimentation must be maintained (p. 222).

In general, sips of warm water or tea may be offered within 12 to 24 hours after the nausea of acute gastritis subsides. Milk or strained gruel is sometimes preferred. At first the intake should be limited to one or two teaspoonsful every half hour. If tolerated, a few salted crackers or dry toast may be added. Eventually small servings of a bland diet are given a trial. Although vomiting may be precipitated if oral feedings are inaugurated too soon or too zealously, eating should be resumed as soon as tolerated because parenteral alimentation is generally inadequate, expensive, and annoying to the patient. For more detailed suggestions about the resumption of oral feedings, see p. 223.

Abdominal Distension

In acute chemical poisoning abdominal distension is usually paralytic in origin, and may indicate rupture of the stomach or bowel with generalized peritonitis. In any case prompt recognition is imperative. If the problem is one of simple paralytic ileus, gastric decompression is a useful prophylactic and therapeutic measure. If begun promptly no other treatment is required. Continuous gastric decompression is accomplished by nasogastric intubation. A no. 18 F Levine tube is appropriate for adults; plastic tubes are better tolerated than those made of rubber. A constant negative pressure is maintained by Wangensteen bottles or by a suction machine. The single-bore wide-lumen Levine tube is usually preferable to the double-lumen Miller-Abbott tube in the treatment of paralytic ileus because the inflated balloon of the Miller-Abbott tube is not carried into the small intestine when there is no effective peristalsis. With a nasogastric tube, abdominal decompression is usually effected within 12 to 18 hours, if at all, but suction may have to be continued prophylactically for several days. As long as it is maintained, the physician must correct repeatedly an inevitable hypochloremic alkalosis by administering parenterally isotonic saline or balanced salt solution (p. 217). In addition to gastric intubation, deflation of the colon may be promoted by rectal tubes, usually a no. 38 F catheter. The procedures described above are usually more effective and safer than the administration of cholinergic drugs (see management of urinary retention, p. 210).

Diarrhea

As in the case of emesis, the physician must hesitate to suppress diarrhea which may be useful in removing ingested toxic material. It is difficult to evaluate the importance of this excretory route in toxicology, but reasonably prompt evacuation would seem to be desirable in most cases of in-

gested poison. Fecal excretion may even account for some of the toxic substance originally absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Thus appreciable quantities of many alkaloids, and perhaps of most, can be found in bile irrespective of the route of administration. To some extent this biliary excretion is nullified by the intestinal resorption of active poison. To minimize this phenomenon, a brisk passage of intestinal contents is thought to be desirable. Saline cathartics can be used to accomplish this purpose (*e.g.*, sodium or magnesium sulfate in doses of 15 to 30 gm. in water). High colonic irrigation is seldom warranted.

On the other hand, violent purging undoubtedly does more harm than good. At least mild attempts should be made to suppress any diarrhea which becomes persistent and copious. If it is reflex in origin, subcutaneous atropine sulfate (dose 0.3 to 1.2 mg.) is helpful. Good relief of pain and intestinal spasm is often provided by intramuscular meperidine (Demerol) hydrochloride in doses of 50 to 100 mg. every 3 hours. Hot or cold compresses on the abdomen may be of some value. If oral medication is not contraindicated, a mild anti-diarrheal action can be obtained from kaolin (10 gm. with one ounce of water), activated charcoal (one or more teaspoonsful), bismuth subcarbonate (1.0 gm.), or aluminum oxide gels. These agents also serve as adsorbents and may delay passage of toxic chemicals across the intestinal mucosa. Paregoric (camphorated tincture of opium) and other morphine preparations should be withheld or used only sparingly to control the pain of severe cramps. The paramount consideration, however, is the correction of dehydration and electrolyte imbalances which often result from persistent diarrhea (p. 215-220).

URINARY SYSTEM

Urinary Retention

Toxic agents may cause acute urinary retention by producing either bladder atony or vesicle neck spasm. In either instance a full bladder demands prompt drainage. This can be accomplished almost always by urethral catheterization; only rarely is suprapubic cystotomy necessary. If possible a Foley catheter with a 5-ml. bag should be used, and the catheter should remain indwelling. A continuous urine sample is invaluable to the physician treating a victim of poison, because it provides material for toxicological examination and a means of appraising the patient's renal function, state of hydration, acid-base balance, *etc.* (p. 215). If the bladder is suspected to contain more than 500 ml. of urine, decompression should be accomplished slowly over a period of a few hours. Inability to catheterize the patient usually means errors in technique or a poor choice of catheter. The male urethra has the form of an S curve. If the penis is held under slight tension at right angles to the legs and abdomen, one curve of the S is thereby eliminated. Lubricate the catheter well. Avoid catheters which are too large for the urethral lumen and also those which are so small that they buckle within the urethra. No. 18, 20, and 22 F appear to be most easily introduced in most adult patients by most physicians. The use of a stylet in the hands of the inexperienced operator is inadvisable, as it frequently results in urethral tears or perforations. If continuous drainage is maintained through an indwelling catheter, a broad-spectrum antibacterial agent should be used as prophylaxis against urinary infection. Sulfisoxazole (Gantrisin) is satisfactory in a dose of 0.5 gm. given four times a day. Other useful drugs are chlortetracycline (Aureomycin), oxytetracycline (Terramycin), and tetracycline (Polycycline), as available in doses of 200 to 250 mg. four times a day. The bladder should be irrigated two or three times a day with sterile saline solution, and the catheter should be changed every five to seven days.

Although urethral catheterization is usually preferable, urinary retention from bladder atony or vesicle neck spasm can sometimes be controlled by drugs. The three most widely used are bethanechol chloride (Urecholine), furtrethonium iodide (Furmethide), and neostigmine methylsulfate. Urecholine and Furmethide are employed in doses of 10 to 30 mg. orally or 2.5 to 5 mg. subcutaneously; neostigmine is given subcutaneously in doses of 0.5 to 1.0 mg. While these drugs may be given several times daily, their actions are uncertain and frequently include unpleasant parasympathomimetic side-effects such as sweating, lacrimation, salivation, and intestinal cramps. In some patients these unwanted actions may be controlled by the simultaneous administration of atropine (0.3 to 0.6 mg.) without materially reducing the drug's effectiveness. In any case parasympathomimetic agents should never be tried in patients who are known or suspected to have asthma, heart disease, or any mechanical obstruction within the bowel or urinary tract.

Acute Renal Failure

Inflammation of the kidney, particularly of the renal tubule, occurs often in chemical poisonings. Attempts have been made to distinguish between two types of tubular lesions. Specific tubular necrosis has long been recognized as a local effect of certain nephrotoxic agents; typically its appearance is

delayed 3 to 4 days after exposure. Once established, the disorder is generally present in all the nephrons of both kidneys, but the process tends to be self-limited and completely reversible within one or two weeks. In contrast to this specific reversible effect, there may be an unpredictable and partially irreversible tubular injury, which has been called a tubulorhexic lesion. It is characterized by disruption of the renal tubules and dissolution of the basement membrane with the eventual formation of patchy scars. This disorder is thought to have a vascular origin, since it usually arises after an acute insufficiency of several hours' duration in the renal circulation. Renal ischemia in turn is generally secondary to severe dehydration and peripheral vascular collapse. Insofar as shock is preventable or promptly correctable, this type of tubular injury can be avoided. As seen in clinical practice both varieties of renal lesions frequently coexist in the poisoned patient.

The first and principal consideration in therapy is the correction of shock as quickly as possible. The shorter the duration of circulatory collapse, the less is the eventual renal damage. The management of shock is outlined on p. 193. Once an adequate blood pressure and circulation are restored, the therapist is well advised to adopt a conservative attitude in his efforts to support the patient. When indicated and when available, specific therapy (*e.g.*, BAL) should of course be instituted, but some physicians are too zealous in their attempts at nonspecific support of these patients. Overtreatment is a distinct danger to the person with an acute renal lesion. Even if urine flow returns with the restoration of an adequate circulation, tubular necrosis may develop later and lead to oliguria or anuria. In the pre-oliguric stage some patients experience polyuria. Good clinical management requires that this and any other fluid losses are replaced, but no attempt should be made to induce diuresis by the administration of large amounts of water or any other diuretic agent. There is no convincing evidence that a water diuresis speeds the excretion of any toxic substance. While some theoretical advantages are apparent in maintaining a dilute tubular fluid during the excretion of a primary nephrotoxic chemical, this hypothetical benefit may be outweighed by the very real danger of overhydration and eventual congestive heart failure. Unlike the production of a diuresis, cautious alkalinization of the urine may have some protective action on the kidney in the pre-oliguric phase (*e.g.*, sulfonamide poisoning, uranium poisoning). In general, however, the intake of fluid and electrolyte is limited to simple replacement (pp. 215–219).

The same principle dominates clinical management during the oliguric or anuric phase. In the adult, the daily intake of water is limited to tangible losses through the gastrointestinal and urinary tracts, plus 800 to 1000 ml. of water to cover insensible losses (vaporization from skin and respiratory mucosa). At room temperatures of 80°F. and above, active sweating contributes considerably to the water loss, and under these circumstances a daily observation of the patient's body weight offers the best basis for estimating the replacement fluid volume. Underreplacement of the body weight to the extent of 100 to 200 grams of water a day is recommended, because oxidative metabolism of tissue stores manufactures body water at about this rate. The intake of most electrolytes and particularly potassum is kept as low as possible. Dietary sodium chloride is restricted to the simple replacement of losses from the gastrointestinal tract; urinary excretion of salt in the oliguric patient is generally so small that is can be ignored.

Protein is completely excluded from the diet, but a daily caloric intake of 1500 to 2000 calories is maintained, if possible, by the ingestion of carbohydrate and fat. It is important that these foodstuffs are essentially electrolyte-free. If gastrointestinal pathology or vomiting prevents oral feeding, parenteral routes of administration must be utilized (p. 222). Under these circumstances, restrictions on the water allowance limit the daily carbohydrate intake to about 100 gm. This limitation arises because glucose and other sugars can seldom be infused in concentrations above 10 per cent without danger of thrombophlebitis. No fat emulsion suitable for parenteral injection is yet available commercially. For these reasons the oral route is distinctly preferable, even if the control of nausea requires the judicious use of drugs (p. 209). A full normal complement of vitamins (p. 225) should be met by daily supplementation.

On this regimen, patients invariably develop some degree of metabolic acidosis before the restoration of renal tubular function. This acidosis is usually not severe, and no attempt is made to correct it unless it becomes marked and leads to distressing symptoms. Even in a patient who is markedly hyperpneic, with a plasma bicarbonate concentration below 12 mEq. per L., only partial correction of this acidosis should be attempted. One practice is to administer small repeated doses of sodium citrate by mouth or sodium lactate by vein until the severer symptoms subside. In addition to metabolic acidosis, hyponatremia and to a lesser degree hypochloremia develop frequently during the oliguric state, even on a regimen where daily salt losses are replaced. This hyponatremia, like the acidosis, is usually well tolerated, whereas all attempts to correct it by increasing the salt intake are apt to precipitate cardiac failure.

Cardiac disturbances represent the most serious complication in acute renal failure and the principal cause of death. The commonest form is intractable pulmonary edema with or without pe-

ripheral edema or hypertension. The emergency treatment of acute pulmonary edema has been outlined on pp. 192 and 197. Rapid digitalization should always be tried when pulmonary edema appears in a patient with acute renal failure, even though the cardiac glycosides are frequently ineffective in this cardiovascular crisis. The other type of cardiac disorder often encountered in renal failure is caused by potassium intoxication. During the oliguric state, the plasma potassium level always rises, but hyperkalemia becomes a major complication in considerably less than half of these patients. When the potassium concentration reaches 2 to 4 times normal (on the average about 8 mEq. per L.), muscle weakness, hyporeflexia, paresthesias, anxiety, restlessness, and disturbances of cardiac rhythm commonly develop. Because these signs are not invariable, and because they rarely occur soon enough for the initiation of effective therapy, the early detection and proper management of potassium intoxication demand frequent chemical analyses for K^+ in plasma or serum. If an adequate laboratory is unavailable, repeated electrocardiograms may help to detect hyperkalemia but furnish no information from which the extracellular K^+ concentration can be estimated quantitatively. The earliest electrocardiographic sign of potassium intoxication is an increase in the amplitude of the T wave; eventually various cardiac arrhythmias, including episodes of asystole, presage complete cardiac arrest.

The quickest and easiest way of depressing the plasma K^+ concentration is the administration of glucose (1 liter of 10 per cent glucose in water), preferably with the addition to the infusion fluid of crystalline insulin (25 units per 100 gm. of glucose). This measure is not invariably successful, and at best its effectiveness is only transient. The oral and rectal administration of cation exchange resins (in the ammonium or hydrogen form) has been used in an attempt to rob extracellular fluid of potassium. This procedure is seldom effective and may contribute appreciably to the patient's acidosis. The administration of diaphoretic agents and purgatives is dangerous or useless. Intestinal perfusion, colonic irrigation, and peritoneal lavage have all been employed with some success, but none of these procedures is popular today. (The technique of peritoneal lavage has been reviewed by Odel, Ferris and Power, M. Clin. North America, *32:* 939, 1948). These procedures are largely outmoded by hemodialysis through "artificial kidneys," which are commercially available devices that are now found in many general hospitals. Hemodialysis can be used in acute renal failure to reduce azotemia, but its principal role is the control of hyperkalemia and the removal of an excess sodium or water load. Whereas the artificial kidney can be a lifesaving device, most patients with acute renal failure do not require this type of support.

The therapeutic regimen outlined above clearly requires good clinical and laboratory controls. Whenever possible all excretions and secretions should be collected, measured, and analyzed for electrolytes. If the patient is incontinent, an indwelling catheter in the urinary bladder is essential. As a desirable minimum for good clinical management, the chemistry laboratory must furnish a daily analysis of blood plasma or serum for potassium, bicarbonate, chloride, and probably sodium. The degree of azotemia, as measured by the blood urea nitrogen or non-protein nitrogen, is also a valuable general guide to the course of the disease.

Oliguria may persist for a period ranging from a few hours to 3 weeks (average 10 to 12 days), but as the renal tubules begin to regenerate, oliguria is gradually replaced by a phase of diuresis. The polyuric phase is also associated with a high mortality and demands careful clinical attention. Because this polyuria does not produce clinical dehydration, a true excess of body water and electrolyte is presumed to exist at the end of the oliguric phase even when no edema is clinically demonstrable. Even after the conservative therapeutic regimen outlined above, weight loss due to fluid excretion is often considerable during the first week or two after the resumption of urine flow. It is apparent that complete fluid and electrolyte replacement therapy during this polyuria is unwarranted and serves only to perpetuate the diuresis.

Miscellaneous clinical problems during acute renal failure include the following gastrointestinal disturbances: anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal distension. The diarrhea, which usually occurs late in the oliguric state, may be profuse and persistent. These intestinal losses of electrolyte and water must be replaced in like measure through parenteral routes (pp. 215–219). The symptomatic control of these disorders is outlined on pp. 209–210. The commonest mental symptom in acute renal failure is somnolence; to attempt its correction by drugs is generally unwise. A rapidly developing anemia, which is usually normochromic and normocytic, is a constant feature of renal insufficiency. Apparently it is self-limiting and usually well tolerated, in contrast to the blood transfusions which are sometimes used to correct or ameliorate it. Transfusions are hazardous because of the ease with which congestive heart failure can be precipitated in these patients. At no stage of the disease are the following measures employed today: diuretic drugs to "force" renal excretion, surgical denervation of the kidney, or renal decapsulation.

LIVER

Many chemicals have a direct injurious action on the liver, producing all grades of hepatic inflammation and necrosis. The pathological picture may be indistinguishable from that of infectious hepatitis, but the chemical lesion typically consists of a coagulation type of necrosis, in contrast to the autolytic debridement of infectious hepatitis; moreover the pattern of destruction in a toxic injury is more often diffuse than zonal. A mild exposure may produce an asymptomatic lesion, but in another patient the same exposure may lead to acute yellow atrophy and death. In general these variations in individual susceptibility can be neither predicted nor explained.

The injury from a hepatotoxic chemical is characteristically detectable only after a period of latency. For many substances (*e.g.*, chlorinated hydrocarbons, phosphorus, mushroom toxins), this latency persists for 1 to 7 days. With other substances (*e.g.*, certain nitrobenzene derivatives, cinchophen, organic arsenicals), the latent period sometimes lasts several months, and the clinical illness then arises insidiously. Every person in whom exposure to a liver poison is suspected should have repeated and multiple tests of liver function.

Mild Liver Injury

The period between a hepatotoxic exposure and liver decompensation offers the physician an opportunity to establish a prophylactic regimen. Unfortunately no uniformly successful or even reasonably satisfactory system of management has been formulated yet. Although far from perfected, a program of diet and dietary supplements, as outlined below, is regarded as practical and beneficial in the following situations:

a. prophylaxis after a known acute exposure to a hepatotoxic agent,
b. treatment in mild or subacute hepatic necrosis,
c. treatment during the convalescent or reparative phase of all types of liver parenchymal injury.

After a recognized acute exposure, the most important principle of clinical management is believed to be complete bed rest. Even with an asymptomatic patient, strict bed rest is enforced immediately. The second consideration is proper nutrition, which may limit the extent of liver injury as well as favor rapid recovery. If gastrointestinal symptoms do not preclude eating, oral feedings are by far the most satisfactory mode of intake.

Diets of widely varying composition have been employed successfully, but most therapists prefer a high caloric diet, with a large amount of carbohydrate and protein and a moderate or small quantity of fat. A detailed diet and representative menu are suggested on pp. 225–226. In liver cell injury one of the major problems is the acceptability of any high caloric diet. Intake is often erratic and limited by severe anorexia. If nausea and vomiting are not prominent, the nutrition of an uncooperative or anorexic patient can often be maintained by tube feeding; a high protein formula for tube feeding is described in Table IV.7 (p. 227). The quantity and regularity of intake are claimed to be the most important dietary considerations. If a meal is rejected or a feeding is vomited, the loss should be compensated for promptly by an intravenous infusion of glucose (100 gm. in 1 liter of water). The purpose here is to maintain liver glycogen, since the resistance of liver to a chemical injury is conceded to vary directly as its glycogen content. Glucose by any route promotes glycogenesis, and fructose and invert sugar are said to be even more efficient precursors of liver glycogen. An attempt is made to maintain the daily carbohydrate intake between 350 and 500 gm. Even if this quantity can be tolerated by mouth, some therapists prefer to cover part of the allowance by a daily infusion of glucose. In patients with liver disease, insulin is not usually used as an adjuvant to intense carbohydrate therapy. Except in the stage of severe hepatic failure, patients tolerate most dietary proteins and fats, especially fats that are well emulsified (*e.g.*, ice cream, butter). Widely divergent opinions are held on the usefulness of protein hydrolysates and other amino acid mixtures. Their administration by mouth and vein has been restricted generally to patients with severe anorexia. Because amino acids occasionally induce nausea and other untoward reactions and because they do not stimulate protein synthesis except when the caloric needs are well satisfied by carbohydrates and fats, amino acid therapy is not widely used (p. 223).

A large variety of dietary supplements has been employed in the control of liver disease. A high caloric diet demands a correspondingly generous intake of vitamin C and B complex. Dr. S. Lichtman recommends the following daily supplements: thiamine 100 mg., niacinamide 100 mg., vitamin B complex as crude liver or yeast (*e.g.*, 2 to 3 heaping teaspoonsful of Brewers' yeast), ascorbic acid 100 mg., and menadione 2 mg. (The latter is intended as prophylaxis against hypoprothrombinemia.) Except for the thiamine value, these recommendations are almost the same as the standard therapeutic formula of the National Research Council (Table IV.6, p. 226). Many substances have been extolled for their ability to prevent the deposition or to accelerate the removal of fat from the liver; these

lipotropic agents include choline, methionine, cystine, inositol, lipocaic, liver extract, and vitamin B_{12}. In spite of impressive demonstrations in the laboratory, clinicians have seldom found anything favorable to say about these substances. Nevertheless two of these agents, choline and methionine, retain some popularity in the management of hepatic disease, perhaps only because they are safe and relatively cheap. Choline is best taken by mouth as the dihydrogen citrate salt in the form of tablets, capsules or a 25% syrup; a typical dose is 1 gm. (or 1 teaspoonful) 3 times a day. Methionine is given in daily doses of 3 to 6 gm.

Patients in all stages of hepatic cell insufficiency have a reduced tolerance for water and salt. Whereas edema, effusions, and ascites are frequently major complications in subacute or chronic liver disease, especially in the presence of fibrosis, they are not common in acute hepatitis. In the clinical management of the acute injury, however, good judgment dictates against an unrestrictedly liberal intake of fluid and electrolytes. The safest procedure is the simple replacement of losses, so that intake and output are balanced, but control here does not need to be as strict as in acute renal insufficiency. In acute hepatitis water restriction is undoubtedly less important than a generous carbohydrate intake.

Hepatic Coma

The regimen outlined above is distinctly impractical and even undesirable in the management of severe grades of acute liver insufficiency. The latter are evidenced by a rapid biochemical deterioration, usually with mounting icterus, intense anorexia (with or without nausea), and deepening somnolence, culminating in the syndrome of hepatic coma. During this sequence a high caloric diet is more and more emphatically refused.

With the development of severe liver failure the protein content of the diet should be reduced immediately, since a high protein intake may precipitate or intensify hepatic coma. A daily dietary allowance of 50 gm. of protein or amino acid has been recommended. Tube feeding (p. 227) usually becomes necessary or at least desirable; it is generally practical because uncontrollable vomiting is uncommon at this stage of the disease. The main dietary constituent is still carbohydrate. Vitamin supplements are continued. If the oral route is available, lipotropic agents may be introduced or continued in the diet. If oral feeding, with or without the aid of intubation, becomes impractical for any reason, the nutritive intake is limited essentially to glucose by the intravenous route. It is an almost universal practice to give these patients daily infusions of 1 to 3 liters of 5 or 10 per cent glucose in water, often as a continuous drip. Protein hydrolysates and synthetic amino mixtures have only a limited role under these circumstances, as is discussed under Nutrition (p. 223). Transfusions with whole blood and plasma have been used to control anemia and hypoproteinemia. Fresh whole blood is of value in the management of hypoprothrombinemia when and if the latter becomes refractory to vitamin K therapy. Transfusion reactions, however, are said to be common and especially dangerous in patients with severe liver disease. Human serum albumin, especially a salt-poor preparation, is usually well tolerated by slow intravenous infusion.

In near-terminal liver disease, hyponatremia and hypochloremia are often encountered, and hypokalemia has been recognized recently in some cases of liver disease, even those without severe vomiting or diarrhea. These low serum levels are ignored, if mild, or are corrected cautiously and incompletely by administering the appropriate electrolyte (p. 215). The same conservatism applies to the mild acidosis which sometimes appears. The occasional development of renal insufficiency at a late stage of acute liver disease requires even more rigorous restrictions on the intake of fluid, electrolytes, and nitrogen (see discussion of acute renal failure, p. 210).

In addition to the general supportive measures described above, many procedures have been employed in attempts to terminate hepatic coma and to initiate liver regeneration. Empirical programs occasionally described as successful include intravenous injections of the following substances usually in large doses: liver extract, methionine, serum albumin, Aureomycin, and nicotinic acid. In isolated cases massive doses of cortisone and ACTH, with or without wide-spectrum antibiotics, are also said to have been effective. None of these measures is dependable, none is entirely safe, and none is widely accepted.

Drug metabolism and detoxification are severely impaired in most patients with extensive liver parenchymal disease. Consequent drug intolerances are often encountered, particularly with sedative drugs. Morphine should be strictly withheld from patients with liver disease. Codeine is said to be better tolerated, but some risk is involved here too. Barbiturates are generally contraindicated since a profound and persistent coma may result from even small doses, including those derivatives which normally have actions of short duration (*e.g.*, Pentothal, Seconal, Amytal). Paraldehyde and even chloral hydrate are probably less dangerous, but the dose should be limited to one-half to one-third the customary one. Fortunately most of the distressing symptoms in uncomplicated hepatitis can be controlled by bed rest and diet; there is usually no pressing need for hypnotic, sedative, or analgesic drugs. (Even pruritus is uncommon in toxic hepatitis.) The magnitude of drug intolerance in

liver disease has not been adequately delineated, but there is no reason to believe that it is restricted to analgesics and sedatives. Caution is therefore imperative in the administration of any drug; doses should be kept small and prescriptions should be limited to strict necessity.

ELECTROLYTES AND WATER BALANCE

In a variety of clinical situations, the intake of water and minerals becomes insufficient to meet normal or exaggerated metabolic needs or to correct excessive losses. Imbalances of water and salt create such states as dehydration, edema, acidosis, alkalosis, shock, muscle cramps, oliguria, and fever. Each of these conditions is frequently encountered in acute chemical poisonings. Many of these disorders are interdependent. The several processes which work to maintain constancy in the chemical composition of tissues and body fluids are so closely allied that no one component can be disturbed without inducing shifts in others. Thus a metabolic acidosis almost invariably leads to dehydration, and severe dehydration is not infrequently responsible for a state of acidosis. For simplicity in presentation, however, disorders in the metabolism of water and specific electrolytes are discussed separately. Only deficiency states are described. In the following discussion, the emphasis is placed on diagnosis and treatment, but at least a rudimentary appreciation of mechanism is essential for the rational management of patients with disturbances in salt and water metabolism.

Dehydration

Even when no fluid is admitted, the body continues to excrete water. This elimination occurs at the expense of stored water and water of oxidation. For excretory needs, stored water is extracted from the blood, interstitial liquid, and intracellular fluid. Water produced metabolically by the oxidation of food or tissue fuels amounts to about 300 ml. daily in an average adult. The daily obligatory water expenditure of a healthy person includes 500 to 700 ml. for urinary excretion, 500 to 600 ml. as insensible evaporation from the skin, 400 to 500 ml. as vapor exhaled in expired air, and perhaps 100 ml. in feces. These values represent minimal estimates for an inactive, afebrile, adult patient resting in bed in a temperate environment. Physical activity, elevation of air temperature, or exposure to a source of radiant energy such as the sun, immediately raises the basal water loss through the skin. An air temperature of 80°F. induces active sweating even in a resting person. Water losses in sweat have been known to exceed 14 liters a day under conditions of extreme work and heat.

Many pathological states create unavoidable losses of fluid. Two to 5 liters of water may be eliminated daily in any one of the following ways: vomiting, diarrhea, febrile sweating, and draining of an intestinal fistula or of a suctioning catheter in the stomach or bowel. Tubular lesions may so impair the concentrating power of the kidney that the irreducible volume of urine exceeds 2 liters daily. Draining fistulas in the abdominal and thoracic cavities are sometimes major sources of fluid loss, and the weeping of exudate into dressings over burned or otherwise injured areas of skin may contribute substantially to the total output of water.

In infants and children both physiological and pathological losses of fluid are greater in proportion to the body weight than in adults. This differential is due to the higher metabolic rate of the child, to his proportionately larger surface area through which water vaporizes, to his extra metabolic demands for growth, and in the very young to the reduced capacity of the immature kidney to produce a concentrated urine. If water expenditure is compared with body metabolism instead of body weight, minimal losses are about the same in infants and adults and amount to 80 to 170 ml. (depending upon the urine specific gravity) per 100 calories of metabolic heat. This means that the average, healthy, 10-kg. baby eliminates per kg. of body weight 3 to 4 times as much fluid as the adult of average size.

Pure water depletion is uncommon. It arises in an otherwise healthy person only when he is physically deprived of potable water, as when lost in the desert or at sea. In contrast the sick or poisoned patient may suffer a simple water deficit because of lesions which prevent him from ingesting fluid. Disorders such as pharyngitis, esophagitis, cardiospasm, stricture, and generalized weakness may make it impossible to drink, while apathy, drowsiness, stupor, and coma may erase any desire for needed water. In contrast to combined salt and water deficits described later, simple water depletion is due almost always to inadequate intake, not to excessive loss.

The signs and symptoms of dehydration depend upon any associated deficits of electrolyte. Simple water depletion generates thirst and often little else. Salivary secretions become thick and scanty, and the mucous membranes of the mouth and throat become dry. Subcutaneous tissues lose much of their turgor and elasticity. Progressive weakness arises, and in severe grades of dehydration mental confusion and hallucinations may occur. Until dehydration is advanced, the blood volume is well maintained at the expense of intracellular fluid, and hemoconcentration is not marked. A water deficit which equals 2 per cent of the body weight constitutes a clinically mild dehydration, 4 per cent a

moderate dehydration, and 6 per cent a severe dehydration. A water starvation which reaches about 15 per cent of the body weight, or 20 to 22 per cent of the body water, is believed to be fatal in most cases.

The treatment of dehydration is simply the administration of water in amounts sufficient to correct the deficit. The oral route is preferred, but all channels of administration are appropriate. For parenteral use, water must be rendered isotonic or at least isosmotic; when there is no deficit of body salt, this is usually accomplished by the addition of 5 per cent glucose. The route of administration is a less important decision than the quantity of fluid. Unfortunately the extent of a water deficit can seldom be established with accuracy at the bedside or even in the laboratory. The patient's body weight is the most useful single index, but it cannot be interpreted unless his normal or hydrated weight is known. In most cases this information becomes available only after a cure. With healthy kidneys a daily urine volume in excess of 1 liter or a rate of urine flow above 0.6 ml. per hr. per kg. (2 ml. per hr. per kg. in infants) is inconsistent with a significant depletion of body water. In the absence of cardiac or renal disease, water intake is properly continued to the stage of mild diuresis.

Dehydration should be prevented as well as corrected. In most severe poisonings, it is desirable to delineate fluid requirements carefully by maintaining a chart of daily expenditures through all channels. Continuous losses of water from the skin, respiratory tract, and urine cannot be prevented or even depressed beyond a certain level. For the average afebrile adult resting in bed on a low caloric diet, this irreducible minimum lies between 1500 and 2000 ml. each day. Even in such a patient, the intake should exceed this minimal loss to provide a margin of safety. Any difference between intake and obligatory loss is excreted harmlessly as extra urine.

Salt Depletion

Body deficits of sodium chloride arise almost invariably from extraordinary losses of salt, not from primary restrictions of intake. Salt is never eliminated without water, but unlike water the obligatory losses of sodium chloride are very small in a healthy person. For example, if salt is removed from the diet, normal kidneys conserve this electrolyte by excreting a salt-free urine. The normal salt content of feces is small, and water lost by vaporization in a temperate environment is essentially salt-free. The secretion of sweat, however, normally robs the body of sodium chloride, which is present in concentrations of 0.1 to 0.4 per cent. Under conditions of extreme heat, more than 20 gm. of salt can be lost in a day by this avenue. Furthermore substantial amounts of sodium chloride are present in most pathological excretions, including vomitus, diarrheal stools, the drainage from various fistulas, the chyme from an ileostomy opening, the transudate from burned and eroded areas of skin, the returns from a suctioning catheter in the stomach or bowel, and the urine from any kidney which cannot conserve salt. Daily losses of NaCl in these fluids may total more than 30 gm.

Since water is always removed when an electrolyte is excreted, a simple salt deficit is a rarity. One example is the patient who washes salt out of his body by drinking water while his stomach is being emptied constantly by a suctioning catheter. A more common example is the person who compensates for severe water loss by drinking but does nothing about contemporaneous losses of sodium chloride. Thus men working in the heat may suffer primary salt depletion if they replace the water lost in sweat but not the salt. In contrast, if neither deficit is corrected, a syndrome like that of primary water depletion gradually evolves, since sweat is a hypotonic solution, *e.g.*, it is less salty than blood plasma. Losses of hypertonic gastric and intestinal secretions, however, usually cause severer disturbances in electrolyte metabolism than in water balance. In most cases coexisting deficits of water and of salt are both significant and are often accompanied by profound disorders of acid-base balance.

In contrast to primary water depletion, which represents in large measure cellular dehydration, a salt deficit leads to a reduction in the volume and tonicity of extracellular fluids. Thirst is mild or absent, and the mucous membranes are not characteristically desiccated. Anorexia and nausea are common, and vomiting often prevents the repletion of body salt by ingestion. Headache, giddiness, tendency to orthostatic fainting, and a profound sense of exhaustion are often described. A reduction in the blood pressure and in the volume of the pulse may progress to a typical state of oligemic shock. Factors which incline to circulatory collapse include not only the reduction in blood volume but also the marked rise in blood viscosity because of hemoconcentration. The most distinctive clinical features of primary salt depletion, however, are muscle weakness and painful muscle spasms. These so-called heat cramps often occur in the calf muscles, abdominal muscles, and intrinsic muscles of the hand, particularly during periods of physical activity.

In principle, sodium chloride is all that is necessary to correct a simple salt deficit. Since large doses of salt are poorly tolerated by mouth, especially in the presence of nausea, saline solutions by parenteral channels are preferred. Although hypertonic solutions (*e.g.*, 3 per cent NaCl) have been used successfully, overdoses produce such adverse effects on the circulation that these solutions are not recommended. In any case, normal physiological saline

(0.85 to 0.9 per cent NaCl) is adequate since the body retains the salt that it needs and quickly excretes the excess fluid as urine. To avoid overloading the heart, the intravenous infusion of isotonic saline should probably be restricted to a rate of about 500 ml. per hour in an average adult except in cases of frank shock. Physiological saline is a poor replacement fluid in primary *water* deprivation and it may even aggravate the symptoms; in these cases, only water and electrolyte-free solutions are appropriate reparations.

Deficits of water and salt commonly coexist. The proper replacement fluid depends on the nature of the shortage. When losses arise from vomiting, physiological saline is usually sufficient; when due to extensive sweating, hypotonic saline is required. It can be obtained by mixing isotonic saline and 5 per cent glucose in water in an appropriate ratio, or the two solutions can be administered alternately. Within broad limits, the proper proportions are not critical.

As outlined above, the clinical history and physical examination aid in evaluating the nature and intensity of mixed deficits. Laboratory determinations are also helpful. A small urine volume of high specific gravity is characteristic of patients whose principal defect is a lack of body water. Except in Addison's disease and some types of renal disease, a salt deficiency is denoted by the absence or near absence of NaCl in urine. Plasma levels of sodium and chloride may be moderately low, but a salt deficit is accommodated chiefly by reductions in the volume of blood and extracellular fluid and not by reductions in electrolyte concentration. Hemoconcentration, as evidenced by high plasma levels of protein and of non-protein nitrogen, is usually more striking in states of salt depletion than in water deficits of comparable intensity. Methods for determining the plasma and extracellular fluid volumes are too complicated for extensive or routine application. No test and no series of tests defines precisely the extent of any deficit. The response of the patient to treatment and the clinical judgment of the therapist are the best guides. The patient who excretes 1500 ml. of urine daily with a chloride content in excess of 5 gm. per liter has presumably recovered from any shortages of either water or salt.

Acidosis and Alkalosis

States of acidosis and of alkalosis are frequently superimposed upon deficits or excesses of both water and salt. Although acid-base imbalances are associated with alterations in the concentration of many ions, only variations in the hydrogen ion concentration (pH) are important in generating untoward signs and symptoms. Much of the confusion in the medical literature about the mechanics of acid-base disorders arises from the circuity of the chemical methods commonly used for the detection and evaluation of these disturbances. Misunderstanding would diminish if present methods were largely replaced with reliable determinations of pH on anaerobic samples of arterial blood. Venous blood is unsatisfactory because specimens from different sites vary in hydrogen ion concentration and so reflect only local tissue conditions. In contrast, arterial blood has the same composition in all parts of the body. If properly measured in arterial blood or plasma, a hydrogen ion concentration below 3.5×10^{-8} M (pH above 7.45) is diagnostic of alkalosis, while a hydrogen ion concentration above 4.5×10^{-8} M (pH below 7.35) is pathognomonic of acidosis. As stated here the limits are arbitrary, but the generalization is valid irrespective of the etiology of the disorder. Although the physician cannot distinguish by this test between a respiratory and a metabolic acidosis, at least he cannot confuse acidosis with alkalosis.

Because of practical difficulties in the technique of measuring arterial pH, plasma concentrations of other ions are analyzed instead, with the implicit intent of using these data to infer the existence of deviations in hydrogen ion concentration. In this respect the ions of major interest are sodium (Na^+), chloride (Cl^-), and bicarbonate (HCO_3^-). Together with a clinical history and physical examination, these chemical determinations are adequate guides in most clinical situations. In cases of respiratory acidosis or alkalosis, however, these data may be misleading if not dangerously deceptive, and have been responsible for the mistreatment of many patients with salicylate poisoning. In contrast to the uncertain inferences based upon plasma levels of Na^+, Cl^- and HCO_3^-, the arterial plasma pH can always be estimated with reasonable accuracy from any two of the following three laboratory determinations: the alveolar CO_2 tension (measured on an end-tidal sample of expired air), the CO_2 content of *arterial* blood, and the CO_2-combining power of a blood specimen (venous or arterial). If no facilities are available for the chemical analysis of blood, a poor but useful substitute is litmus paper to determine the reaction of freshly voided urine. If necessary the urinary bladder is catheterized, and repeated specimens are tested. Except in urinary tract infections (where urea may be converted to ammonia), an alkaline urine (litmus paper blue) demonstrates systemic alkalosis (metabolic or respiratory). An acid reaction is at least consistent with systemic acidosis and excludes alkalosis, except in terminal stages of the latter when sodium depletion may become so severe that an acid urine is secreted.

Table IV.3 is a conventional classification of acid-base disorders. Examples of each type can be found in the realm of clinical toxicology. From this table it is apparent, for example, that a meta-

TABLE IV.3

*Classification of acid-base disturbances**

ACIDOSIS

1. Respiratory acidosis: increased plasma carbonic acid
   a) Conditions in which there is interference with the excretion of CO_2
      Pulmonary and cardiac disease
      Anesthesia
      Asphyxial states
   b) Breathing in an atmosphere containing excessive quantities of CO_2
2. Metabolic acidosis: depletion of plasma sodium bicarbonate
   a) Accumulation of non-volatile acids
      Medication with HCl, NH_4Cl, ammonium mandelate, *etc.*
      Ingestion or inhalation of acids or acid anhydrides
      Increased production of metabolic acids
         Diabetes mellitus
         Starvation
         Cyclic vomiting of children
         Methyl alcohol poisoning
      Decreased excretion of metabolic acids
         Toxic nephritis
         Renal insufficiency from any cause
   b) Excessive loss of sodium bicarbonate
      Diarrhea
      Losses through intestinal fistulas or catheters

ALKALOSIS

1. Respiratory alkalosis: depletion of plasma carbonic acid
   Overbreathing
      Hysteria
      Encephalitis (sometimes)
      Anoxic anoxemia
      Poisoning with salicylate, quinine, phenol, *etc.*
2. Metabolic alkalosis: increased plasma sodium bicarbonate
   Immoderate intake of alkalies
   Excessive loss of hydrochloric acid
      Vomiting
      Continuous gastric lavage

* Reproduced with slight modifications from James A. Dauphinee, Chap. 12, p. 354, *Clinical Nutrition*, edited by N. Jolliffe, F. F. Tisdall and P. R. Cannon, 1950, with permission of the publisher, Paul B. Hoeber, Inc. New York City.

bolic acidosis may arise in three ways: a) the retention of non-volatile acids or acid-forming salts as a result of immoderate intake or defective excretion; b) the excessive metabolic production of physiological acids, such as carbonic acid, or of abnormal metabolites such as formic acid; c) the depletion of sodium bicarbonate stores by the elimination of alkaline body fluids, as in certain cases of profuse diarrhea. Similarly, a metabolic alkalosis might arise in three ways but only two are recognized: a) excessive intakes of alkali or alkalinizing salts; b) the elimination of chloride ion as hydrochloric acid and the consequent retention of sodium as $NaHCO_3$, as during the extensive vomiting of gastric acid. Respiratory acidosis and alkalosis are due to underbreathing and overbreathing respectively and are associated with changes in the plasma concentration of carbonic acid. These changes, however, are not reflected in any predictable way by alterations in the plasma levels of Na^+, Cl^-, or HCO_3^-; any ionic shifts that are observed are usually efforts at renal compensation for the primary disorder. Respiratory alkalosis is a response to toxic doses of many central nervous stimulants, notably salicylates, phenol, quinine and sometimes antihistaminics. Respiratory acidosis probably occurs as a terminal event in every fatal poisoning when breathing ceases or becomes grossly inadequate. Anoxia, however, is much more important than the acidosis which accompanies it.

If the laboratory diagnosis of acid-base disorders is difficult, recognition by physical diagnosis is thoroughly impractical. On the other hand, once the nature of the disturbance has been established

by combining the evidence from the laboratory, from the bedside, and from the history, then changing signs and symptoms are often helpful in evaluating the progress of therapy. Except in respiratory acidosis, where symptoms of anoxia are usually dominant, the acidotic patient commonly complains of generalized malaise, weakness, dull headache, abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting. Signs of dehydration, circulatory insufficiency, and various grades of stupor or coma are often present. Hyperpnea is a common sign; respirations are usually rapid but sometimes slow and deep (Kussmaul). An established alkalosis is characterized clinically by abnormal irritability, restlessness, and neuromuscular hyperexcitability which is indistinguishable from that of hypocalcemic tetany (see p. 221). Forceful vomiting is common, and a considerable degree of dehydration may accompany the disturbance. Respirations are either enhanced, as in respiratory alkalosis, or moderately depressed as in many cases of metabolic alkalosis. Note that a patient who is hyperventilating may be suffering from respiratory alkalosis or from severe metabolic acidosis. It is apparent that water and salt depletions may coexist with and contribute to the symptomatology of acid-base disorders.

Prompt and effective treatment is often lifesaving in cases where the acidity or alkalinity of the body is severely deranged. When respiratory acidosis arises from acute respiratory depression, asphyxia, or pulmonary edema, acidosis is generally incidental to hypoxia, and treatment is directed chiefly at the relief of this associated oxygen lack (p. 189). Tetany due to hyperventilation (respiratory alkalosis) is usually best controlled by rebreathing into a paper bag. Parenteral calcium therapy (p. 221) may become necessary. Hyperpnea can often be suppressed by sedation and in the case of hysteria by reassurance or more sophisticated forms of psychotherapy. In metabolic alkalosis, as seen after persistent vomiting, physiological saline with or without glucose is always an excellent replacement fluid because in this situation bicarbonate excess is accompanied by hypochloremia and usually by a sodium deficiency. When salt is administered, the chloride deficit is corrected by the retention of Cl^-, and the bicarbonate surplus is eliminated as urinary $NaHCO_3$. Acidifying agents such as ammonium chloride or hydrochloric acid are much less useful because they fail to rectify the salt deficit which almost invariably accompanies a metabolic alkalosis. The details of treatment are essentially the same as for salt and water depletion (see p. 215). Only dangerous levels of alkalosis require the ingestion of diluted hydrochloric acid.

Metabolic acidosis too is associated with dehydration and a salt deficit and frequently responds to the same therapeutic measures (p. 215). In severe acidosis, alkali therapy is usually necessary. In addition, the syndrome of potassium deficiency (p. 220) often complicates acidosis and requires special attention. When the production of ketone bodies (organic acids and ketones derived from fat metabolism) becomes excessive because of depletion of tissue glycogen reservoirs, the administration of glucose is also beneficial. The diabetic also requires large doses of insulin. The two common alkalinizing salts are sodium bicarbonate and sodium lactate, the latter being metabolized to sodium bicarbonate in the body. If there is no vomiting, the salts are given best by mouth. For parenteral use, sodium lactate is preferred to $NaHCO_3$ because it is more easily sterilized and the lactate ion is useful in replenishing tissue glycogen stores. If lactate metabolism is impaired, as perhaps is true in methyl alcohol poisoning, sodium bicarbonate is obviously preferable. For intravenous infusions, sodium r-lactate is marketed as a 1/6 molar solution (M/6 or 1.75 per cent). Sterile solutions of sodium bicarbonate (available in ampules) are commonly injected in concentrations up to 5 per cent (usually 1.2 per cent or M/7), either alone or mixed with isotonic saline. The intravenous route is usually chosen in preference to the subcutaneous path.

In whatever way one classifies the severity of acidosis, the more extreme the disorder the more alkali therapy is required. No criteria, however, are available for predicting with a useful degree of accuracy the alkali needs of acidotic patients. The intensity and duration of therapy must be controlled by the progression of signs and symptoms, by repeated analyses of plasma sodium, chloride, and bicarbonate (as CO_2-combining power), and/or by measurements of the alkalinity of the urine. As a general rule, whenever the CO_2-combining power is below 20 mEq. per liter (45 vol. per cent), a reasonable initial dose of M/6 sodium lactate or M/6 $NaHCO_3$ is 25 ml. per kg. of body weight (or 6.0 ml. per kg. with 5 per cent $NaHCO_3$). Given by slow intravenous drip, this dose may have to be repeated several times, but as the CO_2-combining power of plasma approaches 20 mEq. per liter, parenteral and probably even oral alkali therapy should be discontinued to avoid over-alkalinization. Infusions of physiological saline, however, are properly continued until deficits of salt are entirely erased (p. 216).

Disorders of Potassium Balance

Both hypo- and hyperkalemia are encountered in victims of poison. Dangerously high levels of potassium are rarely found except in patients with defective renal function. Because of rapid excretion simple potassium salts have a low oral toxicity in a normal person. In severe grades of renal injury and particularly in states of anuria, dietary potassium accumulates in the body. Even when no potassium

is ingested, catabolism gradually releases intracellular potassium and causes a progressive rise in the extracellular concentration. When the level in blood plasma reaches 2 to 4 times normal or about 8 mEq. per liter, the patient commonly exhibits muscle weakness, hyporeflexia, paresthesias, anxiety, restlessness, and disturbances of cardiac rhythm. Because these signs are variable and often occur too late for effective therapy, the early detection and proper management of potassium intoxication demands frequent chemical analyses of plasma or serum. If reliable laboratory measurements are unavailable, repeated electrocardiograms may help to detect hyperkalemia, but they furnish no information from which a quantitative value of the extracellular K^+ concentration can be estimated. The first electrocardiographic sign of potassium intoxication is usually an increase in the amplitude of the T-wave; eventually various cardiac arrhythmias, including episodes of asystole, presage complete cardiac arrest. The clinical management of this syndrome is described on p. 212.

Hypokalemia is evidenced by plasma or serum potassium concentrations below the normal range of 3.5 to 5.5 mEq. per liter (or 14 to 22 mg. per cent). Probably a profound intracellular deficit of potassium always accompanies hypokalemia. Because this cation is plentiful in all ordinary foods, deficiency states arise only when losses are excessive. Partial depletion of cellular potassium and its incomplete replacement by the cellular penetration of extracellular sodium has been described in many pathological states, including diarrhea, hemorrhage, shock, trauma, diabetic coma, metabolic acidosis, hypochloremic alkalosis, and severe dehydration. In the patient with diabetic acidosis, hypokalemia is sometimes induced by intensive treatment (insulin, fluids, sodium chloride, *etc.*). Particularly in infants and children, the alkalosis and dehydration of profuse vomiting and the acidosis and dehydration of severe diarrhea are both accompanied by substantial losses of potassium.

The clinical manifestations of potassium depletion include weakness, lethargy, and abdominal distention. The most distinctive sign, however, is muscle atony progressing to flaccid paralysis. Cardiac disturbances include tachycardia, arrhythmias, and ventricular dilatation. Subacute and chronic potassium deficiencies lead to a recently recognized but well established nephropathy. These effects are not sufficiently definitive to suggest the correct diagnosis unless the physician is alert to the possibility of this complication. In any conditions that promote excessive losses of potassium, the blood plasma level should be analyzed repeatedly. If no adequate laboratory facilities are available, a suspicion of hypokalemia is strongly supported by electrocardiographic findings of flattening of the T-wave, prolongation of the apparent QT interval, and depression of the ST segment.

The correction of a potassium deficit requires considerable caution, particularly if the renal status is uncertain. The oral route is the safest way to administer potassium salts but is clearly impractical in the presence of vomiting or severe diarrhea. By intravenous or other parenteral channels, potassium must be infused very slowly to avoid even transient periods of hyperkalemia which might produce heart block and cardiac arrest. A hypodermoclysis is safer than an infusion. Even a potassium deficient adult should be given KCl no faster than 1.0 gm. per hr., and the total dose rarely needs to exceed 5 gm. (67 mEq.). Potassium is administered usually as the chloride, either alone or in a balanced salt solution such as Ringer, the Lactate Ringer Solution of Hartmann, or Darrow's Solution. The latter, which contains NaCl, sodium lactate, and KCl (2.7 gm. per liter), has proved particularly effective in infants by hypodermoclysis; the recommended maximal dose is 80 ml. per kg., and it should be spaced over a period of 4 to 8 hours.

Disorders of Blood Calcium

Calcium retention and depletion are dependent on many complex factors, including the dietary levels of calcium and vitamin D, endogenous vitamin D, parathyroid activity, acid-base balance, bone growth and mineralization, bone resorption and disease, renal function, lactation, and many other circumstances. Within broad limits the dietary calcium level is comparatively unimportant, but mild deficiency states during active growth, pregnancy, and lactation have been ascribed to inadequate calcium intake. Indeed calcium and iron are the only minerals in which American diets are sometimes regarded as defective. Probably milk is the best dietary source of calcium; one quart contains about 1.3 gm., which equals the daily requirement of the average child. Milk-free diets, unless carefully designed, tend to be deficient in absorbable calcium. For example, due to the oxalic acid of spinach and the phytic acid of cereals, most calcium in these foods cannot be assimilated.

Probably vitamin D is more often a critical dietary component than is calcium. Inadequate intake of vitamin D is responsible for infantile and juvenile rickets. Persistent overdoses of vitamin D, when accompanied by high calcium diets, lead to hypercalcemia and metastatic calcification of soft tissues. In states of calcium deficiency, however, vitamin D sometimes produces hypocalcemia by promoting the mineralization of bone (*e.g.*, in the ricketic child given vitamin D but not extra calcium). In addition to diet, parathyroid disease and many metabolic disorders of bone lead to profound alterations of calcium balance.

Chronic defects in calcium metabolism are less often of concern to the toxicologist than are acute disturbances. The latter are not often recognized

unless accompanied by abnormally high or low levels of ionic calcium in blood and extracellular fluid. Of the total calcium in blood plasma (10 mg. per cent or 2.50 mM.), only about half is present as the simple ion Ca^{++}. According to recent estimates (W. F. Neuman, personal communication), the calcium in normal blood plasma is partitioned as follows: ionic 53 per cent, protein-bound 34 per cent (7 per cent attached to globulins and 27 per cent to albumin), 7 per cent as a bicarbonate complex, 3 per cent as a citrate complex, and 3 per cent as a soluble phosphate complex. Since only the protein-bound element is non-diffusible, 66 per cent of the total calcium can be found in ultrafiltrates. Variations in this normal pattern over long periods of time may have many metabolic consequences, but only the level of ionic calcium is important for short-term effects.

The chief effects of transient hypercalcemia are those on the heart. If the plasma concentration of ionic calcium rises to twice its normal value (concentrations of total and ionic calcium tend to parallel each other in this range), vagal bradycardia occurs. Eventually, as the calcium reaches levels 2 to 5 times normal, sinus arrhythmia, shifting pacemaker, varying degrees of heart block, ventricular premature beats, ventricular tachycardia, and finally ventricular fibrillation may develop. Actions on somatic nerve and skeletal muscle are minimal. This syndrome can be produced by the parenteral administration of soluble, ionizable calcium salts, but in practice dangerous hypercalcemia cannot be induced by ingestion, even when massive doses are swallowed.

Any considerable reduction in the ionic calcium activity produces tetany. When the total blood calcium is low, as well as the level of Ca^{++}, the condition is called hypocalcemic tetany. When the concentration of chemically bound calcium rises in proportion to the fall in the ionic fraction, the condition is called normocalcemic tetany. The distinction is important only because clinical chemistry laboratories report values of total calcium only, since no simple method is available for the measurement of the ion Ca^{++}.

An impending or latent tetany may be detected with the aid of several diagnostic procedures. The Chvostek sign, Trousseau phenomenon, and peroneal sign are useful ways of exposing neuromuscular hyperexcitability. Electrical stimulation of a motor nerve (the Erb test) is used occasionally. Both the rheobase and chronaxie of peripheral nerve are increased when the extracellular level of ionic calcium is low. Frank or manifest tetany reveals itself as carpal and pedal spasm, laryngospasm, tremors and twitching, pain (probably due to muscle spasm), convulsive seizures of all types, gastrointestinal disorders such as cardiospasm and vomiting, and occasionally many other signs and symptoms. In the neonatal period, cyanosis and irritability are sometimes the only manifestations. Tetany may have a sudden onset and alarming intensity, or the disturbance may be mild and persistent.

Hypocalcemic tetany is due to dietary inadequacies of calcium and vitamin D as in rickets and some forms of osteomalacia, to certain types of gastrointestinal tract disease such as the coeliac syndrome, to excessive utilization as in pregnancy, to excessive loss as in lactation, to hypoparathyroidism, and to idiopathic states such as neonatal tetany. Normocalcemic tetany occurs in metabolic and respiratory alkalosis (see p. 219), because a rise in pH allows the plasma proteins to bind more calcium and so reduce the Ca^{++} concentration. Toxic doses of soluble fluorides and oxalates may also cause normocalcemic tetany (p. 143 and 165). Under some poorly defined circumstances, infusions of sodium phosphate and of sodium citrate produce tetany.

The prompt and vigorous administration of ionic calcium is sufficient to control both hypocalcemic and normocalcemic tetany. Other measures are also useful. For example, rebreathing, as into a paper bag, may suppress the alkalotic tetany of hyperventilation. A single injection of parathyroid extract (Injection, U.S.P.) is sometimes sufficient, after a latency of a few hours, to control mild hypocalcemia for a period of several days. Given by mouth, calcium salts act too slowly to employ in manifest tetany, but the oral route is preferred in states of latent tetany. Calcium chloride, gluconate, and lactate are the common medicinal salts. The recommended oral dose in an adult is 1 to 2 gm. of $CaCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, 2 to 4 gm. of calcium lactate, and 4 to 8 gm. of calcium gluconate, repeated every few hours as necessary. Of these preparations, probably the chloride produces irritation most often; to avoid vomiting, it should be given only in a highly diluted formula. Calcium salts should never be injected subcutaneously, and the intramuscular route is sometimes dangerous, particularly in infants. For example even calcium gluconate, which is the least irritating preparation, occasionally produces sloughing when injected intramuscularly as a 10 per cent solution. For this reason the only acceptable route for parenteral administration is the intravenous channel. The usual adult dose of calcium gluconate is 10 to 30 ml. of a 10 per cent sterile solution, injected slowly to avoid severe tachycardia and flushing. Calcium chloride is sometimes infused in concentrations of 5 to 10 per cent; for example, 5 to 20 ml. of a 5 per cent solution can be administered if the rate is kept below 2 ml. per minute. Unlike the lactate or gluconate which are metabolized, repeated doses of calcium chloride may produce a systemic acidosis. In an acidotic patient, *e.g.*, with renal insufficiency, the gluconate is always preferred to the chloride.

NUTRITION

The subject of nutrition has multifold significance for the clinical toxicologist. Good nutrition is protective against many poisons, notably hepatotoxic substances. Whatever the causative agent, acute injury is accompanied by large losses of nutrients, while at the same time tissue damage creates extraordinary metabolic demands for many dietary factors. Damage to the gastrointestinal mucosa sometimes impairs digestion and absorption severely. Liver damage leads to poor utilization of those nutrients which are absorbed. Protein and vitamin deficiences lead to anorexia, which intensely complicates the efforts of the therapist. Finally poor nutrition is almost always instrumental in prolonging convalescence well beyond that of the well-nourished patient.

Physiological and psychological stresses alter body metabolism. One type of reaction is a nonspecific response described by H. Selye and called the "general adaptation syndrome." The pituitary-adrenal system is known to be involved in all reactions to stress and specifically in the acquisition and maintenance of the general adaptation syndrome. While the nutritional status of experimental animals affects the course of the adaptation syndrome, the converse is also true. In chemical poisonings, however, the major metabolic alterations are not stereotyped, but arise from specific physiological effects of the particular toxin causing the stress. In the laboratory, diets protective against one type of poison are found to enhance the harmful effects of another. For example, diets rich in fat increase the toxicity of 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT) but diminish the toxicity of cyanide. The acute toxicity of rotenone is augmented by a fatty diet, but the chronic toxicity is decreased. In selenium and arsphenamine poisonings liver glycogen appears to be spared better by dietary protein than by carbohydrate, while in carbon tetrachloride poisoning a high carbohydrate diet with a moderate amount of protein is judged to be best. Although it would be inexcusably naïve to translate these laboratory demonstrations directly into clinical practice, eventually special diets may become available to the physician for protection against and supportive treatment for specific chemical insults. Perhaps a diet which is optimally effective against all forms of poisoning may be evolved, but none is yet recognized.

Parenteral Feeding

In many severe poisonings, mucosal lesions of the alimentary tract prevent the patient from retaining, digesting, or assimilating ingested food or fluid. Only parenteral channels are then available for the administration of nutrient substances. Oral feedings, however, should be resumed as soon as possible because parenteral alimentation in [illegible] practice is expensive, inconvenient, annoying to the patient, and nutritionally inadequate.

In the adult the intravenous route is the only parenteral channel suitable for the efficient administration of nourishment. Particularly with hypertonic solutions, hypodermoclyses are uncomfortable and unsatisfactory because both water and solute are absorbed slowly from subcutaneous depots. In infants and young children, however, this route is often preferred; especially when the area is infiltrated with hyaluronidase, the mobilization of fluid and solute is comparatively fast. The water and electrolyte requirements of adult and pediatric patients are outlined on pp. 215–220. Besides water and salts, intravenous feedings are limited largely to the administration of glucose or other monosaccharides, vitamins, amino acid mixtures, sodium lactate, alcohol, and serum proteins. To meet high caloric requirements fat emulsions have been administered successfully, but no dependably stable, non-hemolytic preparation for intravenous use has been devised.

Unlike the young child or infant, the well-nourished adult person is well endowed to tolerate short periods of fasting. Of the 1600 to 2000 calories needed daily by the average adult resting in bed, glucose from tissue glycogen is the major metabolic fuel during the initial hours of fasting. After glycogen is depleted, tissue stores of fat and protein are consumed. The result is at least a mild ketosis, a negative nitrogen balance, and a gradual wasting of all tissues. Although the daily administration of 100 gm. of glucose furnishes only a quarter to a fifth of the caloric requirement, this amount of carbohydrate is sufficient to prevent ketosis and to reduce the catabolism of tissue proteins to a minimal level. For 100 gm. of glucose (d-glucose or dextrose), 1 liter of a 10 per cent aqueous solution can be administered intravenously. To prevent sugar from spilling into the urine, about 2 hours is required for this infusion in an average sized person, because the maximal rate of glucose utilization lies between 0.5 and 0.7 gm. per kg. per hour. Invert sugar and levulose are said to be utilized faster than d-glucose and may be substituted for it. In addition to carbohydrate, a parenteral preparation of the water-soluble vitamins (B-complex and ascorbic acid) is desirable in amounts which match the standard maintenance recommendations of the National Research Council (p. 226). Of course daily losses of water and electrolytes must be replaced, but in other respects a modest amount of glucose with vitamin supplements is an acceptable parenteral feeding for an illness of short duration.

No practical solution is yet available for the problem of maintaining a patient's nutrition over

a period of many days solely by parenteral alimentation. Raising the carbohydrate intake to match the caloric needs is a difficult task and one of limited value (except in the patient with parenchymal liver disease). The repeated injection of glucose in concentrations above 10 per cent often induces phlebitis, although under special circumstances concentrations up to 50 per cent have been administered without complications through a small plastic cannula threaded into one of the larger veins (*e.g.*, jugular, inferior vena cava). In assimilating carbohydrate, intracellular stores of potassium are replenished at the expense of the extracellular fluid; to prevent hypokalemia during high carbohydrate feedings, potassium in the form of a balanced salt solution (*e.g.*, Ringer) is serviceable. For its food value ethyl alcohol has been given intravenously in concentrations of 5 to 6 per cent, but its intoxicating potential is a hazard, and it is never safe in an unconscious patient. Sodium lactate furnishes calories, but its alkalinizing action precludes its use except in states of acidosis. Aside from human plasma proteins, mixtures of amino acids and small polypeptides are the only effective sources of nitrogen when only parenteral routes of administration are available. Acid and enzymatic hydrolysates of casein and of other proteins (*e.g.*, bovine blood, yeast, beef) have been employed intravenously and subcutaneously, usually in concentrations of 5 per cent in water. In general these commercial mixtures furnish all 10 amino acids which are essential for man (tryptophane is destroyed by acid hydrolyses and so must be added). If injected too rapidly, these sterile mixtures sometimes induce untoward reactions such as nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, flushing, chills, and fever. Two to 3 hours should be allowed for the intravenous injection of 1 liter of a 5 per cent amino acid solution. The parenteral use of protein hydrolysates, however, is of limited value because the amino acids are largely deaminated and oxidized whenever the caloric intake in the form of carbohydrate and fat is insufficient. Because an adequate number of calories can rarely be given by parenteral channels only, a negative nitrogen balance usually appears even when liberal quantities of amino acids are infused intravenously. When a commercial fat emulsion satisfactory for intravenous administration is developed, interest in amino acid therapy will revive.

Resumption of Oral Feeding—Bland Diet

Because of the generally unsatisfactory status of parenteral alimentation, oral feedings should be reinstituted as soon as possible. The best treatment for acute gastritis, however, is absolute rest for the stomach for several days. The only reliable criterion for determining when to start feeding is the patient's response to a test meal. To prepare the stomach for food, lavage with warm water containing a small amount of sodium bicarbonate is sometimes advantageous. Unless severe mucosal lesions of the alimentary tract are suspected, a trial feeding is usually safe after a period of 12 to 24 hours without nausea or pain. The initial feeding is limited to a few sips (about a teaspoonful) of warm water, dilute tea, or milk. If well tolerated, a teaspoonful of milk or strained gruel is offered every half hour. The size and frequency of feedings are gradually increased as the patient's tolerance to food rises. A few salted crackers or dry toast are added to the diet. Eventually small servings of cooked cereal, soft boiled eggs, mashed potatoes, and other bland foods are offered. As described later (p. 225), vitamin requirements are best met by daily supplementation. Any food which might stimulate gastric acid unduly is avoided, including acid foods, coarse foods, alcoholic beverages, condiments and spices, meat extracts, and meat soups. All fried and greasy foods are withheld, as are items which tend to produce flatulence. The patient's own appetite is one excellent guide in determining how fast to restore a normal menu, but a bland diet with little or no residue is usually required for 1 to 2 weeks.

To maintain the nutrition of a severely poisoned patient, treatment must be individualized. The physician should check frequently the patient's reactions to feeding and should determine whether the food prescribed is actually served and eaten. Too early or too zealous resumption of oral feeding after a long abstinence may precipitate nausea, vomiting, pain, intestinal distention, and diarrhea. For the management of nausea and vomiting, see p. 209. For diarrhea induced by diet, canned applesauce or commercial pectin, fed alone or with meals, is generally effective, but a diarrhea caused by indiscreet feeding must be distinguished from that due to poison (p. 210), to undernutrition, and to infection. Even when no complications are encountered, it is advisable at the resumption of oral feedings for someone to sit beside the patient at meals to help and encourage him. Because food acquires profound emotional significance during periods of stress, feeding problems, which so often complicate convalescence, can often be prevented by the physician who spends a few minutes with the patient at meal times.

General Diets

A mild intoxication of short duration only rarely disturbs the nutrition of an otherwise healthy person to an extent that is clinically significant. The Committee on Therapeutic Nutrition of the Food and Nutrition Board, National Research Council, considers that any illness or injury is minor when the patient is ambulatory, consumes food by mouth, and is hospitalized less than 10 days. In these cases a diet which meets normal requirements is suffi-

cient. If any nutritional inadequacy is suspected, a high protein supplement and one or two maintenance multivitamin tablets (p. 225) may be added to the regular diet each day. General hospital diets are designed to meet the Recommended Daily Allowances of the National Research Council; these recommendations are judged to be appropriate for the average normal adult person. A general hospital diet contains approximately 2200 calories, 75 gm. of protein, 100 gm. of fat, and 250 gm. of carbohydrate. Vitamins and minerals are present in the recommended amounts (p. 226).

No diet is adequate if it is not consumed. Although everyone agrees that hospital patients rarely eat all foods served, data on actual intake is scanty. Duncan (J. Amer. Diet. Assoc. *25:* 330, April 1949) analyzed 6 successive meals of 78 patients on a medical ward. The average daily consumption was 1870 calories out of the 2430 calories which were served. Of the 105 gm. of protein which were presented daily, only 81 gm. were ingested. Of 49 patients who received supplementary feedings, only 14 ingested 100 gm. or more of protein. Of the 29 patients not receiving supplementary feedings, only 1 patient consumed more than 100 gm. of protein. Studies of patients on surgical and obstetrical wards showed still lower intakes of food and protein. Duncan believes that food consumption was best in those patients whose illness directed attention to the diet.

Probably the food intake of any patient can be improved by heeding his individual needs. The management of anorexia is discussed below under the topic of high caloric diets. These general considerations are not usually applicable to the infant. Although nutrition is often a crucial factor in the survival of a poisoned baby, the topic of infant feeding during periods of illness cannot be reduced to simple generalizations—except for the rule that sudden and frequent changes of formula and alternate periods of fasting and gorging must be avoided. If a baby or young child has persistent diarrhea, tolerates food poorly, or does not gain weight, a pediatric specialist should be consulted.

Perhaps the most important consideration in the nutrition of an accidentally poisoned child is the prevention of undesirable attitudes toward food. Many cases of chronic anorexia stem from an illness during which the child was forced to eat so that he could be "built up." Coaxing and cajoling are not likely to have beneficial effects. Some parents need to be reassured that a child's lack of appetite is temporary and that given a choice of good foods the child will eat enough to maintain good nutrition. They should be told too that no one food need be forced upon a reluctant child. The mother should try to serve vegetables which the child likes and to find substitutes for those which he resists. If fruits are consumed in quantity, a temporary diet with no vegetables is probably more desirable than a life-long aversion to these dietary staples. Milk is practically essential for an adequate supply of calcium. By the use of dry skim milk, some of the daily milk requirement can be incorporated into solid food such as custards, mashed potatoes, and cereals. Milk shakes served with straws are often accepted when plain milk is not. Every child should be encouraged and given an opportunity to feed himself at meals. Interest in eating is often stimulated by letting him plan his own menu on special occasions. For the small child large portions of food and large glasses of milk are overwhelming to the psyche if not to the stomach. Modest servings at frequent intervals are preferable.

High Caloric Diets

A daily intake of 1600 to 2000 calories is sufficient for the average afebrile inactive adult patient with a minor injury or illness, but 2500 to 4000 calories may be required after severe trauma or disease. A large number of calories is necessary not only to meet energy demands but also to insure efficient utilization of dietary protein. Of the dozens of established therapeutic diets, none is more useful to the clinical toxicologist than a high caloric, high protein diet. In one form or another this dietary regimen is used widely for the nutritional rehabilitation of patients convalescing from serious disease, surgery, trauma, and similar stressful conditions that cause the destruction of body protein and the depletion of vitamin stores. Probably a high protein intake should be started even during the catabolic stage of injury since the end of the catabolic stage and the beginning of the anabolic phase cannot be determined accurately by clinical criteria. Although assimilation is poor in the early stages of convalescence, the over-all benefit to the patient easily justifies the effort and expense of establishing a protein-rich diet.

The Recommended Dietary Allowance for a normal 65-kg. man is 65 gm. of protein daily (1 gm. per kg.). For tissue synthesis in injury and disease, however, 2 to 4 gm. per kg. is recommended, or as much as 130 to 260 gm. for a 65-kg. man. The poisoned child needs protein for growth as well as repair. The N.R.C. allowance for the normal child is 2.5 to 3 gm. per kg. per day in early childhood to 1.5 to 2 gm. per kg. in late childhood and adolescence. Little reliable information is available about the long-range effects of acute injury upon growth. In practice an injured child may be given as much protein food as he can tolerate. Four cups of milk, 2 ounces of meat, 1 egg, 2 slices of bread, and 2 servings of vegetables contains approximately 60 gm. of protein, which meets the N.R.C. allowance for the 8-year-old child weighing 27 kg. (59 lb.). It can be seen that high intakes of protein require careful

TABLE IV.4

High-protein, high-carbohydrate, moderate fat diet—daily allowance for adults

	Servings	Grams	Calories	Approximate Composition		
				Protein	Carbohydrate	Fat
				gm.	gm.	gm.
Milk	6 cups	1440	990	51	72	54
Meat or fish	2 (large)	180	575	46	—	43
Eggs	2	100	160	13	—	12
Fruit	2	200	140	1	30	—
Vegetables	2	200	50	3	10	—
Potato	1	150	125	3	30	—
Bread, cereal	5	—	400	13	75	—
Butter	1 tbs.	15	105	—	—	11
Jam, jelly, sugar, honey	5 tbs.	—	275	—	70	—
Dessert	—	—	175	3	30	5
Total			3000	133	317	125

Figures from "Food Composition Table for Short Method of Dietary Analysis," by J. M. Leichaenring and E. D. Wilson: J. Am. Dietetic A. *27*: 386, 1951.

planning and that considerable ingenuity may become necessary to stimulate appetite.

Table IV.4 outlines an adult diet which is rich in protein and carbohydrate and moderately plentiful in fat. A representative menu is found in Table IV.5. This diet supplies 3000 calories daily, of which approximately a third is derived from fat. Higher levels of fat are undesirable because they delay absorption, depress appetite, and sometimes cause gastrointestinal disturbances, particularly in patients with liver disease. In liver disease, therefore, dietary fat should be restricted when practical to about 80 gm. without reducing the level of protein. To keep down the fat content, skim milk can be substituted for some or all of the whole milk. Gravies and salad dressings are usually eliminated in these high-caloric diets; vinegar or lemon juice and sugar may be used on salads. The amount and proportion of carbohydrate can be raised easily by the addition of more jelly, sugar, or hard candy. In liver disease carbohydrate levels between 350 and 500 gm. daily are sought. It can be seen in Table IV.5 that a protein intake over 130 gm. daily is difficult to achieve. If the patient fails to eat the prescribed amount of meat or other bulky protein foods, or if a still higher protein intake is desired, the incorporation of dry skim milk is an acceptable and comparatively inexpensive way of fortifying liquid milk, fruit drinks, cereal, and desserts. Despite the enthusiasm of some physicians for oral mixtures of amino acids, they are generally unpalatable and expensive, and offer no nutritional advantages over food protein except in patients who lack proteolytic enzymes. Even in these patients amino acids are properly considered short-range therapy and are best presented as medicine, not as food.

A high caloric intake requires correspondingly large amounts of dietary supplements, notably the water-soluble vitamins. In severe injury the same catabolic reaction which raises the caloric and protein requirements, also depletes tissue vitamin stores. Table IV.6 lists the recommended vitamin allowances in health (usually contained in a general hospital diet) and in conditions of stress. Clearly the allowances for a severely ill patient are about 5 times the recommendations for normal maintenance. In any abnormal state with an intense catabolic reaction, one or two *therapeutic* tablets or capsules is administered daily for the first two or three days; then one tablet a day is given until convalescence is well established, when one or two of the standard *maintenance* tablets becomes adequate and is continued until the patient is released from medical supervision. Brewers' yeast is an inexpensive source of B vitamins and is also rich in protein. It is best dispensed as a medicine; 1 or 2 ounces mixed with water can be consumed with a chaser of fruit or vegetable juice. If oral feeding is impractical in the acute phase of an illness, these vitamin allowances can usually be satisfied by parenteral preparations. Very little is known about the specific vitamin requirements of a poisoned person. In acute intoxications of short duration, supplementary vitamin A is probably unnecessary, except in hepatic disease where storage or availability may be subnormal. Even in liver disease a daily supplement of more than 5000 units of vitamin A is unnecessary, and very large doses are toxic. As

TABLE IV.5

High-protein, high-carbohydrate, moderate-fat diet for adults

Suggested Meal Pattern	Sample Menu
Breakfast	*Breakfast*
Citrus fruit	Orange juice
Cereal	Oatmeal, brown sugar
Two eggs	Soft-cooked eggs
Toast, butter, jelly	Toast, butter, jelly
Milk	Milk
Beverage, if desired	Coffee, sugar
10 A.M. Glass of milk	Milk
Lunch	*Lunch*
Meat	Pot roast
Potato	Mashed potato
Vegetable	Green beans
Bread, butter, jelly	Bread, butter, jelly
Dessert	Rice pudding
Milk	Milk
Beverage, if desired	
3 P.M. Glass of milk	Vanilla malted milk
Dinner	*Dinner*
Soup	Beef broth with rice
Meat or meat substitute	Baked hash
	Carrot and celery sticks
Vegetable	Bread, butter, jelly
Bread, butter, jelly	Applesauce
Fruit	Milk
Milk	Tea
Beverage, if desired	
Bedtime	*Bedtime*
Milk	Milk
Sandwich	Liverwurst sandwich

TABLE IV.6

Formula for a standard maintenance vitamin tablet or capsule

(Suggested by Committee on Therapeutic Nutrition, Food and Nutrition Board, 1952)

Thiamine hydrochloride	2	mg.
Riboflavin	2	mg.
Niacinamide	20	mg.
Calcium pantothenate	5	mg.
Pyridoxine hydrochloride	0.5	mg.
Folic acid	0.25	mg.
Ascorbic acid	50	mg.
Vitamin B_{12}	2	μg.
Vitamin A	5000	units
Vitamin D	400	units
Vitamin K*	2	mg.

* Separate tablet or capsule.

Formula for a standard therapeutic vitamin tablet or capsule

(Suggested by Committee on Therapeutic Nutrition, Food and Nutrition Board, 1952)

Thiamine hydrochloride	10	mg.
Riboflavin	10	mg.
Niacinamide	100	mg.
Calcium pantothenate	20	mg.
Pyridoxine hydrochloride	2	mg.
Folic acid	1.5	mg.
Ascorbic acid	300	mg.
Vitamin B_{12}	4	μg.
Vitamin K*	—	

* Separate tablet or capsule.

described on p. 181, vitamin K is essential in correcting hypoprothrombinemia induced by certain therapeutic and toxic substances (*e.g.*, dicumarol, warfarin). Ascorbic acid (cevitamic acid), however, is the vitamin which has attracted the most attention in clinical toxicology. Subclinical deficiency states of vitamin C have been blamed for poor resistance to infection, refective immunological responses, and impaired detoxification reactions. Although these claims are not well substantiated, a chemically demonstrable depletion of plasma and tissue vitamin C is adequate justification for daily supplementation. Single doses as high as 1 gm. have been recommended. In general, however, massive doses of vitamins are unnecessary, and this practice diverts attention from the importance of an adequate diet and the need of educating the patient in good eating habits.

In prescribing a high caloric diet the chief problem is usually the difficulty which the patient has in consuming it. Occasionally an insulin-induced hypoglycemia can be used to produce sensations of hunger in a patient whose appetite flags; when successful, 10 units of regular insulin, given subcutaneously 15 to 30 minutes before meals, is sufficient. Although high caloric supplementary feedings are generally recommended (and necessary) in a high-protein, high-carbohydrate diet, they are clearly undesirable if they depress the appetite severely. Whenever appetite becomes a serious limitation, concentrated sugar and fruits should not be served between meals. A small meal at bedtime is probably best; milk with a sandwich or cereal adds appreciably to the daily intake, especially if the milk is fortified by the addition of dried skim milk or an emulsified fat preparation. Sometimes a patient with anorexia responds to a regimen of two meals a day. If practical, these meals should be served at

8:00 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. to coincide with possible periods of maximal hunger contractions. No between-meal feedings are then served. At meal time the patient is told to eat all the food offered. When he does so, the quantity served is gradually increased. When the patient shows that he is willing and able to eat another meal, it can then be introduced at noon. Later, as a normal appetite is regained, meal times can be altered to fit the hospital or family routine.

Tube Feeding

Tube feeding (gavage) is the only satisfactory way of providing adequate nourishment for some patients, notably those with obstacles to eating, such as severe anorexia, corrosive lesions of the mouth and perhaps of the esophagus, paralysis of the swallowing muscles, and varying grades of stupor or coma. For the clinical toxicologist the most frequent indication for tube feeding is probably intractable anorexia, such as that sometimes encountered during the prolonged convalescence from various debilitating poisons like arsenic. To counteract severe anorexia, conservative methods, which include specially prepared appetizing dishes, good nursing care, persuasion, and fortified liquid drinks, are often inadequate. Under these circumstances, tube feeding is a practical and effective way of insuring an appropriate diet whenever the alimentary tract is able to digest and assimilate food.

The usual technique involves intubation of the stomach with a nasogastric tube. Gavage is generally impractical, however, in the presence of severe gastric lesions, and as a substitute in some clinics duodenal feeding has been accomplished by the use of an Einhorn tube threaded into the duodenum. Nutrient enemas are rarely worthwhile and never satisfy metabolic needs. Water and salt are undoubtedly absorbed from the large intestine, and probably also alcohol and glucose in very small amounts, but no other nutritional factors are believed to pass through the colonic mucosa.

The success of tube feedings depends greatly on the attitude and cooperation of the patient. If possible the procedure is explained carefully to the patient, and his consent is obtained. Several sources of difficulty may be encountered. A major danger is the regurgitation and aspiration of a feeding into the trachea; with proper technique this should never occur, except rarely in patients with no swallowing reflex (when tube feeding is inevitably hazardous). During continuous tube feeding, care is taken to prevent the accumulation of food in the stomach, with consequent gastric dilatation and upper abdominal fullness. When the liquid formula is administered intermittently, any gastric residue can be aspirated before a fresh feeding is added. The diarrhea frequently induced by high caloric formulas can usually be controlled by reducing the quantity fed, by adding applesauce or commercial pectin. Liquid diets grossly contaminated with putrefactive bacteria sometimes cause violent untoward gastrointestinal reactions. Although formerly a source of difficulty, gastric tubes seldom become

TABLE IV.7

Tube feeding—high-protein, moderate-carbohydrate, low-fat formula—daily allowance for adults*

	Quantity		Calories	Approximate Composition		
				Protein	Carbohydrate	Fat
				gm.	*gm.*	*gm.*
Skim milk	2 qt.	2000 gm.	720	70	102	2
Skim milk powder (dried)	6 oz.	180 gm.	652	64	94	2
Brewers' yeast powder	1 oz.	30 gm.	82	11	11	1
Whites of 2 eggs	—	—	30	7	—	—
Corn syrup (*e.g.*, Karo)	4 oz.	120 gm.	343	—	89	—
Ascorbic acid (ground tablet)	—	100 mg.				
Fish liver oil concentrate						
Vitamin A		5000 I.U.				
Vitamin D		1000 I.U.				
Total			1827	152	296	5

Directions: Beat up whites of eggs and add corn syrup. Make a paste by adding a small amount of skim milk to dried skim milk powder and brewers' yeast powder. The beaten egg whites and paste can then be stirred into the remaining amount of skim milk.

* F. J. Ingelfinger and C. L. Hoh: M. Clin. North America, 30, 1024, 1946. Reproduced (with modifications) by permission of the publishers, W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia.

clogged with modern liquid formulas. In spite of the best professional care, some patients cannot or will not tolerate continual intubation. In these exceptional patients the anxiety, hostility, or restlessness induced by a gastric tube probably does not warrant its use.

A small (2 to 3 mm. external diameter) nasogastric tube is preferred. Plastic tubes cause less irritation than soft rubber tubes. A polyvinyl catheter which is softer and more flexible than one of polyethylene is said to be preferable; to insert this tube its rigidity must be increased temporarily by chilling it. In most patients the tube can be left in place almost indefinitely, or it may be passed for each feeding and then withdrawn. Continuous or intermittent feeding is permissible. For example, liquid formulas may be administered at a rate of 100 ml. per hour, for a total of 2400 ml. in 24 hours, providing that the epigastrium is observed frequently for signs of gastric distension. For interval feeding the total daily quantity is divided into 4 to 8 equal aliquots, each of which is injected into the tube by use of a 50 ml. syringe through a no. 15 gauge needle which is fitted tightly into the lumen of the tube. If limited to 300 ml., an individual feeding need take only a few minutes in an adult. All formulas should be warmed to body temperature before administration. Concentrated mixtures should not be fed abruptly or in great quantity to patients who have been fasting. For the first few days of feeding, a diluted formula is used, and only one-third to one-half of the total daily allowance is administered. Tube feeding is discontinued as soon as a patient recovers an adequate appetite.

Many satisfactory liquid formulas have been described for administration by gastric tube. One representative example is outlined in Table IV.7. Although more costly, a powdered concentrate which can be suspended in water is more convenient, and mixtures of this type are available on the commercial market. One product (Sustagen, by Mead, Johnson and Co.) contains in a recommended daily ration (900 gm. suspended in 1.5 to 2.5 liters of water) 210 gm. of protein, 600 gm. of carbohydrate, and 30 gm. of fat, along with adequate minerals and vitamins. With such high protein intakes, it is essential to give the patient ample opportunity to satisfy his thirst by supplementary drinking. Unless the water intake is adequate, a high protein intake leads occasionally to severe azotemia and hypernatremia. These complications are not uncommon in comatose patients who fail to receive extra fluids.

MISCELLANEOUS

Nursing Care

In a severely poisoned patient, no adequate program of supportive treatment can be managed without the active cooperation of a well-trained nurse. In current practice, the busy physician makes many crucial decisions but often leaves their implementation to others. This is proper and appropriate whenever trained nurses are available. On the other hand, every medical practitioner should be reasonably familiar with nursing procedures, if only because he is often required to instruct members of the patient's family in the techniques of patient care in the home. It is not possible or appropriate to describe here the art and science of nursing, but it is proper to outline some of the nursing services that have proved to be so beneficial both to severely ill and convalescing patients. The most effective way for the physician to review this topic is to spend a few days as a patient in a hospital bed.

A capable and diligent nurse exerts many beneficial influences on her patient and on the course of his illness. First she (or he) performs all services specified by the physician with respect to medications, activity, diet, fluids, *etc.* She observes and records periodically the patient's vital signs and any other relevant clinical data. These general and specific observations supplement and often complement the physician's own examinations. In such areas as the patient's response to food, consumption of fluids, urine output, number of bowel movements, duration of sleep, vital signs during sleep, *etc.*, the nurses' report is often the only source of reliable information. Particularly for the seriously ill person, a nurse performs many services. She protects his skin by keeping him clean and dry. She makes him comfortable and relaxed by massaging his back and limbs, by repositioning him frequently in bed, by rearranging his pillow, and by passive exercises when appropriate. She furnishes blankets and hot packs when he is chilled, and alcohol sponging, ice packs and fanning when he is hot. She spares his strength by giving physical support whenever he must be moved, and she furnishes encouragement and if necessary assistance when he eats, drinks, voids, *etc.* She keeps indwelling catheters clean and patent, and insures the proper functioning of venoclysis sets and other equipment. She is not only the ally of the physician but often the chief confidante of the patient. In her role as a sympathetic helper, she often becomes one of the principal supports of the patient's morale. A good nurse almost invariably acts as an intermediary between patient, family, physician, and hospital. Finally, the trained nurse is qualified to perform in an emergency most of the life-saving procedures of resuscitation available to physicians.

Problems of Stasis

The word "stasis" is used here to include all physiological disturbances arising from immobilization in bed. Among the more common problems of prolonged and complete bed rest are hypostatic pneumonia, venous thrombosis, decubitus ulcers, constipation, cystitis, muscle atrophy and contractures, and demineralization of bone with associated nephrolithiasis. Directly or indirectly, most of these complications are due to the stagnation of blood.

The major emphasis is prevention. Bed rest should not be enforced when unnecessary or any longer than essential—particularly in elderly patients, since they are more susceptible to disorders of stasis than are the young. Even in the acute phase of an intoxication or illness, most patients can be properly allowed to sit upright for bowel movements and perhaps to get out of bed briefly. In most cases a patient with adequate strength can and should be encouraged to spend several hours each day sitting in a chair and to take mild and graded exercise. In cases of paralysis and of coma, the hazards of stasis can be minimized by repositioning the victim in bed at frequent intervals (perhaps every hour) and by passive exercise of the limbs, together with vigorous massage.

In some situations specific prophylactic measures are available. The systemic administration of antibiotics is useful in preventing hypostatic pneumonia in those who are comatose, whose cough reflex is depressed, or who have been exposed to an irritant vapor. Brief periods of hyperventilation, artificially induced by rebreathing into a paper bag, are useful in promoting the circulation and lymphatic drainage of the lungs and in expelling mucous plugs which create regions of atelectasis. Both rebreathing and the administration of 5 per cent carbon dioxide in oxygen, however, are hazardous in acidotic patients. To forestall venous thrombosis, which occurs most often in the vessels of the limbs and pelvis, one avoids tight dressings and constrictive clothing (*e.g.*, garters), and prevents gaseous distension of the bowel, fecal impaction, urinary retention, dehydration, shock, bruising and other forms of blunt trauma, and septicemia. Any person on prolonged bed rest should move his legs often; if this is impossible, passive exercise and massage become essential. To prevent rashes and bed sores, cleanliness is insured by washing frequently with a hard soap of good quality. To avoid maceration, the skin is kept dry, if necessary by applying rubbing alcohol and then talcum powder or a bland ointment, especially in intertriginous areas and regions subject to pressure. Bed sheets are kept clean, dry, and free of wrinkles and crumbs. By changing the patient's position repeatedly and by

giving him support on inflated rings, one protects areas over bony prominences which are particularly vulnerable to pressure necrosis, such as the buttocks, back, elbows, and knees.

In spite of customary care, disorders of stasis cannot always be prevented. The appropriate treatment varies with the specific complication, but all relevant curative measures should be pursued vigorously. Bronchopneumonia arising in an area of hypostatic congestion requires intensive antibiotic therapy (p. 231). With any evidence of phlebothrombosis (*e.g.*, pain or tenderness in an extremity, unexplained fever, tachycardia), an immediate surgical consultation is desirable. To be effective, high ligation of the superficial femoral veins must be accomplished promptly. Even with no signs of infection, a trial with one of the broad-spectrum antibiotics or sulfonamides is advisable. Anticoagulant therapy is usually instituted with heparin, which acts immediately, and dicumarol or a related drug, which becomes effective 24 to 48 hours after administration. Neither anticoagulant therapy nor ligation is usually necessary in thrombophlebitis, and neither is done except in the rare event of a pulmonary embolus. With bland thrombosis (phlebothrombosis), however, the risk is so great that one cannot afford to wait for embolic complications. In phlebitis the affected limb is usually kept slightly elevated, and even passive motion is minimized until all signs of inflammation have subsided. For uninfected bed sores, a bland ointment (*e.g.*, equal parts of olive oil and balsam of Peru) will often stimulate healing if the area is kept free of pressure. In the event of infection, systemic and perhaps local antibiotic therapy is indicated. All necrotic tissue is carefully removed. If regeneration continues to be abnormally slow, the diet should be investigated and if necessary nutritional supplements prescribed. In a few cases where the ulcer is clean, skin grafts are used to accelerate epithelialization and healing.

Disturbances of Body Temperature

The control of hyperpyrexia and of hypothermia has occasionally been life-saving. In each case, proper therapy depends upon the mechanism of the derangement in body temperature. Fevers may arise from many causes, including infections, parenterally introduced foreign proteins (*e.g.*, milk, peptone), bacterial pyrogens, intravascular hemolysis and other types of rapid tissue breakdown, some central nervous lesions (*e.g.*, basilar hemorrhages), severe dehydration, and the application of intense heat (*e.g.*, sun, hot air, diathermy). Febrile states are also induced by toxic doses of many drugs, including the convulsants, cocaine, atropine, dinitrophenol and derivatives, thyroid hormone, epinephrine and ephedrine, and some samples of methylene blue. Whenever the air is cooler than the body, a fall in deep body temperature to hypothermic levels may result from severe chilling (*e.g.*, cold and ice water), destruction of vasoconstrictor tone (*e.g.*, spinal cord section), drugs which depress heat production (*e.g.*, anesthetics and central depressants), and peripherally acting vasodilator drugs (*e.g.*, nitrites, magnesium salts, anesthetic agents). In contrast, specific antipyretic drugs such as salicylates, quinine, antipyrine, *etc.*, do not produce hypothermia because they lower an elevated body temperature only to normothermic levels.

Aside from its diagnostic and prognostic value, fever has little clinical significance. Only rarely does it threaten a patient's life or even contribute appreciably to his malaise. In general, only when a fever exceeds 105° or 106°F. are direct and energetic attempts to reduce the temperature justified. Valid exceptions to this conservative rule are recognized, notably in poisonings due to such metabolic stimulants as dinitrophenol and its many derivatives used in modern agriculture. Hot weather and a mild elevation of body temperature appear to enhance the toxicity of these agents, and vigorous efforts to hold the temperature at a normal or even subnormal level are warranted. Like the problem of fever, the hypothermic patient does not usually require treatment designed specifically to raise his body temperature. For example, the person who has spent a winter night outdoors in an alcoholic coma is often seriously ill, but in most cases reduction in body temperature is not a crucial factor in his survival. Provided that the circulation is maintained, bed rest in a conventionally warm room is sufficient to produce gradual restoration of a normal body temperature. In profound hypothermia (rectal temperature below 80°F.), however, specific attempts at artificial rewarming are probably advisable. The safest and most efficacious procedure for heating the hypothermic person has not yet been defined.

Until recent times many ritualistic forms of hydrotherapy were performed on patients with abnormally high and low body temperatures. Today the procedures are simpler, and the therapeutic claims for them are more modest. For example, in extreme fever (hyperpyrexia), various cooling applications are used; these include sponging the skin with tepid water or with alcohol, the application of cold compresses on the forehead and neck, sprinkling water on the skin while it is being fanned, and immersion in baths of cool water. Water temperatures below 78°F. are rarely used, not only because they are sometimes painful but also because they generate reflex vasoconstriction which impairs their effectiveness. To reduce the deep body temperature, a brisk cutaneous circulation must be promoted and maintained, usually by vigorous massage. Ice packs, ice water baths, and ice water enemas are unnecessarily violent and dangerous. In many cases of ex-

...me hyperpyrexia (*e.g.*, cerebral hemorrhage), ...tipyretic drugs are ineffective and in some cases ...e potentially dangerous (*e.g.*, atropine poisoning), ...t if other measures fail, they should be tried. ...hen oral medication is not retained or cannot be ...lerated, sodium salicylate can be administered ...tally as a 2 per cent solution (usually containing ... little starch or acacia as an emollient), but ab...ption is not dependable by this route.

...nfections

...n probably no area of supportive treatment does ...e physician have at his disposal so many effective ...nd safe drugs as in the control of bacterial infec...ions. The modern revolution in the chemotherapy ...f infectious disease has brought spectacular op...portunities and responsibilities. As evidenced by the continuing high consumption of antibiotics and other antibacterial agents, there is no lack of awareness of these drugs or of their therapeutic potential. It is appropriate here only to emphasize that the control of infection is an important aspect of clinical toxicology and to mention some of the problems that arise in the therapeutic use of current antibacterial drugs. Victims of poison are abnormally susceptible to intercurrent infections for many reasons; *e.g.*, damage to mucous membranes and other physical barriers to infection, inadequate drainage of the tracheobronchial tree and other duct systems (*e.g.*, urinary bladder), impaired circulation to critical tissues, defective nutrition, leukopenia or agranulocytosis, *etc.* Infection enhances appreciably the morbidity and even the mortality rate in chemical intoxications.

An unnecessarily large number of sulfonamide drugs is currently marketed. For most systemic infections due to susceptible bacteria, oral doses of sulfadiazine, sulfamerazine, or sulfisoxazole (Gantrisin) are used. Sulfacetamide and sulfadimetine (Elkosin) are also effective, but are commonly reserved for urinary tract infections. For enteric infections poorly absorbed drugs are sometimes preferred to insure high local concentrations within the intestinal tract; the common enteric "sulfas" today are succinylsulfathiazole (Sulfasuxidine), phthalylsulfathiazole, and phthalylsulfacetimide (Thalamyd). The dose varies with the preparation and with the nature and location of the infectious process, but a typical adult dose of a systemically active sulfonamide drug is 3 to 6 gm. initially, followed by 1 gm. every 4 to 6 hours. Children are sometimes given relatively larger doses, namely 0.06 to 0.12 gm. per pound of body weight for the first 24 hours, half as an initial dose and half as six equal maintenance doses. If oral medication cannot be tolerated, sodium salts of most systemically effective sulfonamides (the diethanolamine salt in the case of sulfisoxazole) are available as sterile solutions for intravenous administration. All clinically useful sulfonamides are remarkably innocuous to common laboratory animals, but untoward reactions of the hypersensitivity type are not uncommon in clinical patients. Such reactions as headache, dizziness, mild confusion, and nausea do not necessarily warrant withdrawal of the drug. On the other hand the offending compound should be discontinued and perhaps another sulfonamide derivative substituted cautiously if any of the following disturbances appear: vomiting, diarrhea, fever, dermatitis, leukopenia, and microscopic hematuria. Immediate, complete, and unqualified cessation of all sulfonamide therapy is imperative if any of the following severe reactions are encountered: gross hematuria, renal colic, anuria, hepatitis, peripheral neuritis, agranulocytosis, hemolytic anemia, and aplastic anemia.

Bacterial species and even strains vary widely in sensitivity to various antibiotics. One compound is not clearly superior to another in the treatment of many common infections. Penicillin is still the most extensively used antibiotic. Although its comparatively narrow antibacterial spectrum is a defect, the combination of high effectiveness and low toxicity explains its popularity. Preparations of penicillin are available for essentially every route of administration. In common current practice, repository forms are often used, such as 300,000 to 600,000 units of procaine penicillin G intramuscularly each day. Pain at the site of intramuscular injection is rarely encountered with procaine penicillin. Phlebitis at the site of infusions can be avoided by using highly diluted solutions of crystalline penicillin. All other reactions are rare and belong in the category of idiosyncrasy or hypersensitivity (p. 232); they include pruritus, urticaria (sometimes associated with mild exfoliative dermatitis), other dermal and mucosal lesions, serum sickness pattern, and very rarely anaphylactoid shock and other miscellaneous disorders. Streptomycin is another widely used "narrow spectrum" antibiotic. In short-term therapy (*e.g.*, up to 2 months), dihydrostreptomycin is preferred to streptomycin because it is less intensely neurotoxic to the vestibular apparatus. The dihydro derivative, however, may be more toxic to the auditory portion of the eighth cranial nerve, but this injury becomes significant only after long-continued therapy with high doses. Damage to both portions of the eighth nerve is the only truly toxic effect definitely ascribed to streptomycin and its dihydro derivative. Other untoward reactions resemble the allergic manifestations induced by penicillin. If renal function is adequate, most adults can tolerate 1 gm. of dihydrostreptomycin sulfate injected intramuscularly twice daily for 10 to 14 days without appreciable hazard.

Penicillin and streptomycin are sometimes given in conjunction with one of several broad-spectrum

antibiotics, notably chlorotetracycline (Aureomycin), oxytetracycline (Terramycin), and tetracycline (Achromycin). Because of rare but severe blood dyscrasias, chloramphenicol (Chloromycetin) is usually reserved in current practice for cases of typhoid fever, where it is probably the drug of choice. Erythromycin, a relatively new antibiotic which is stable and effective by mouth, is most useful in treating infections due to Gram-positive organisms that are resistant to penicillin; the average adult dose is 0.3 gm. (3 tablets) every six hours, and as much as 0.5 gm. can usually be tolerated without gastrointestinal distress. The tetracyclines are usually given by mouth as capsules containing 0.25 gm.; a typical adult dose is 1.5 to 3.0 gm. administered over a period of 24 hours as six aliquots. These drugs are too irritating for intramuscular injection, but at least Aureomycin has been successfully infused intravenously in a very dilute solution (0.5 gm. twice daily). All three tetracycline antibiotics display essentially the same toxicity. Especially after Aureomycin, gastrointestinal irritation (leading to nausea and vomiting) can generally be suppressed by drinking promptly (or, better, simultaneously) a glass of cold milk or some other antacid, but aluminum hydroxide gels are contraindicated because they impair absorption of the drug. Diarrhea is not uncommon, particularly after continued medication with any tetracycline, and is sometimes prostrating. This diarrhea, like the occasional proctitis, pruritus ani, and vulval irritation, is thought to be due to an unphysiological change in the intestinal flora. Dermal and other hypersensitivity reactions are comparatively rare.

Idiosyncrasies

The terms drug or chemical allergy, hypersensitivity, and idiosyncrasy are often used interchangeably. In general all of these names refer to untoward reactions which are *not* exclusively dose-dependent, *i.e.*, which cannot be produced regularly in anyone who is given an adequate amount. Only rarely is the term drug hypersensitivity used in reference to an abnormally low threshold for an otherwise predictable response (*e.g.*, tinnitus from quinine). Whenever subtle distinctions are made, the term drug idiosyncrasy is reserved for qualitatively abnormal reactions. For reasons noted below, the overwhelming majority of lesions of hypersensitivity and idiosyncrasy are probably mediated by allergic mechanisms. Although the phrase "drug reaction" is often used in the following discussion, all generalizations are equally applicable to nonmedicinal compounds.

Nature and scope. The emphasis in Sections II and III of this manual rests on syndromes of frank overdosage, consisting of those psychic and somatic reactions which are strictly dose-dependent and so are largely predictable. In the case of drugs, many of these toxic syndromes reflect undesirable extensions or exaggerations of effects which in proper intensity are therapeutically useful. Omitted from the summaries in Sections II and III are most untoward reactions after customary doses; these infrequent and erratic effects generally belong in the category of idiosyncrasy or hypersensitivity. With many substances, and particularly nonmedicinal chemicals, the distinction between idiosyncratic and toxic responses is obscure. Because the techniques of clinical and laboratory diagnosis furnish no *certain* clues, differentiation is ultimately dependent upon statistical analyses of actual poisonings both in laboratory animals and clinical patients.

If only to determine the appropriate supportive treatment, it is important to try to distinguish between those reactions which are inherent in the toxicity of the offending chemical and those responses which are equally inherent in and peculiar to the poisoned individual. With only an isolated case of poisoning, a proper evaluation is often impossible. Many kinds of obstacles block an unequivocal conclusion. First, both types of reactions may coexist after a massive exposure. The intensity of the clinical response is not a relevant criterion since many of the most dangerous reactions described in the clinical literature bear the stigma of allergy (*e.g.*, the hemolytic crisis of naphthalene poisoning). On the other hand, a negative skin test has no diagnostic significance, since most idiosyncratic reactions to drugs occur in patients whose skin exhibits no prompt response to an intradermal injection of the offending chemical. Passive transfer tests are also diagnostically undependable. Eosinophilia is rarely encountered.

At the statistical level the most useful data to the clinical toxicologist are the true incidence and nature of the untoward reactions to each dosage level of each drug or chemical. Although the available informaion about any single compound is inadequate, the following general impressions are commonly accepted. High doses of any substance regularly produce a toxic syndrome which is similar, at least in a qualitative sense, from one person to the next. Lower doses, in the so-called pharmacological range, also produce a group of effects that develop uniformly in almost everyone. In addition, these and even smaller doses of each substance are associated with a *low* incidence of reactions that often bear the imprint of allergy. This group of phenomena are more stereotyped in their clinical manifestations than are the pharmacological and toxicological responses. The character of the lesion is usually a more distinctive property of the patient than a specific attribute of the agent, in the sense that one patient often reacts in the same way to

various unrelated chemicals while a single agent may induce radically different syndromes in different individuals. At least for some compounds, however, both the frequency of these hypersensitivity reactions and to a lesser degree the patterns of response are predictable in a statistical sense.

An opinion is commonly held that any type of lesion in any target organ of any person may have an allergic origin. Although such an all-encompassing assertion may never be disproved, it is a misleadingly pessimistic evaluation of the difficulties of diagnosis in current clinical practice. At the other end of a spectrum of opinions, H. L. Alexander (Reactions with Drug Therapy, W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia, 1955) insists, for example, that only a few hundred drugs are recorded in the medical literature as causes of hypersensitivity and that most of these have been imputed only infrequently or are now obsolete. As noted below, the implication that the true or even the relative incidence of drug hypersensitivity can be gauged from the clinical literature may be naive. In spite of other areas of disagreement, most authorities apparently agree that chemicals differ significantly in their capacities to induce sensitization and that these differences are revealed by the frequency of untoward reactions and to a limited extent also by the nature of the lesions and the target organs of damage. While genuine differences surely exist, it is not definitely established that certain current drugs deserve a good reputation any more than some others warrant a bad reputation with respect to untoward reactions. E. A. Brown (Annals of Allergy *14:* 206, 1956) is concerned about the erroneous impressions that arise because of current methods of reporting drug toxicity. When reported in the literature, a single case of a rare but severe illness such as aplastic anemia arising during and allegedly due to the administration of a drug has been known to prejudice many physicians against the drug, especially if it is a new one. This prejudice often stimulates publication of other isolated case reports and also promotes the indiscriminate damning of the drug for a host of poorly documented reactions. Collecting such case histories into review articles tends to compound the suspicions of the uncritical reader. Thus the original case report may act as the trigger for a chain reaction that reflects discredit on a drug and implies at the same time that alternative drugs are relatively free of risk. In most instances, however, the original case, like isolated cases generally, is almost impossible to evaluate without statistical data that are rarely available. For example, to interpret intelligently the allegedly causal role of a drug in the production of aplastic anemia, one must usually know the incidence of this dyscrasia in both the presence and absence of the drug, as encountered in the general population, in patients with diseases commonly treated by the drug, and in patients with and without histories of other allergies. Even if the drug's guilt can be established by statistically valid correlations, the magnitude of the risk must be measured against the hazard and effectiveness of alternative drugs or of no drugs at all. The complaint has been raised that therapeutic nihilists are counterattacking under the banner of drug allergy.

The following criteria are listed by H. L. Alexander (*op. cit.*) as useful in the diagnosis of drug hypersensitivity: (a) recognition of a reaction which conforms to the pattern of drug hypersensitivity, (b) history of exposure to a drug, particularly a drug which has been identified as a frequent offender, (c) prompt disappearance of the reaction (usually) when exposure to a drug is discontinued, and its reproduction when the drug is readministered (sometimes a dangerous diagnostic test), and (d) history of allergy or other evidence of allergic disease. The latter evidence includes the similarity between reactions to drugs and reactions to conventional allergens, the occasional demonstration of a positive skin test, the marked sensitivity and specificity of the patient's acquired capacity to react to a drug, and finally the success of anti-allergy therapy and sometimes of desensitization procedures. On the basis of these and related criteria, C. A. Dragstedt (J. A. M. A. *135:* 133, 1947) concludes that drug reactions consisting of urticaria, angioneurotic edema, certain types of dermatitis, and asthma are usually allergic in origin; jaundice, acute yellow atrophy, and optic neuritis are probably non-allergic; and granulocytopenia, thrombocytopenia, anemia, and polyneuritis may belong in one or the other category. In all cases the reaction is most likely allergic when a priming or sensitizing dose has preceded the toxic episode and is more likely non-allergic when long-continued administration or the use of large doses appears to have played an essential role.

The reaction pattern is sufficiently stereotyped in most cases of drug hypersensitivity to be an aid in diagnosis. Skin eruptions are the commonest clinical manifestation, particularly contact-type dermatitis, urticaria, and various exanthemal rashes. Less frequent skin expressions of drug hypersensitivity are exfoliative dermatitis, erythema multiforme-like rashes, acneform eruptions, bullous lesions, purpura simplex, photosensitizations, simple pruritus, and fixed eruptions. Systemic syndromes are comparatively rare; they are usually represented by one or more of the following reactions: bronchial asthma, fever, serum-sickness type of illness, shock of the anaphylactic variety, hepatitis, all kinds of blood dyscrasias, polyneuritis, and periarteritis nodosum. With each of these lesions, any one of a constellation of medicinal agents is com-

monly associated. The particular drugs which are held to be frequently responsible for each type of reaction are listed by Alexander (*op. cit.*), by Brown (Progress in Allergy *3:* 500–530, 1952) and by others. Such lists are never exhaustive and, for reasons noted before, some examples probably represent erroneous associations, but these compilations are useful guides in alerting the physician to the areas of greatest risk. For example, Alexander reports that the drugs responsible for the greatest variety of hypersensitivity reactions, as judged by published reports, are sulfonamides, mercurials, penicillin, iodides, arsenicals, gold salts, streptomycin, barbiturates, and quinine.

Anti-allergic therapy. Having arrived at a presumptive diagnosis of chemical or drug hypersensitivity and having recognized that its mechanism is probably allergic, the physician is ready to institute anti-allergic supportive treatment. In all severe and most mild reactions, the first practical measure is the rigorous exclusion of the presumptive allergen or allergens. Insofar as practical, no drug with a high allergenic liability is used in treating these reactions. This precaution helps avoid the superimposition of one allergy on another, with the confusion that inevitably attends this complication. In addition, skin and mucous membranes in the process of reacting actively to one allergen appear to be more susceptible to sensitization by others, perhaps only because normal physical barriers are temporarily impaired during many allergic crises.

In most cases discomfort subsides and repair begins soon after the exclusion of the offending drug or chemical. In these cases no other treatment is warranted. The universal temptation to treat skin lesions with topical applications of various medicaments should particularly be suppressed. Only if considerable distress persists after removal of the allergen does the potential benefit from local treatment justify the risk. Only drugs whose external allergenicities are known to be low should be considered—such as glycerin, mineral oil, lanolin, zinc oxide, some cold creams, ichthyol, talc, and perhaps boric acid, potassium permanganate, and phenol.

Some hypersensitivity crises warrant systemic drug therapy. Allergic bronchial asthma, urticaria, giant hives, and anaphylactoid shock often respond most quickly to an intramuscular injection of epinephrine. Unnecessarily large doses of this drug are frequently used. Except for the occasional person who is slightly refractory because of repeated use, any amount in excess of 0.5 ml. of 1:1000 aqueous epinephrine contributes little or nothing except unpleasant side-effects; often 0.2 ml. is a therapeutically effective single dose in the adult. Sometimes a slow intravenous injection of aminophyllin is beneficial, particularly in the severely distressed or epinephrine-resistant asthmatic. For longer durations of action, intramuscular injections of epinephrine in oil (usual adult dose 1 ml. of 1:1000 solution) are occasionally useful. Antihistaminic drugs also have relatively persistent effects. Except for bronchial asthma, the same types of allergic reactions responsive to epinephrine can be controlled occasionally by antihistaminic drugs; the latter are also useful in the serum-sickness syndrome and particularly in allergic rhinitis and conjunctivitis. Many hypersensitivity disorders that do not respond appreciably to antihistamine therapy can be successfully prevented by administering the drug before exposure to the allergen. Antihistaminics, however, are not innocuous, and many cases of skin sensitization have been ascribed to both their local and systemic administration. Probably because it is more extensively used, Pyribenzamine has been blamed for more untoward reactions than have its competitors, but none is free of risk. Many clinicians and particularly dermatologists believe that the adverse effects of antihistaminic drugs outweigh the beneficial results.

Among anti-allergic drugs the greatest popularity currently rests on ACTH and the various adrenal corticoids. Essentially every type of allergic lesion has been reported to respond to these agents with dramatic improvement. Not every case benefits, however, and both ACTH which is a protein and corticoids which are steroids have produced in some patients sensitization phenomena, notably urticaria and even severe systemic reactions on rare occasions. The mechanisms by which these hormones accomplish their beneficial actions are not understood, but presumably they suppress tissue reactivity only, without disturbing the underlying allergic state. This suppression persists only as long as hormone treatment is continued, unless the allergic mechanism subsides spontaneously in the interim. The need of some patients for prolonged and intensive therapy enhances the risk of metabolic side-effects. While receiving large doses of corticotropin (ACTH) and cortisone, most patients are best maintained on a low-sodium diet with daily supplements of potassium chloride (*e.g.*, about 4 gm. in divided doses). Special corticoids under current investigation may possess anti-allergic potency without unwanted actions on electrolyte metabolism. ACTH and cortisone are often used interchangeably. Cortisone has the longer duration of action and is more convenient because it is effective when taken orally. On the other hand ACTH (given intravenously in an aqueous solution or intramuscularly in a gel) is sometimes effective when cortisone fails; the converse is seldom true. For the first day or two, either of these drugs is usually prescribed in relatively large doses. The proper maintenance dose is then established by

ial; it is usually the lowest level adequate to ontrol manifestations of the allergic state. In most ult patients, 50 to 100 mg. of cortisone, given divided doses each day, is sufficient, but some dividuals require 400 mg. and more for effective lief. In some types of cutaneous, conjunctival, nd mucosal sensitization, the topical application f adrenocorticoids in the form of ointments and olutions is sufficient. For example, hydrocortisone marketed in concentrations of 1 and 2.5 per cent n a bland ointment. Because of high effectiveness, road spectrum of action, and relative freedom from severe toxicity, this group of drugs represents a major advance in the pharmacological control of allergic disease.

Blood dyscrasias. Essentially every known variety of blood dyscrasia has been reported as an expression of drug idiosyncrasy. Unlike most lesions due to hypersensitivity, presumptive evidence of an allergic origin is lacking in most of these cases, and anti-allergic therapy is usually completely ineffective. Although the incidence is low, many of these hematological disturbances are a severe threat to life. Several unique problems of supportive treatment arise in the clinical management of these patients.

Recognized idiosyncratic responses to drugs and chemicals include the following blood dyscrasias: granulocytopenia, agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenic purpura, hemolytic anemia, and aplastic anemia. Various mechanisms operating singly or jointly appear to be responsible for these disturbances in the cellular composition of blood. The pathological events include maturation arrest, peripheral mechanisms of autoagglutination, sequestration, hemolysis, hemophagocytosis, and secondary hypersplenism. It is difficult if not impossible to evaluate each of these mechanisms in an isolated case; in current practice the attempt is impractical and unnecessary. To identify and then remove the chemical substance which triggered these events, however, is always a worthwhile and even essential procedure, although even with this precaution spontaneous recovery may be delayed for a discouragingly long period. When a case of hemocytopenia is suspected to be induced by a drug, the only conclusive proof is the administration of a small test dose after the patient has fully recovered. The procedure is distinctly risky and is obviously unavailable when information is most needed. Ordinary skin tests are essentially worthless.

The principles of supportive treatment in cases of blood dyscrasia are the exclusion of the causative agent, replacement therapy, protection against infection, stimulation of hematopoiesis, and suppression of the metabolic processes responsible for the abnormality. Replacement therapy usually entails transfusions with whole blood. In thrombocytopenic purpura and perhaps some other hemorrhagic diatheses, bank blood should be rejected in favor of blood freshly obtained from a donor. With special equipment and notably special containers, platelets from fresh donor blood can be concentrated and transfused as platelet-rich plasma. Although the beneficial effects are of short duration, repeated platelet transfusions have controlled severe hemorrhagic crises in thrombocytopenic patients. To protect the leukopenic person against infection is always a major concern because even simple infections tend to explode into alarming septicemias when the blood possesses few or no granulocytes. The practice of keeping these patients under a heavy blanket of antibiotics, however, is no longer universally accepted. The long continued administration of broad-spectrum antibacterial drugs or mixtures of various narrow-spectrum agents leads inevitably to profound changes in the microbial flora of the skin and mucous membranes. Drug-resistant organisms and particularly fungi emerge as the dominant forms. An uncontrollable systemic infection from the invasion of these pathogens then becomes probable. The alternative procedure is to withhold prophylactic chemotherapy. Even the agranulocytic patient often keeps free of clinically significant infection for long periods if he practices simple measures of personal hygiene and if he is kept in a protective environment. Of course intensive antibiotic therapy is prescribed at the earliest sign of infection, preferably with massive doses of several drugs at the same time. All attempts to stimulate activity in a depressed bone marrow or to accelerate directly the output of an active marrow have probably failed. At least no convincing demonstrations are available.

Attempts to combat or suppress the morbid physiology which presumably underlies every blood disorder have revealed two measures which are occasionally effective singly or together, namely corticoid therapy and splenectomy. The former has proved beneficial only infrequently in thrombocytopenic purpura and acquired hemolytic anemia and almost never in the other disorders. Presumably processes of allergy are operating in the cases responsive to corticoids and corticotropin. Since there is no other way to differentiate these cases, a therapeutic trial with cortisone or a related hormone is advisable whenever a severe hemolytic or thrombocytopenic reaction is precipitated by a drug or chemical. Even in susceptible cases, large doses of cortisone are usually necessary (*e.g.*, 400 mg. daily in divided doses), and the beneficial effects do not outlast treatment unless a spontaneous remission intervenes. Although sometimes sufficient to carry a patient through a hemolytic or hemorrhagic

crisis, cortisone is perhaps most useful in preparing the subject for splenectomy. On the other hand, this operation has a limited scope. For example, acquired hemolytic anemia is less responsive than is the congenital type. In acute thrombocytopenic purpura, splenectomy is often effective but as often unnecessary, since the process is usually self-limiting within a short time. In any case surgical removal of the spleen is hazardous unless hemolytic and hemorrhagic processes are first controlled with cortisone. Rarely, under poorly defined circumstances, neutropenia and pancytopenia are benefited by splenectomy, but most cases of aplastic anemia are refractory to all current efforts to reverse the process.

SECTION V

Trade Name Index

Here can be found over 15,000 trade names of products which might be ingested accidentally or suicidally. For each product the category of use, *e.g.*, rodenticide, silver polish, hair dye, is indicated, and the manufacturer's name is given. The ingredients of a large number of the products are supplied, with asterisks placed after those components which are expected to be responsible for toxic effects. Many proprietary medications are listed, but only a few drugs that require prescriptions are included. As a rule veterinary items can be purchased without a prescription.

The description of the products given here were, for the most part, contributed by the manufacturers. Every effort has been made to record all information that could be useful in treating acute chemical poisonings essentially as it was presented on labels or described in personal communications from manufacturers.

Many items appear without a description of ingredients. An alphabetical search in Section VI, *General Formulations*, for the type of commodity ingested will, in most cases, provide the physician with information as to what ingredients are most commonly used in commercial formulations of the category under consideration, with the exception of pharmaceutical preparations. When trade names of drugs appear here without their constituents the physician is directed to Section VII where the names and addresses of the manufacturers can be found, when a wire or phone call for information is necessary.

In this section the names of products are arranged in alphabetical order. Spacings, periods, hyphens, parentheses, symbols, percentages, etc. have been disregarded. Names which are numerals are listed as though spelled out, e.g., "6-12" under "S." All other numerals are placed at the end of a name, *e.g.*,"Farm Bureau General Dust No. 12." The abbreviation of the title "Dr." is ignored, *e.g.*, "Dr. Salsbury's Louse Powder" is filed under "S." Where "Doctor" appears, it is filed under "D," *e.g.*, "Doctor Roper's Formula." When first and last names are given, the first name is used for alphabetizing in this section, *e.g.*, "Elizabeth Arden Face Powder." It should be noted that in Section VII companies are listed by their surnames, *e.g.*,"Arden, Elizabeth."

How to Use the Asterisks in this Index

For every commercial product listed, an asterisk has been assigned to that ingredient (or class of ingredients) which in our opinion might be responsible for toxic signs and symptoms if the product were ingested rapidly in harmful amounts. In all cases this situation implies unequivocal

misuse of the product; no attempt has been made to evaluate the toxic hazard, if any, arising from proper or recommended methods of use. However innocuous a commercial mixture, there exists almost invariably an amount sufficient to provide a toxic dose of each ingredient. The asterisk, however, marks only that single ingredient whose lethal dose is contained in the least quantity of any mixture. Obviously uncertainties arose in assigning some asterisks, and in many mixtures several constituents were starred because the concentration of each was believed to be significant relative to its intrinsic toxicity. On the other hand all components of some products were judged to be so benign that no attempt was made to assign an asterisk to any of them. Obviously no absolute toxicity is implied by any asterisk since no fixed limits were established for issuing them.

For specific toxicity information, Section II should be consulted under the name of each ingredient that possesses an asterisk in Section V. Most of them are listed in Section II (sometimes only by a class name), but for any that are missing, and this includes many medicinal compounds, other toxicity references should be consulted (*e.g.*, p. 13). For each toxic ingredient and by inference for every product in which this ingredient is starred, Section II outlines a possible and, as closely as we can predict, the probable toxic syndrome and, by suitable reference to Section III, directs attention to an appropriate program of treatment. Section II also provides a categorical estimate of the lethality of each separate ingredient in terms of a numerical "toxicity rating" (see Introduction to Section II). Given the percentage composition of a commercial formula (Section V) and the intrinsic toxicities of its starred ingredients (Section II,) the physician has adequate information to reach provisional answers to such questions as: how much of this product can be ingested without endangering life?—or, how much probably will kill? Unfortunately these questions can seldom if ever be answered with the desired degree of precision or reliability, but even approximate and tentative answers are useful in formulating a realistic prognosis whenever the physician knows how much of a potential intoxicant has been ingested.

To reach any useful estimates of the toxicity of a product (in the absence of direct clinical data), the chemical composition of any commodity (Section V) must be evaluated in terms of the known toxicities of its ingredients individually (Section II), notably those ingredients which are starred (Section V). One of the best ways to organize one's efforts is to try to assign a toxicity rating to each product (in contradistinction to the ratings of Section II, which describe only isolated ingredients). To do this, basic assumptions are required. The following subsection (How to Assign Toxicity Ratings to Products) outlines various rules and conventions that we have evolved in selecting toxicity ratings for the sample formulas of Section VI. In our contacts with medical practitioners, we have become convinced that these ratings are a practical way of answering the physicians' question: how toxic is it? That the assignment of toxicity ratings is a feasible procedure is attested by the examples in Section VI (General Formulations).

Each trade name item listed in Section V was also assigned a toxicity

rating, but all of these were deleted in proof. This late revision arose from a realization that many of our ratings could not be justified as exact because of uncertainties both in the information and in the principles upon which they were predicated. The nature and source of these uncertainties are outlined subsequently. Several manufacturers pointed out the legal responsibility that we would assume in publishing ratings when a few of them would almost inevitably be proved inaccurate. Unfortunately no practical way has been evolved for furnishing physicans with meaningful appraisals of toxicity—without the risk of libeling an occasional product. Under current study are possible solutions to this problem of reconciling the legitimate interests of manufacturers with the demands of physicians for uncomplicated, readily available, and clinically realistic answers to the question: how toxic is it? For the degree that the omission of toxicity ratings has reduced the usefulness of this compilation, we are sincerely sorry. At least asterisks have been retained here to aid the physician who chooses to make his own ratings. We are aware from recent experience of the concern and attention which manufacturers are giving the toxicities of their products. We are encouraged by and pay tribute to the current trend to market consumer goods that are as nearly harmless as possible, even when grossly misused.

How to Assign Toxicity Ratings to Products

The following remarks are designed for the physician or toxicologist who proposes to ascertain an appropriate toxicity rating for any commercial product. As described in detail in the introduction to Section II, toxicity ratings are actually estimates of lethality and reflect the approximate amount of any "poison" that must be ingested for each kilogram of body weight to kill a typical victim. The exact but arbitrary limits that define each numerical toxicity class are specified in Table V.1. The techniques outlined below were used to select the ratings in Section VI, as well as all unpublished ratings in our file.

Two ways are available for assessing the toxicity of commercial mixtures (when the most meaningful data—the effects of known doses in the human—are unknown). First the product itself can be tested in a series of laboratory animals to obtain estimates of the mean lethal dose, the nature of the toxic syndrome, and the target organ of damage, if any. Many alert manufacturers have secured these data about their own merchandise, and

TABLE V.1

Toxicity Rating or Class	Probable Lethal Dose (human)	
	mg. per kg.	for 70-kg. man (150 lbs.)
6 "super" toxic	less than 5	a taste (less than 7 drops)
5 extremely toxic	5–50	between 7 drops and 1 teaspoonful
4 highly toxic	50–500	between 1 tsp. and 1 ounce
3 moderately toxic	500–5 gm./kg.	between 1 oz. and 1 pint (or 1 lb.)
2 slightly toxic	5–15 gm./kg.	between 1 pt. and 1 quart
1 practically non-toxic	above 15 gm./kg.	more than 1 quart

several have furnished this information to us. Most toxicity ratings in our files, however, are based on a second method of estimation, which requires a toxicological appraisal of each ingredient in the commercial mixture. Ideally the identity of every constituent and the complete composition should be known; in practice, full information is seldom available and seldom essential. Whenever Section II contains information about the lethality of single ingredients when tested separately, the probable lethal dose of a commercial product can be inferred if one is willing to assume that all constituents act independently and have neither additive nor antagonistic effects. Except when two or more ingredients are chemically related, this simplifying assumption is believed to be permissible in most cases, because the final estimates are not intended to be precise. Another way of stating our working hypothesis is this: the presumptive lethal dose of a commercial mixture may be gauged as the smallest quantity which contains a fatal amount of any one of its constituents. By this operational definition, the toxicity of a mixture is determined solely by one of its ingredients (or one group of chemically related ingredients), all others being regarded as diluents. This critical ingredient is designated in Sections V and VI by an asterisk.

To illustrate these remarks, hypothetical examples are useful. Because of inadequate data, the acute toxicity of xylene cannot be specified precisely, but the mean lethal dose is generally believed to lie somewhere within toxicity class 4. Any product containing xylene as the only significantly toxic ingredient would be assigned a) a toxicity rating of 4 if the concentration of xylene were 20 per cent or more, b) a rating of 3 if the concentration lay between 2 and 20 per cent, or c) a rating of 2 if the concentration lay between 0.2 and 2 per cent. Obviously these limits are arbitrary, but a convention of this kind is an operational necessity in most cases. Of course these boundary values are unnecessary and so are ignored whenever the mean lethal dose of the only starred ingredient is comparatively well established (*e.g.*, 0.3 to 0.4 gm./kg. for aspirin). As another example, a product composed half of benzene and half of carbon tetrachloride would be assigned a rating of 4, and both components would receive an asterisk. A product made of half benzene and half *kerosene* would also be rated 4, but only the *benzene* would be starred, since the rating of pure kerosene is 3, *i.e.*, it is approximately one-tenth as toxic as benzene.

For products whose percentage composition has not been revealed by the manufacturer, the assignment of a toxicity rating becomes an elaborate guess. If the most toxic ingredient is thought to be present in substantial amounts (perhaps 20 per cent or over), the product is rated as though that ingredient were present in pure form. Whenever it is obvious that the critical substance is a minor constituent, the rating is lowered as seems best to fit the circumstances. Doubt is always resolved in favor of the higher rating. Many so-called "inert ingredients" are potentially toxic and often constitute the bulk of a commercial mixture. Insecticidal sprays are a good example. In many cases the active ingredients are negligibly toxic, but whenever the "inert" vehicle is suspected to be petroleum ether or a naphtha-like solvent, a toxicity rating of 3 is assigned. When a product not listed

in Section V is encountered or a product for which the manufacturer has not revealed the ingredients, any rating is clearly a guess. We have decided to base these guesses solely upon information about other products that are presumed to be similar because they are marketed for the same purposes. In other words, the rating matches that of the appropriate "representative" formula in Section VI (General Formulations).

We believe that toxicity ratings are useful devices for designating the lethality of bulk products, such as powders, solutions, emulsions, ointments, *etc.*, where the composition is commonly stated as percentages. Where a product is marketed in the form of single units, such as tablets, pills, capsules, suppositories, troches, *etc.*, the percentage composition is seldom revealed. For example, the composition of a tablet is commonly designated by the number of milligrams of active ingredient per tablet, without regard to the nature or amount of inactive binder, filler, *etc.* Both the physician and the layman are conditioned to specify the dose by the number of tablets, and this is true of toxic as well as therapeutic doses. From the number of tablets consumed and the quantity of drug in each, the total dose is revealed; this can be compared with the lethal dose published in Section II for several of the commoner drugs. In this scheme a toxicity rating is unnecessary and awkward, but for the purposes of product research it was thought worthwhile to assign toxicity ratings to these unit-dose medicaments. To do this it was necessary first to estimate the total weight of each pill, tablet, capsule, *etc.*, so that the concentrations of active ingredients could be calculated. Mr. C. J. Latiolais, then pharmacist at the Strong Memorial Hospital, reported the unit sizes that are usually encountered in standard pharmaceuticals, and selected an average or typical unit weight for each item. These values are presented in Table V.2. By pretending, for example, that all capsules weigh the same (0.25 gm. according to the average in Table V.2), toxicity ratings were assigned to all drug products in this compilation.

To summarize: the toxicity rating of a product is intended to describe its degree of acute lethality when ingested. Any rating assigned by the methods described here is necessarily provisional and should never be treated as a constant or a known value. At least three kinds of uncertainty are commonly encountered, *viz.*, unknown are 1) the exact and complete composition of the product, 2) the precise toxicity of each separate ingre-

TABLE V.2

	Weight range	Average
	gm.	*gm.*
Capsules	0.1 –1.4	0.25
Tablets (compressed)	0.04–2.4	0.35
Tablets (enteric-coated)	0.1 –1.7	0.80
Tablets (sugar coated)	0.1 –1.0	0.40
Pills	0.15–0.4	0.32
Troches	1.0 –2.5	1.5
Suppositories		2.0
Granules, effervescent contain 80% inert ingredients		

dient, and 3) the possibility of chemical or biological interactions between the various constituents. As with all judgment values, honest differences of opinion are inevitable, and most borderline products could readily be up or down-graded by one toxicity class. Obviously one must avoid the error of pretending that all products with the same rating are equally toxic. Toxicity ratings are only guideposts, intended to supplement but never to substitute for special knowledge, common sense, or sound clinical judgment.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BAC Fur Children Analgesic (Massengill)	Each tablet: Potassium bromide Sodium bromide Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid)* Caffeine Aromatics	 3.2 mg. 3.2 mg. 65 mg. 6.5 mg. q.s.
A.A.A. PASTE NO. 1 Antiseptic, external (Jenkins)	Ammoniated mercury* Acid salicylic Acid boric Zinc oxide	2% 1.25% 1% 15%
A.A.A. PASTE NO.2 Antiseptic, external (Jenkins)	Ammoniated mercury* Salicylic acid Boric acid Zinc oxide	5% 1.25% 1% 15%
ABC ALUMINUM WELDING FLUX NO. 8 (Anti-Borax)	Potassium chloride Sodium chloride Lithium fluoride	
A.B.C. WAX (Griffin)		
ABDAC DISINFECTANT (Sanis)	Alkyl-dimethyl-benzyl ammonium chloride	
ABESTO CHEMICAL TERMITE CONTROL Wood preservative, soil poisoner (Abesto)	Pentachlorophenol* Orthodichlorobenzene*	5% 5%
ABESTO CLEARTOX Wood preservative (Abesto)	Pentachlorophenol*	5%
ABESTO STAINTOX Wood preservative (Abesto)	Pentachlorophenol*	5%
A-BOMB LIQUID FIRE EXTINGUISHER (Pure Drug)		
AB-SCENT DEODORANT CREAM Cream or liquid (Jordeau)		
ABSORBENE Wallpaper cleaner (Glidden Co.)		
ABSORBINE JR. Rubefacient, counter-irritant solution (Young)	Wormwood Thymol* Menthol* Acetone* Essential oils and tinctures	
ACCLAIM EAU de TOILETTE Toilet water (Parfums Ciro)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ACCLAIM ESSENCE GLACÉE Cosmetic (Parfums Ciro)		
ACCLAIM EXTRACT Cosmetic (Parfums Ciro)		
ACCO SAPONIFIED CRESYLIC SOLUTION Disinfectant (Amalg. Chem.)	Cresylic acid*	
ACE EAR DROPS (Bailin)		
ACE-72 M.Q. TUBES Prepared developer (Ace)		
ACETAFEINE, NO. 4 Analgesic, tablets (Cappenin)	Acetophenetidin* Aspirin* Caffeine alkaloid	2 gr. 2-3/4 gr. 1/4 gr.
ACETIDINE Capsules or Tablets Analgesic (Sharp & Dohme)	Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid)* Acetophenetidin (phenacetin)* Caffeine	0.1770 gm. 0.1176 gm. 0.0294 gm.
ACIDINE Antacid (Consolid.Royal)	Magnesium trisilicate Dried aluminum hydroxide gel Calcium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate Oil peppermint Small amounts of: Malt diatase, bismuth subcarbonate and papain	
ACID-KLENZ FORMULA LC-10 Detergent (Klenzade)	Organic acids*	
ACID MANTLE CREME Anti-alkali protective skin ointment (Dome)	Aluminum acetate in hydrophilic base (pH 4.2)	
ACID MANTLE LOTION Skin acidifier (Dome)	Aluminum acetate	
ACIDOLATE Skin cleanser (White Labs.)	Sulfated vegetable oils Liquid petrolatum Water	
ACIDOX Intestinal germicidal (veterinary) (Lee, G.)	3-Nitro-4-hydroxy phenylarsonic acid* (arsenic derivative); each fluid ounce contains 2.0 gr. arsenic trioxide Acetic acid Picolines Salt Cert. color Water	1.07% 3.5% 1.02% 12% 0.01% 82.4%

*See Sec II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ACID SEAL PAINT (Goodrich, B.F.)	Toluol* (small amt.)	
ACIDUSOL Acid douche solution (Texas Pharm.)	Oxyquinoline sulfate*	3.5%
	Lactic acid	6.0%
	Zinc sulfocarbolate*	6.8%
	Citric acid	7.5%
	Dextrose	25.0%
	Buffer solution	q.s.
ACITAMIN, BROWN TOPS Hydrochloric acid replacement (Massengill)	Each capsule:	
	Glutamic acid hydrochloride	0.3 gm.
	Thiamine hydrochloride	1 mg.
	Riboflavin	1 mg.
	Niacinamide	5 mg.
ACK-ACK INSECT SPRAY W/DDT 5% (Howell Co.)	DDT*	5%
ACME ALL ROUND BOMB Insecticide (Acme Q.P.)	Pyrethrins	0.025%
	Rotenone & other cube extractives	0.364%
	Piperonyl cyclonene	0.256%
	Solvents & propellants*	
ACME ALL ROUND DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Acme Q.P.)	Rotenone and other cube extractives	2.25%
	Methoxychlor	5%
	Ferbam	4%
	Ziram	4%
ACME ALL ROUND SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Acme Q.P.)	Rotenone & other cube extractives	2.25%
	DDT*	5%
	Ziram	15%
	Sulfur	20%
	Talc & wetting agent	
ACME ARSENATE OF LEAD Insecticide (Acme Q.P.)	Arsenate of lead* (30% is arsenic pentoxide and 58% is metallic lead)	98%
ACME 3% BHC - 5% DDT Insecticide (Acme Fertilizer)	Gamma isomer of BHC	3.00%
	DDT*	5.00%
ACME BORDEAUX MIXTURE Fungicide (Acme Q.P.)	Copper sulfate* (12.75% metallic copper)	50%
	Lime	50%
ACME 6% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Acme Q.P.)	Tech. chlordane*	6%
	Inert ingredients	
ACME CHLORINATED LIME (Babbitt)	Chlorinated lime* (chlorine equiv. 24%)	
ACME DIELDRIN "18" Insecticide (Acme Q.P.)	Dieldrin* Tech.	18.62%
ACME DIMITE Insecticide (Acme Q.P.)	Di-(p-chlorophenyl)-methyl-carbinol (D.M.C.)*	25%
ACME DURADUST NO. 50 Insecticide (Acme Q.P.)	DDT*	50%
	Diluent and wetting agent	
ACME EMO-NIK Insecticide (Acme Q.P.)	Hydrocarbon oil	80%/w
	Nicotine alkaloid*	1.50%
ACME FERTILIZER 3% BHC - 5% DDT Insecticide (Acme Fertilizer)	Gamma isomer of BHC*	3.00%
	DDT*	5.00%
ACME FERTILIZER 10% DITHANE Insecticide (Acme Fertilizer)	Zinc ethylene bisdithiocarbamate	6.50
ACME FERTILIZER 1.00% ROTENONE Insecticide (Acme Fertilizer)	Rotenone	1.00
ACME FERTILIZER 10% TDE Insecticide (Acme Fertilizer)	DDD*	10.00%
ACME FERTILIZER 20% TOXAPHENE DUST Insecticide (Acme Fertilizer)	Toxaphene*	20.00%
ACME FLY BAIT Insecticide (Acme Q.P.)	Tech. malathion attractants	2%
	Attractants	
ACME GARDEN FUNGICIDE (Acme Q.P.)	Captan	30%
	Karathane	3%
ACME GARDEN GUARD Insecticide (Acme Q.P.)	Rotenone	1%
	Other extractives of cube	2%
	Talc carrier and wetting agent	
ACME GARDEN SPRAY Insecticide (Acme White Lead)	Arsenate of lead*	
ACME LIME SULFUR Fungicide (powdered form) (Acme Q.P.)	Calcium polysulfides*	65%
	Calcium thiosulfate	5%
	Sulfur	5%
ACME 5% LINDANE SPRAY Insecticide (Acme Q.P.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	5%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ACME 50% MALATHION SPRAY Insecticide (Acme Q.P.)	Tech. malathion Xylene*	50% 38%
ACME PARIS GREEN (Acme Q.P.)	Arsenic trioxide* Copper	50% 24%
ACME RED RIVER POTATO MIX Insecticide, fungicide (Acme Q.P.)	DDT Metallic copper Metallic arsenic* Carrier and wetting agents	9.5% 25.7% 15.1%
ACME ROSE DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Acme Q.P.)	Captan Karathane Malathion DDT*	7% 0.75% 4% 5%
ACME 10% TDE Insecticide (Acme Fertilizer)	DDD*	10.00%
ACME TOMATO DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Acme Q.P.)	Metallic copper* Metallic arsenic*	15.0% 4.8%
ACME WEED KILLER Herbicide (Acme Q.P.)	Sodium arsenite*	40%
ACME WETTABLE DUSTING SULFUR Fungicide (Acme Q.P.)	Sulfur* Wetting agent	95%
ACNE CREAM S.F. MFR. NO. 701 Antiseptic skin cream (Specialists)	Colloidal sulfur*	
ACNOID Keratolytic (Sargeant)	Salicylic acid* Camphor* Calamine Balsam of fir Boric acid* Menthol* Chlorthymol* Salol*	
ACNOLAC Antiseptic ointment for acne (Almar)	Zinc sulfide* Polysulfides*	
ACNOMEL CAKE For acne (Smith, Kline & French)	Resorcinol Sulfur Hexachlorophene (w/w)	1% 4% 0.25%
ACNOMEL CREAM Antiseptic cream for acne (Smith, Kline & French)	Resorcinol* Sulfur Hexachlorophene Alcohol	2% 8% 0.25% 11%(w/w)
ACNOPHILL For acne (Torch)	Sulfur Potassa sulfurata Zinc oxide Monobase	5% 5% 10%
ACNYL Antiseptic cream for acne (Pharmex)	Resorcinol* Sulfur Hexachlorophene	2% 8% 0.25%
ACOBEL Antipyretic (veterinary) (Daniels, Dr. A.C.)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Quinine sulfate	
ACP AMID-THIN Insecticide (Am.Chemical)	Naphthylacetamide (76 gm. per gal.)	2.14%
ACP CRAB GRASS KILLER WITH MCP (Am.Chemical)	Potassium cyanate* 2-Methyl -4- chlorophenoxyacetic acid sodium salt	53.8% 11.1%
ACP FRUIT TREE SPRAY (Am.Chemical)	DDT* Dimethoxy diphenyl trichlorethane Sulfur* Ferbam	5% 10% 30% 3.80%
ACP GARDEN DOCTOR Insecticide, fungicide (Am.Chemical)	Methoxychlor Malathion Captan	15.00% 5.00% 10.00%
ACP GRASS KILLER (TCA 90%) (Am.Chemical)	Sodium trichloracetate*	90%
ACP 20-20-20 GRO-STUFF Soluble plant food (Am.Chemical)	Organic nitrogen Phosphoric acid Potash Avail. nitrogen from urea Avail. phosphoric acid from mono potassium and sodium tripoly phosphate Avail. soluble potash from potassium chloride and mono potassium phosphate	20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20%
ACP POISON IVY KILLER (Am.Chemical)	Amizol (3-amino-1,2,4-triazole)	12.5%
ACP POISON OAK KILLER (Am.Chemical)	Amizol (3-amino-1,2,4-triazole)	12.5%
ACP ROSE AND FLORAL DUST (Am.Chemical)	Ferbam Sulfur* DDT* Lindane Ovotran	7.6% 20.0% 5.0% 0.5% 2.5%
ACP SOIL CONDITIONER (Am.Chemical)	PAC (modified polyacrylonitrile) VAMA (vinyl acetate maleic polymer) Trace elements Plant hormones	
ACRISAN Antiseptic throat spray (Recsei)	Amino-acridine*ascorbate Benzyl alcohol*	0.2% 0.5%
AC-SO TABLETS Cathartic (Mac Donald's)	Aloin* Ext. of cascara sagrada* Podophyllin*	
ACTEEN (Modern Supply)	Coconut oil soap Mapon Sequestering agent	40%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ACTIVATOR Photographic supply (Super-Tomic)		
ACT-ON RUB Counter-irritant liquid (Berjon)	Methyl salicylate* Camphor Menthol syn. Oil eucalyptus Oil mustard syn.	10% 1-1/2% 1-1/2% 1-1/2% 0.47%
ACT-ON TABLETS Analgesic (Berjon)	Sodium salicylate* Potassium iodide Sodium bicarbonate Salicylamide	
ACTRITE BOWL POWDER For toilet bowls (Pioneer)		
ACTRITE COAL TAR DISINFECTANT (Pioneer)		
ACTRITE DE-MOTH Insecticide (Pioneer)	Petroleum distillates* Methylated petroleum derris Pyrethrins	96.877% 0.185% 0.048%
ACTRITE DE-MOTH WITH 5% DDT Insecticide (Pioneer)	DDT	5%
ACTRITE DEODORANT DISCS (Pioneer)		
ACTRITE DE-ODOR BLOX Deodorant (Pioneer)		
ACTRITE DIFFUSING LIQUID Insecticide (Pioneer)	7-1 Pyrethrum* concentrated liquid	
ACTRITE FLOR-DRESS Floor treatment (Pioneer)		
ACTRITE FOAM-O-KLEEN Upholstery cleaner (Pioneer)		
ACTRITE ICE-THAW (Pioneer)		
ACTRITE INSECT KILLER (Pioneer)	DDT Pyrethrins Petroleum distillates* Sesame oil extractives Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.	1% 0.034% 95% 1.25% 3.7%
ACTRITE INSECT KILLER WITH 1% DDT (Pioneer)		
ACTRITE INSECTOKOTE WITH DDT (Pioneer)	Petroleum distillates* DDT* Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.	82% 5% 12%
ACTRITE INSECTOKOTE WITH 5% DDT (Pioneer)	DDT*	5%
ACTRITE LIQUID TOILET SOAP (Pioneer)	Cochin cocoanut oil	
ACTRITE METAL POLISH (Pioneer)		
ACTRITE NOXSTAIN LIQUID For toilet bowls (Pioneer)		
ACTRITE PERFUMED CRYSTALS Deodorant (Pioneer)		
ACTRITE PINE CLEANER (Pioneer)		
ACTRITE PINE OIL DISINFECTANT (Pioneer)	Steam distilled pine oil*	
ACTRITE PIPE OPENER (Pioneer)		
ACTRITE ROACH AND ANT POWDER (Pioneer)	Pyrethrins* Sodium fluoride*	
ACTRITE ROACH POWDER (Pioneer)	Pyrethrum*	
ACTRITE SASSA CLEANER (Pioneer)		
ACTRITE SEAL Floor seal (Pioneer)		
ACTRITE SPOT REMOVER (Pioneer)		
ACTRITE TILE & PORCELAIN CLEANER (Pioneer)		
A-C TROCHES (Abbott)	Anesthesin Calcidin Ext. of licorice Oil of anise Sugar	1/4 gr.
ACTRON Analgesic tablet (Haack)	Acid acetylsalicylic* (aspirin) Calcium carbonate prec. Aluminum hydroxide gel dried Acid citric anhyd.	5 gr. 1-1/2 gr. 1 gr. 1/2 gr.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ACZOL Wood preservative (Zinsser)	Zinc formate Copper cresylate *	5% 12%
ADAMSON'S BALSAM Antitussive (Myers)	Lobelia Bloodroot Tartar emetic Rio-ipecac Gum camphor Capsicum Resin cuaiac Gum resin myrrh Balsam tolu Glycerin syrup Molasses	
ADBAC DISINFECTANT (Sanis)	Alkyl-dimethyl-benzyl ammonium chloride*	
ADCO DETERGENT-DRYCLEANER (Adco)		
ADCO ETHERIZED LIQUID SHAMPOO For rugs and upholstery (Adco)		
ADCO-FUME Insecticide (Adco)		
ADCO GENERAL FORMULA Drycleaning (Adco)		
ADCO SHOWER PRUF Water repellent (Adco)		
ADCO SIZE Drycleaning size (Adco)		
ADCO ZEST Powdered detergent for wet cleaning (Adco)		
A.D.D.'S LINIMENT Udder decongestant (veterinary) (Driscoll)	Linseed oil Turpentine Sulfuric acid Sodium nitrate Camphor Lead acetate*	
AD-EL-ITE #24 Paint remover (Glidden Co.)	Benzol*	25%
ADELITE Hygienic kalsomine (Glidden Co.)		
AD-EL-ITE Non-inflammable paint and varnish remover (Glidden Co.)		
AD-EL-ITE Paint & varnish remover (Glidden Co.)	Benzol* Acetone*	
AD-EL-ITE Paste wax (Glidden Co.)		
ADGESIC Rubefacient counter-irritant (Am. Druggists)	Camphor* Synthetic menthol liquid (not U.S.P.) Oil of peppermint Synthetic oil of wintergreen Oleoresin Capsicum Acetone*	
ADGUENTUM Ointment (Chester Baker)		
ADHESIVEASE For removal of adhesive tape from body (Durst, S.F.)	Oxyquinoline Diethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate In petroleum distillate*	
ADHES-OFF Solvent for removal of adhesive tape from body (Harvey Labs.)	Trichlorethylene* In petroleum base*	
ADIOS Nail polish remover (Gena)		
ADLA TABLETS Antacid (Chester-Kent)	Bismuth subcarbonate Magnesium carbonate Calcium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate Oil of peppermint	
ADLERIKA Cathartic (Chester-Kent)	Magnesium sulfate (epsom salts, U.S.P.) Cascara Anise seed Licorice Fennel Sassafras Ginger Carbonate of magnesia Oil of cinnamon Methyl salicylate* Glycerin	
ADMALT Tonic (Hance)	Calcium Sodium Potassium Maganese Iron Malt extract Wild cherry bark Aromatics	
ADMIRACION FOAMY SHAMPOO (Turner Hall)	Detergents	
ADMIRACION OIL SHAMPOO TREATMENT (Turner Hall)	Emulsified mixture of oils* and sulfonated oils*	
ADMIRALTY LIQUID WEED KILLER 1-300 Conc. (Admiralty)	Pentachlorophenol* mixture	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ADMIRALTY PENTAWOOD 1-10 Wood preservative conc. (Admiralty)	Pentachlorophenol* Other chlorophenols Aromatic petroleum solvents*	36.08% 4.92% 34.00%
ADMIRALTY PENTAWOOD 77 Wood preservative (Admiralty)	Pentachlorophenol* Other chlorophenols Petroleum solvents	4.25% 0.75% 89.26%
ADMIRALTY PERMAWOOD 20 Wood preservative (Admiralty)	Pentachlorophenol* Other chlorophenols Petroleum solvents*	4.40% 0.60% 89.26%
ADMIROLA CREAMS (Glenn Prod.)		
A.D.S. AMMONIATED MERCURY OINTMENT Antiseptic (Am.Druggists)	Ammoniated mercury* Ointment base	5% 95%
A.D.S. ANALGESIC BALM Rubefacient counter-irritant (Am.Druggists)	Methyl salicylate* Camphor* Menthol Oil of cajeput Oil of mustard	
A.D.S. BURN OINTMENT Antiseptic, external (Am.Druggists)	Carbolic acid* Zinc oxide Aluminum hydroxide Calendula Balsam Peru Ichthammol Methyl ester parahydroxy benzoic acid Benzoic acid Ethyl amino benzoate Aromatic oils	
A.D.S. CORN TREATMENT Keratolytic (Am.Druggists)	Alcohol Ether* Salicylic acid*	23% 55%
ADSCREOSE Antitussive (Am.Druggists)	Creosote Syrup of white pine compound Cascara Wild cherry Ipecac Ammonium chloride Sodium benzoate Honey Menthol Tar Aromatics	
A.D.S. EYE BATH Antiseptic (Am.Druggists)	Boric acid* Borax* Berberine sulfate Methyl parahydroxybenzoate	
A.D.S. EYE DROPS Antiseptic (Am.Druggists)	Boric acid* Borax* Berberine sulfate Methyl para-hydroxy-benzoate	
ADSIVE CREAM Antiseptic and anesthetic, external (Am.Druggists)	Calcium hydroxide Zinc oxide* Liquid carbolic acid* (carbolic acid 1.8%) Glycerin Camphor F.E.Grindelia soluble Menthol	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ADS-KOL Analgesic (Am.Druggists)	Each capsule: Acetanilid Powdered extract belladonna leaves* (1.25% total alkaloids) Aspirin* Phenolphthalein Oleo-resin capsicum	1 gr. 1/50 gr.
ADSPEP RUB Astringent (Am.Druggists)	Isopropyl alcohol*	91%
A.D.S. POISON IVY & POISON OAK LOTION (Am.Druggists)	Gelsemium Witch hazel Phenol* Lead acetate*	1.5%
A.D.S. SYRUP COCILCOMP Antitussive (Am.Druggists)	Alcohol Each fluid ounce: Tinct. euphorbia pilulifera Syrup wild lettuce Tincture cocillana Syrup squill compound Cascarin Tartar emetic Menthol	6% 120 m. 120 m. 40 m. 24 m.
A.D.S. WHITE LINIMENT Rubifacient, counter-irritant (Am.Druggists)	Spirits of turpentine* Oil of origanum Oil of camphor* Castile soap Ammonium carbonate Ammonia	
ADU LOTION (Wirth)		
AERIZON "SILBE" INHALANT Nasal decongestant (Radin)	Chlorbutanol* Ephedrine* hydrochloride Epinephrine Glycerine	12-1/2 gr./fl. oz.
AERO BRAND CCS' DUST (Heidt)	Cryolite Copper*	
AERO BRAND HI-CHLOR Insecticide (Heidt)	Chlordane*	
AERO BRAND HI-COP 7 (Melon Dust) (Heidt)	Copper*	7%
AERO BRAND HI-COP 10 (Melon Dust) (Heidt)	Copper*	10%
AERO BRAND HI-D Insecticide (Heidt)	DDT*	
AERO BRAND HI-D-S Insecticide (Heidt)	DDT* Sulfur*	
AERO BRAND HI-HEX 3-5 (Cotton Dust) (Heidt)	BHC* DDT*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
AERO BRAND HI-HEX 3-5-40 Insecticide (Heidt)	BHC* DDT* Sulfur*	
AERO BRAND HI-RONE Insecticide (Heidt)	Rotenone* Sulfur*	
AERO BRAND HI-THANE 8 Insecticide (Heidt)	Zineb	8%
AERO BRAND HI-THOX 5 Insecticide (Heidt)	Methoxychlor*	
AERO BRAND HI-THOX S-5 Insecticide (Heidt)	Methoxychlor* Sulfur*	
AERO BRAND HI-THOX 10 Insecticide (Heidt)	Methoxychlor*	
AERO BRAND HI-TOX 20 Cotton Dust (Heidt)	Toxaphene*	
AERO BRAND HI-TOX 30-40 Cotton Dust (Heidt)	Toxaphene* Sulfur*	
AERO CYANAMID, GRANULAR Herbicide (Am.Cyan.)	Calcium cyanamide* Nitrogen	46% 20.6%
AERO CYANAMID, SPECIAL GRADE Herbicide (Am. Cyan.)	Calcium cyanamide* Nitrogen	57% 21%
AERO DEFOLIANT (Am.Cyan.)	Calcium cyanamide*	
AERO DX SPRAY Insecticide (Pratt, B.)	Pyrethrins Rotenone Other cube extracts Tech. piperonyl cyclonene	0.025% 0.128% 0.236% 0.256%
AERO HCN DISCOIDS Insecticide, fungicide (Am.Cyan.)	Hydrocyanic acid*	96-98%
AERO-KING HIGH PRESS- URE INSECTI- CIDE (Am. Aerosol)	Pyrethrins DDT Tech. piperonyl butoxide Methylated naphthalenes* Petroleum distillate	0.20% 3% 0.80% 8% 8%
AERO LIQUID HCN Fungicide (Am.Cyan.)	Hydrocyanic acid*	96-98%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
AERO-MASTER FOGGING INSECTICIDE- Mill Fogging Formula (Aero-San.)	Petroleum oils* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins*	
AERO METAL CEMENT (Boyle-Midway)	Nitrocellulose lacquer Resins Organic solvents* Aluminum dust	
AEROMIST Glass Cleaner (Boyle-Midway)	Water Alcohol* Diacetone* Wetting agent Anti-oxidant Color (trace)	
AERO NO RUBBING WHITE FURNITURE CREAM (Boyle-Midway)	Petroleum oil* Wax Emulsifiers	
AEROSECT Insecticide (Pennsylv. Eng.)	Pyrethrins Tech. piperonyl butoxide Mineral oil Sesame oil Freon (11 and 12)	0.25% 2.00% 1.00% 11.75% 85%
AEROSECT ANT PREVENTIVE (Pennsylv.Eng.)	Pyrethrins Petroleum distillate Sesame oil	2% 8% 90%
AEROSECT GOLDEN MOTH CRYSTALS (Pennsylv.Eng.)	Paradichlorobenzene* Pyrethrins	99.99% 0.01%
AEROSECT GOLDEN MOTH NUGGETS (Pennsylv.Eng.)	Paradichlorobenzene* Pyrethrins	99.99% 0.01%
AEROSECT GOLDEN SOLID MOTH CAKES (Pennsylv.Eng.)	Paradichlorobenzene* Pyrethrins	99.99% 0.01%
AEROSECT WONDER INSECTICIDE (Pennsylv.Eng)	Pyrethrins Sesame oil Mineral oil	0.4% 8.0% 1.6%
AERO SHAVE (Boyle-Midway)	Soap Humectics Perfume Freon propellents	
AERO SNOW FLAKES Spray for Xmas trees (Boyle-Midway)	Fatty acid Resin Freon gas propellents	
AEROSOL DOMESTIC INSECT KILLER (Domestic)	Pyrethrins*	
AEROSOL HESS BOMB Insecticide (Hess, Dr.)	Petroleum distillates* Terpene polychlorinates Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	11.975% 2% 0.80% 0.20%
AEROSOL INSEKIL Insecticide (Holcomb)	Strobane* Pyrethrins* Piperonyl butoxide	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
AEROSOL LARVACIDE Fungicide (Larvacide)	Chloropicrin*	50%
AERO TRANSPARENT CEMENT (Boyle-Midway)	Nitrocellulose lacquer Resins Organic* solvents	
AERO WASH & CLEANER #7480 (Fuller, W.P.)		
AEROWAX (Boyle-Midway)	Solids: Vegetable and/or mineral waxes Emulsifiers of the fatty acid amine type Borax* Resins	10-15%
A-FIL CREAM (Hypo-Allergenic) Prevents sunburn (Texas Pharm.)	Menthyl anthranilate* Titanium dioxide	5% 5%
A-FIL SUN STICK Lipstick for protection against sunburn (Texas Pharm.)	Digalloyl trioleate	2.50%
AFRICANO Insecticide and rodenticides (Africano)		
AFRICAN VIOLET & HOUSE PLANT INSECT SPRAY (Bostwick)	Pyrethrins Rotenone Other cube extractives Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Methoxychlor	0.025% 0.128% 0.236% 0.256% 3%
AGA-REX WITH PHENOLPHTHALEIN Cathartic (Rexall)	Mineral oil Phenolphthalein*	
AG-A-TON Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Gland-O-Lac)	Nicotine (as alkaloid) Inactive ingredients: Areca nut Nux vomica (containing strychnine) Copper sulfate* Iron sulfate Quassia Wild mustard Gentian Anise oil Tobacco	1.10% 7.5% 0.09%
AGAVA BOILER AND RADIATOR CONDITIONERS (Agava)		
AGAVA BOILER WATER TREATMENT (Agava)		
A-GENE ALKALINE TABLETS (A-Gene)		
A-GENE DI-RETIC TABLETS Diuretic (A-Gene)		
A-GENE HYGIENIC POWDER (A-Gene)		
A-GENE PILE OINTMENT (A-Gene)		
AGICIDE ANT POWDER (Agicide)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1%
AGICIDE CATTLE GRUB & LOUSE POWDER (Agicide)	Rotenone Other cube resins	1.50% 4%
AGICIDE COPPER DUST Fungicide (Agicide)	Cuprous oxide*	4.60%
AGICIDE CRABGRASS KILLER (Agicide)	Potassium cyanate*	46%
AGICIDE 50% DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Agicide)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	50%
AGICIDE DOG & CAT FLEA POWDER (Agicide)	Rotenone Other cube resins	1.25% 3.30%
AGICIDE EVERGREEN DUST OR SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Agicide)	Rotenone Other cube resins Pyrethrins Sulfur*	0.75% 2% 0.05% 32%
AGICIDE FLOWER GARDEN DUSTING POWDER Insecticide, fungicide (Agicide)	Rotenone Other cube resins Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether Pyrethrins Zineb	0.75% 2% 0.50% 0.10% 3.90%
AGICIDE FRUIT TREE SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Agicide)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* Rotenone DDD (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane) Zineb Sulfur*	5% 1% 2.50% 10% 25%
AGICIDE GOLD DOT GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Agicide)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	3%
AGICIDE GOLD DOT POTATO DUST Insecticide (Agicide)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* Cuprous oxide	5% 4.60%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
AGICIDE HOG LOUSE, SHEEP TICK DUST POWDER Insecticide, fumigant (Agicide)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	1% 6.15%
AGICIDE 1% LINDANE GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Agicide)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride(from lindane)	1%
AGICIDE MAGGOT KILLER (Agicide)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	0.95% 0.68%
AGICIDE ORGANIC FUNGICIDE (Agicide)	Zineb	3.9%
AGICIDE PICKLE DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Agicide)	Rotenone Other cube resins Beta-butoxy-beta'-thiocyano diethyl ether Pyrethrins Zineb	0.75% 2% 0.50% 0.10% 3.90%
AGICIDE ROACH AND ANT POWDER (Agicide)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride(from lindane)	0.5%
AGICIDE ROSE DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Agicide)	Rotenone Other cube resins Beta-butoxy-beta'-thiocyano diethyl ether Pyrethrins Zineb	0.75% 2% 0.50% 0.10% 3.90%
AGICIDE SABADUST Insecticide (Agicide)	Sabadilla seed*	10%
AGICIDE TOMATO DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Agicide)	Zineb DDD (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	3.9% 5%
AGICIDE 20% TOXAPHENE GARDEN INSECTICIDE (Agicide)	Toxaphene*	20%
AGICIDE WARFARIN BASE Rodenticide (Agicide)	Warfarin	0.25%
AGICIDE WARFARIN RAT & MOUSE BAIT (Agicide)	Warfarin	0.025%
AGICIDE WEED WILT (Agicide)	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	5%
AGNES MAC GREGOR AFTER SHAVE LOTION (MacGregor)		
AGNES MAC GREGOR COLOGNE (MacGregor)		
AGORAL Cathartic (Warner-Chilcott)	Mineral oil Phenolphthalein	
AGRICO COUNTRY CLUB FERTILIZER 6-10-4 For fairways (Am. Agric. Chem.)	Nitrogen Phosphorus Potash	6% 10% 4%
AGRICO COUNTRY CLUB FERTILIZER 8-6-4 25% organic for greens (Am. Agric. Chem.)	Nitrogen Phosphorus Potash	8% 6% 4%
AGRICO FOR GARDENS Fertilizer (Am. Agric. Chem.)	Nitrogen Phosphorus Potash	5% 10% 5%
AGRICO FOR LAWNS, TREES & SHRUBS Fertilizer (Am. Agric. Chem.)	Nitrogen Phosphorus Potash	6% 10% 4%
AGRICO FOR TURF 6-8-2 Fertilizer (Am. Agric. Chem.)	Nitrogen Phosphorus Potash Organic nitrogen	6% 8% 2% 50%
AGRICO ROSE FOOD 5-9-6 Fertilizer (Am. Agric. Chem.)	Nitrogen Phosphorus Potash Organic nitrogen	5% 9% 6% 50%
AGRIKLOR Insecticide (Dianol)	Chlordane*	
AGRI-MYCIN 100 Fungicide (Chipman Chem.)	Streptomycin* Oxytetracyline	15% 1.5%
AGRINITE Fertilizer (Am. Agric. Chem.)		
AGROX Seed disinfectant (Chipman Chem.)	Phenyl mercury urea*	6.70%
AGROX C Seed disinfectant (Chipman Ltd.)	Phenyl mercury acetate* Ethyl mercury chloride* Total mercury equiv.	7.06% 1.06% 5%
AGROXONE DUST (5%) Herbicide (Plant Prod.)	Sodium 2-methyl-4-chlorophene oxyacetate (Methoxone)*	5%
AIK AID CAPSULES (Concialdi)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
AIRCRAFT - MARINE FORMULA "21" (Aircraft)	Methylene chloride* Ethyl alcohol Kerosene* Paraffin Ammonia Plastic thickener Non-toxic rust retardant
AIRCRAFT - MARINE FORMULA "22" (Aircraft)	Methylene chloride* Ethyl alcohol Kerosene* Paraffin Ammonia Butyl acetone Methyl ethyl ketone Plastic thickener Non-toxic rust retardant
AIR-DRYETTE Chemical air dryer (Solvay)	
AIRE FRESH Deodorant (Chandler)	
AIREX Household deodorizer (Gen.Chem.)	Pyrethrins* DDT*
AIR FRESH Deodorizer (Fuld)	
AIR FRESHENER Deodorizer (Stanley home)	Deobase* Perfume Freon (Freon 11 and 12, 50-50 mixture)
AIR FRESH WITH THE MAGIC WICK Deodorizer (Veltex)	
AIR-GENE Air deodorant and sanitizer (Bostwick)	Isopropanol* Triethylene glycol* Propylene glycol Essential oils Methyldodecylbenzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride*
AIRKEM Deodorizer (Airkem)	(No formaldehyde)
AIRO-KILL Insecticide (Airosol Co.)	Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1) 0.100% n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide .166% Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* 1% Methoxychlor tech. 1% Beta-butoxy-beta-thiocyano diethyl ether 1% Methylated aromatic petroleum derivative* 6% Petroleum distillate* 10.7%
AIROSOL Automatic insecticide atomizer (Airosol Co.)	Pyrethrum extract purified (20% pyrethrins) 6% DDT* (Aerosol grade) 2% Solvent 8%
AIROSOL Insect repellent bomb (Airosol Co.)	2-Ethylhexanediol-1,3* 20%
AIROSOL MOTH PROOFER (Airosol Co.)	Methylated naphthalenes* 17% Petroleum distillate* 21% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 5% Methoxychlor tech. 8% Dibutyl phthalate 4%
AIROSOL SCREW WORM BOMB (Airosol Co.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from Lindane)* 3% Pine oil* 15%
AIR-PURE Germicide Antiseptic deodorant (Chaplin)	Alcohol* (by vol.) 92% Oil of pine Cajeput Thyme Eucalyptus Rosemary Spike lavender Menthol
AIR-SCENT SPRAY Room deodorant (General Prod.)	Isopropyl alcohol* Triethylene glycol* Propylene glycol Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*
AIRTONA (Thayer)	Ethyl alcohol* Isopropyl alcohol* Essential oils Wetting agents Quaternary ammonium compound
AIR-TOX Insecticide (Bonide)	Pyrethrins* 25% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 2% Petroleum distillate* 12.75%
AIR-TREAD For corns (Corn Off)	
AIR WICK Deodorizer (Seeman)	(No formaldehyde)
AJAX Abrasive cleaner (Colgate-Palmolive)	
AJAX BUG SPRAY (Aerosol Prod.)	
AKWAPINE Disinfectant (Selig)	Steam distilled pine oil* Sodium soaps
ALA For malaria (Wood Chem.)	Quinine sulfate* solution of iron chloride Magnesium sulfate Citric acid
ALBAGAR WITH PHENOL PHTHALEIN Laxative (McKesson)	Each tsp.: Phenolphthalein 3/4 gr Mineral oil
ALABASTINE KALSOMINE (Alabastine)	
ALABASTINE WALL COATINGS (Alabastine)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ALABASTINE WALL SIZE (Alabastine)	
ALABASTRINE Cuticle cream (Beecham)	
ALABIN Antiseptic, rubefacient (Aseptico)	Menthol Thymol* Eucalyptol* Menthyl-salicylate* Parachlorometaxylenol* Sodium bicarbonate Sodium borate* Sodium chloride
ALABIN OINTMENT Rubefacient, counter-irritant (Aseptico)	Menthol Eucalyptol* Synthetic oil of wintergreen* Thymol* Petrolatum Sunbleached white beeswax
ALADDIN TABLETS For throat irritation (Royal Mfg.)	Benzocaine Menthol* Oil of anise* Cream of tartar
ALANAP-1 Herbicide (Naugatuck)	N-1-naphthyl phthalamic acid* 90%
ALANAP-3 Herbicide (Naugatuck)	N-1-naphthyl phthalamic acid 22%
ALANAP TECHNICAL Insecticide (Naugatuck)	N-1-naphthyl phthalamic acid* 95%
ALARINE (Ca Phenin)	Sodium bicarbonate 5 gr. Table salt 5 gr. Sodium salicylate* 7/24 gr. Menthol Methyl salicylate Sodium borate* 5 gr. Sodium benzoate 7/24 gr. Thymol* Eucalyptol*
ALASKA DEODORIZED FISH FERTILI- ZER (Alaska)	Organic nitrogen 4% Ammoniacal nitrogen 1% Total nitrogen 5% Available phosphoric acid 2% Water-soluble potash 2%
ALBA CREAM Local skin antiseptic (C & M)	Sulfurated potash* 5% Sulfur 5% Zinc oxide 10% Solumol washable base
ALBASULPHIDI Local skin antiseptic (Hartz,J.F.)	Alcohol 1/8 of 1% Each fl. oz.: Zinc sulfide* 8 gr. Zinc sulfate 1 gr. Sulfur precip.* 20 gr. Aromatic oils q.s.
ALBATAN For intestinal irritation (Supreme Pharm.)	Each fl. oz.: Tannin albuminate 13.5 gr. Kaolin 90.0 gr. Pectin 2.0 gr.
ALBATUM Counter- irritant, analgesic (McKesson)	1-Methyl-3-dimethyl- cyclohexanol-5* Camphor* Eucalyptus* oil Thyme oil* Nutmeg oil Rectified oil of turpentine* Oil of cedar leaf
ALBECA PILLS Cathartic (Bartz)	Each pill: Ext. belladonna leaves, average 1/16 gr. Total alkaloids 1/1280 gr. Powdered strychnine* 1/120 gr. Aloin Extract cascara sagrada*
ALBEN PILLS Laxative (Success)	Each pill: Phenolphthalein 1/2 gr. Aloin* 1/4 gr. Extract of belladonna* (contains 1/2000 gr. total alkaloids) 1/24 gr. American ipecac (Indian physic root) 1/15 gr.
ALBERTO BRY- TAL For use with peroxide as aid to better hair bleaching (Alberto-C.)	
ALBERTO VO5 Hair and scalp conditioner (Alberto-C)	Lanolin Cholestrol Vital oils
ALBO Large white shoe cleaner (Whittemore)	
ALBORUM Deodorant astringent (Whitehouse)	Boric acid* Potash* alum Carbolic acid* Oil of peppermint
ALBORUM POWDER For douche, gargle,chafing (Whitehouse)	Boric acid* Potash alum* Carbolic acid* Oil of peppermint
ALBRIGHT NOSE DROPS (Alma)	
AL-CAROID ANTACID POW- DER Gastric antacid (Am.Ferment)	Sodium bicarbonate Calcium carbonate Bismuth subcarbonate Magnesium carbonate Magnesium oxide Papain Aromatics
AL-CAROID ANTACID TABLETS Gastric antacid (Am.Ferment)	Calcium carbonate Bismuth subcarbonate Magnesium carbonate Magnesium oxide Sodium bicarbonate Papain
ALCHESEAL Primer sealer & latex under- coater (Bisonite)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ALCOA CRYOLITE Insecticide (Aluminum Co.)	Sodium fluoaluminate* 90% (fluorine equivalent 49%)
ALCOA SODIUM FLUORIDE Insecticide (Aluminum Co.)	Sodium fluoride*
ALCON- EFRIN Nasal decon- gestant (Alcon)	Phenylephrine* Benzalkonium chloride*
ALCON ISOPTO ALKALINE Ophthalmic emollient (Alcon)	Methyl cellulose 1%
ALCON ISOPTO- FRIN Ophthalmic emollient (Alcon)	Methyl cellulose 0.5% Phenylephrine HCl* 1/8%
ALCO-REX Rubefacient (Rexall)	Absolute alcohol* 70%
ALCORUB With derma- sep Astringent (Purepac)	Di-isobutyl cresoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* Ethyl alcohol* by volume 70%
ALCOTONE Casein paint (Alcatraz)	
ALCOVAR Paint (Louisville Varnish)	
ALCYION CARBON BLACK PAINT (Garland)	
ALDIBAC Antiseptic (Greever's)	Alkyl (C_8H_{17} to $C_{18}H_{37}$) dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 10%
ALDINE Analgesic, rubefacient (Thomas, W.G.)	Chloroform* Oil of wintergreen* Tincture belladonna Camphor* Menthol Aspirin Alcohol*
ALEMITE Lubricating grease (Stewart- Warner)	
ALEPHED (CAPSULES, YELLOW Bronchial antispasmodic, decongestant (Massengill)	Each capsule: Allylphenyl-barbituric acid* 3/8 gr. Ephedrine sulfate* 3/8 gr.
ALERT FIRE EXTINGUISHER (Am.-La France)	
ALERTON MEDICAL SKIN CREAM (Armand)	
ALERT TABLETS (Duncan)	
ALFO CRAB GRASS KILLER (Am. Liquid)	Arsenic pentoxide* 41.4% Arsenic, all in water soluble form, expressed as metallic 27.0% Ammonium sulfate 2.0%
ALFCO FARM AND GARDEN SPRAY Insecticide (Am. Liquid)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloro- ethane) 13% Methyl naphthalenes* 40.3% Alkyl aromatic amine sulfate 19% Vegetable oil 18.2% Alkyl phenoxy polyethoxy ethanol 1.44% Isopropanol 0.36% Phthalic glycerol alkyd resin 6.16% Organic solvent 1.54%
ALFCO FERTILIZER (Am. Liquid)	
ALFCO SPIDER SPRAY Insecticide (Am. Liquid)	Methyl naphthalenes 56.5% Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* 12% Other ethyl phosphates 18% Phthalic glycerol alkyd resin 6.16% Alkyl phenoxy polyethoxy ethanol 1.44% Isopropanol 0.36%
ALFOAM FIRE EXTINGUISHER (Am.-La France)	
ALFRESCO PAINTS (Reardon Co.)	
ALGETOX Fungicide (Speekman)	Sodium salt of pentachlorophenol* 15%
ALGEX CONCENTRATE Rubefacient (Approved)	Menthol Oil of eucalyptus* Methyl salicylate* Camphor*
ALGITABS Cathartic (Barnes-Hind)	Each tablet: Sodium and calcium alginates 0.5 gm.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ALGRAN 2 1/2 Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	2.38%
ALGRAN 20 Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo exo-dimethano naphthalene*	19%
ALIDOL Skin emollient, antiseptic (Bredenbeck)	Calamine Phenol Aluminum hydroxide Menthol* Aromatics* Zinc oxide* Petrolatum Lanolin	0.3%
ALIPCO PULVOID (S.C. Orange) Cathartic (Drug Prod., N.Y.)	Strychnine sulfate Ext. belladonna leaves Total belladonna alkaloids Phenolphthalein Aloin Podophyllin Ipecac Oleoresin capsicum	0.5 mg. 5.4 mg. 0.06 mg. 32 mg. 13 mg. 4 mg. 4 mg. 2.6 mg
ALIVIOL Analgesic (San Pedro)	Aspirin* Caffeine Phenacetin*	
ALKA-DEX Antacid (Ames Drug)	Bismuth subcarbonate Magnesium carbonate Calcium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate Aromatics	
ALKAIDS Antacid (Alkaid)	Powdered dextrose Calcium carbonate Magnesium carbonate Magnesium trisilicate	
ALKA-JETS Antacid (Chilton)	Chlorophyll Calcium carbonate Magnesium carbonate Magnesium trisilicate Essential oils Sugar	
ALKALI, LAUNDRY MIL-A-11705 Detergent (Wyandotte)	Concentrated alkali*	
ALKALINE DIGESTANTS Antacid, digestant (Jenkins)	Papain Magnesium carbonate with corrective Carminatives Pancreatin Sodium bicarbonate Calcium carbonate	
ALKALINE EFFERVES-CENT NO. 16 Digestant, antacid (CaPhenin)	Sodium bicarbonate Papain Pancreatin Jamaica ginger Oil peppermint Tartaric acid	10 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ALKA LITHIA Granular effervescent (Alkalithia)	Effervescent salt of lithium citrate	
ALKALOL Oral antiseptic (Alkalol)	Alcohol Thymol* Eucalyptol* Menthol Camphor* Benzoin Potassium alum. Potassium chlorate* Sodium bicarbonate Sodium chloride Oils	5/100 of 1%
ALKALON ALKALI PROOF PAINT (Heil)		
ALKAMINTS Digestant, antacid (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Papain Magnesium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate Pancreatin Calcium carbonate Corrective carminatives	
ALKANOS (Hudnut, A.)	Sodium benzoate Eucalyptol Menthol Sodium chloride Sodium carbonate	
ALKANTIS Antacid (La Fayette)	Cerium oxalate Bismuth subcarbonate Oil of peppermint Calcium carbonate Magnesium carbonate	
ALKARINSE Antiseptic rinse (Massengill)	Each tablet: Sodium bicarbonate Sodium borate* Sodium chloride Sodium benzoate Sodium salicylate Oil eucalyptus Methyl salicylate Thymol Menthol	 0.32 gm. 0.32 gm. 0.32 gm. 18.8 mg. 18.8 mg. 0.009 cc. 0.0450 cc. 3.9 mg. 1.4 mg.
ALKASTRIP Paint stripper (Whitfield)		
ALKATONE Analgesic, antacid, cholere-tic, cathartic (Jenkins)	Sodium salicylate* Sodium benzoate Fluid extract cascara aromatic	32 gr. 8 gr. 80 min.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ALKA-VITA TABLETS Antacid (Alka-Vita)	Alum hydroxide Magnesium trisilicate Magnesium oxide Bismuth subcarbonate Dried yeast Dried irradiated yeast Oil of wintergreen flavor Vitamin B_1 3 mg. Vitamin D 435 U.S.P. units
ALKA-ZANE Antacid (Warner-Chilcott)	1 heaping tsp.: Sodium citrate 2.7 gm. Sodium bicarbonate 1.6 gm. Potassium citrate 0.50 gm. Calcium phosphate 0.25 gm. Magnesium phosphate 0.25 gm. Calcium glycerophosphate 0.11 gm.
AL-KED ENAMEL (Nat. Paint)	
AL-KOL Astringent (Am. Druggists)	Di-isobutyl cresoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* Ethyl alcohol* 70%
ALKRON-4E Insecticide (Eston)	Parathion*(4 lb./gal) 47% Aromatic petroleum solvent 48%
ALKRON-50E Insecticides (Eston)	Parathion* (4 lb./gal) 41.5%
ALKRON-100 Insecticide (Eston)	Parathion*
ALLANTOIN, 2% Antiseptic ointment (Massengill)	Allantoin 2%
ALLEN'S ANTACID POW- DER (Tampa)	
ALLEN'S BROWN RAT KILLER (Allen)	Alpha-naphthyl-thiourea* 23%
ALLEN'S CEMENT FOR CHINA, CROCK- ERY, GLASS & TILE (Allen, L. B.)	
ALLEN'S FOOT EASE For skin irrit- ation (United Sales)	Aluminum potassium* sulfate Orthoboric acid* Hydrous magnesium silicate
ALLEN'S LUBRICATING OIL (Allen, L.B.)	
ALLEN'S ULLERINE SALVE For skin irritation (Myers Lab.)	Linseed oil Ethyl abietate Turpentine* Petrolatum Paraffin Oil of tar* Balsam Peru Aluminum stearate Oxyquinoline benzoate
ALLERCREME BODY LOTION Hypo-allergenic (Texas Pharm.)	Cholesterol derivatives of lanolin Mineral oil Sorbitol Triethanolamine stearate Butyl para-hydroxybenzoate Cetyl alcohol
ALLERCREME CAKE ROUGE Hypo-allergenic (Texas Pharm.)	Talc Precipitated calcium carbonate Colloidal kaolin Certified colors
ALLERCREME CLEANSING CREAM Hypo-allergenic (Texas Pharm.)	White beeswax (depollenized) Microcrystalline paraffin Light mineral oil Borax*
ALLERCREME CREME ROUGE Hypo-allergenic (Texas Pharm.)	Mineral oil Petrolatum Ozokerite Certified colors
ALLERCREME DEODORANT CREAM Hypo-allergenic (Texas Pharm.)	Glyceryl monostearate (acid emulsifying) Spermaceti Sorbitol Aluminum chlorhydroxide complex* Butyl para-hydroxybenzoate
ALLERCREME DUSTING POWDER Hypo-allergenic (Texas Pharm.)	Titanium dioxide Light calcium carbonate Colloidal kaolin Purified talc
ALLERCREME FLUFF-CREME SHAMPOO Hypo-allergenic (Texas Pharm.)	Sodium lauryl sulfate Cholesterol derivative of lanolin Butyl para-hydroxybenzoate Sodium stearate Cetyl alcohol
ALLERCREME LIPSTICK Hypo-allergenic (Texas Pharm.)	Castor oil Glyceryl monostearate Candelilla wax Bromo acid Certified colors
ALLERCREME LIQUID CLEAN- SER Hypo-allergenic (Texas Pharm.)	Sorbitan monolaurate derivative Acetone Alcohol

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ALLERCREME LIQUID DEODORANT Hypo-allergenic (Texas Pharm.)	Aluminum chlorhydroxide complex* Propylene glycol Alcohol* Non-aniline color (a trace)
ALLERCREME LUBRICATING CREMEWITH LANOLIN Hypo-allergenic (Texas Pharm.)	Sorbitol Light mineral oil Anhydrous lanolin Cetyl alcohol Cholesterol derivatives of lanolin Triethanolamine stearate Butyl para-hydroxybenzoate Propyl para-hydroxybenzoate
ALLERCREME MILD ASTRINGENT Hypo-allergenic (Texas Pharm.)	Aluminum chlorhydroxide* complex Propylene glycol Alcohol Certified color (a trace)
ALLERCREME NURSERY LOTION Hypo-allergenic (Texas Pharm.)	Triethanolamine stearate Mineral oil Oxycholesterin (lanolin derivatives) Sorbitol Cetyl alcohol
ALLERCREME NURSERY POWDER Hypo-allergenic (Texas Pharm.)	Titanium dioxide Corn starch Colloidal kaolin Calcium carbonate Purified talc
ALLERCREME PETAL LOTION Hypo-allergenic (Texas Pharm.)	Triethanolamine stearate Cetyl alcohol Cholesterol derivatives of lanolin Isopropyl palmitate-myristate Glycerin Butyl para-hydroxybenzoate Propyl para-hydroxybenzoate Certified color (a trace)
ALLERCREME SATIN FINISH MAKE-UP Hypo-allergenic (Texas Pharm.)	Magnesium carbonate Titanium dioxide Candelilla wax Absorption base: Isopropyl palmitate-myristate Butyl stearate Certified colors
ALLERCREME SKIN LOTION Hypo-allergenic (Texas Pharm.)	Stearic acid Triethanolamine stearate Cetyl alcohol Cholesterol derivatives of lanolin Mineral oil Glycerin Butyl para-hydroxybenzoate Propyl para-hydroxybenzoate
ALLERCREME SOAP (Texas Pharm.)	Olive oil Coconut oil Refined tallow
ALLERCREME SPECIAL FORMULA LUBRICATING CREAM WITHOUT LANOLIN Hypo-allergenic (Texas Pharm.)	Sorbitol Light mineral oil Petrolatum Cetyl alcohol Sorbitan sesquioleate Triethanolamine stearate Butyl para-hydroxybenzoate Propyl para-hydroxybenzoate
ALLERG-ADE EYE DROPS Antihistamine (Binday)	Thenylpyramine* HCl
ALLERG-ADE NOSE DROPS Antihistamine, decongestant (Binday)	Thenylpyramine* HCl 1/2 fl. oz. Ephedrine* HCl
ALLERG-ADE TABLETS Antihistamine (Binday)	Pyranisamine maleate*
ALLERHIST TABLETS Antihistamine (Pharmex)	Pyrilamine maleate* 25 mg.
ALLEXCEL 20 Insecticide (Penick)	Petroleum distillate* Butoxy ethanol* Di-n-propyl maleate-isosafrole condensate Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1)
ALLIED BRAND ANTISPETIC POWDER Antiseptic (Allied Drug)	Boracic acid* Alum Zinc oxide* Yellow dock
ALLIED BRAND 20% ANTU BROWN RAT POISON (Allied Drug)	ANTU (alpha naphthyl thiourea)* 20%
ALLIED BRAND AROMATIC SPIRIT OF AMMONIA (Allied drug)	Alcohol* 63% Ammonia*
ALLIED BRAND DAIRY SPRAY Insecticide (Allied Drug)	Pyrethrins 0.032%/w Octyl sulfoxide of isosafrole 0.256%/w Butoxyethanol 0.512%/w B-butoxy-B' thiocyanodiethyl ether 2.200%/w Odorless petroleum distillate* 97%/w
ALLIED BRAND 50% DDT DUST Insecticide (Allied Drug)	DDT* 50%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ALLIED BRAND HOUSEHOLD SPRAY (Allied Drug)	Pyrethrins Octyl sulfoxide of isosafrole Butoxyethanol B-butoxy-B' thiocyanodiethyl ether Odorless petroleum distillate*	0.032%/w 0.256%/w 0.512%/w 2.200%/w 97%/w
ALLIED BRAND INSECT POW- DER (Allied Drug)	Pyrethrins	0.7%
ALLIED BRAND LICE KILLER (Allied Drug)	Sodium fluoride Sulfur Nicotine*	5% 10% 0.7%
ALLIED BRAND PINE OIL DISINFECTANT Disinfectant, deodorant, cleaner (Allied Drug)	Steam distilled pine oil* Anhydrous soap	80% 10%
ALLIED BRAND ROACH POW- DER (Allied Drug)	Sodium fluoride*	95%
ALLIED BRAND SCREW-WORM KILLER SMEAR 62 (Allied Drug)	Benzol* Diphenylamine Turkey red oil	35% 35% 6.8%
ALLIED BRAND XTRA-KILL Residual sur- face spray (Allied Drug)	DDT* B-butoxy B'-thiocyanodiethyl ether B-thiocyanoethyl esters of aliphatic acids containing 10 to 18 carbon atoms Petroleum distillate*	5%/w 0.3%/w 0.9%/w 93.8%/w
ALLIED BRAND XTRA-KILL Emulsion concentrate (Allied Drug)	DDT*	25%/w
ALLIED DRUG CALAMINE LOTION For skin irritations (Allied Drug)	Calamine Zinc oxide Polyethylene glycol P.G. monostearate	36.5 gr. 36.5 gr. 38.5 m. 9.12 gr.
ALLIED DRUG DDT CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Allied Drug)	DDT*	25%
ALLIED DRUG DDT DUST Insecticide (Allied Drug)	DDT*	50%
ALLIED DRUG DDT RESIDUAL SPRAY Insecticide (Allied Drug)	DDT*	5%
ALLIED DRUG DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Allied Drug)	DDT*	50%
ALLIED DRUG MOUTH WASH & DEODOR- ANT GA91 Also for skin irritation (Allied Drug)	Boric acid Menthol Oil of thyme Eucalyptol Methyl salicylate Benzoic acid Alcohol	25%/v
ALLIED DRUG ROACH POW- DER (Allied Drug)	Sodium fluoride*	95%
ALLIED DRUG ROACH POW- DER WITH DDT DUST (Allied Drug)	DDT* Pyrethrins Sesame oil extractives	10% 0.08% 0.30%
ALLIED DURALOX Resurfacing composition for concrete (Allied Comp.)		
ALLIED EYE WATER Ophthalmic local anes- thetic (Allied Drug)	Chlorobutanol (chloroform derivative) each fl. oz. Boracic acid* Sodium chloride Sodium borate Methyl para hydroxybenzoate	0.333 gr.
ALLIED HOME PRODUCTS MOTH PROOF- ING SPRAY (Allied Home)	Methoxychlor tech.* Petroleum distillates *	5% 26%
ALLIED MILK OF MAGNESIA Laxative, antacid (Allied Drug)		
ALLIED PHARMACAL MOSQUITO LOTION (Allied Pharm.)	Oil of citronella* Lavender* Camphor*	
ALLIED PRODUCTS DIP AND DISINFECTANT (Allied Drug)		
ALLIED PRODUCTS EYE WATER (Allied Drug)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ALLIED PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES (Allied Drug)		
ALLIED PRODUCTS LIGHTER FLUID (Allied Drug)		
ALLIED PRODUCTS PINE OIL Disinfectant (Allied Drug)		
ALLIED SEAL-CRAX CV-7 (Allied Comp.)		
ALLIED VAPORTEX Cement Paint (Allied Comp.)		
ALLIED VAPORTITE Damp-proof coating for basement walls (Allied Comp.)		
ALL-OVA Insecticide (Jones Prod.)	DDT*	
ALL-O-VAR Paint product (Briggs-Maroney)		
ALL OVER FLEA POWDER (Dill)	Thiocyanates*	
ALLOX Antiseptic (Standard Medical)	Boric acid* Alum Sodium chloride Menthol* Sodium borate* Aromatics Oxyquinoline sulfate 1/10 of 1%	
ALL-PLAN Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Petroleum hydrocarbons	23.10% 17.37% 52.03%
ALL PURPOSE CREAM Cosmetic (Stanley Home)	Water Mineral oil Beeswax (cosmetic grade) Ceresin (cosmetic grade) Stearic acid Triethanolamine Cetyl alcohol Deltyl extra Perfume Tegosept	
ALL-PURPOSE FLOWER & GARDEN DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Chipman)	Captan Methoxychlor Malathion	5% 3% 4%
ALL PURPOSE FRUIT & GARDEN SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Chipman)	Captan Methoxychlor Malathion*	10% 5% 10%
ALL-SHINE Shoe Polish (Manhattan Kreole)		
ALL STAR PAINTS (Chicago Paints)		
ALLSTATE MOTOR OIL (Sears)		
ALLTOX 5 BAIT Insecticide (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene*	5%
ALLTOX CUTWORM BAIT (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene*	5%
ALLTOX-DDT 8-4 DUST Insecticide (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene* DDT*	8% 4%
ALLTOX-DDT 10-10 DUST Insecticide (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene* DDT*	10% 10%
ALLTOX-DDT 15-5 DUST Insecticide (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene* DDT	15% 5%
ALLTOX-DDT-S 8-4-50 DUST Insecticide (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene* DDT* Sulfur*	8% 4% 50%
ALLTOX-DDT-S 15-5-40 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene* DDT Sulfur	15% 5% 40%
ALLTOX-DDT 2-1 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Toxaphene* DDT* Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent *	39.6% 19.8% 33%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ALLTOX DDT 4-2 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene* DDT* Aromatic petroleum derivative* solvent	39.6% 19.8% 36%
ALLTOX 7.5 DUST Insecticide (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene*	7.5%
ALLTOX 10 DUST Insecticide (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene*	10%
ALTOX 15 DUST Insecticide (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene*	15%
ALLTOX 20 DUST Insecticide (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene*	20%
ALLTOX 40 MICRO CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene*	40%
ALLTOX-MITE DDT 8-3-4 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Toxaphene* Aramite DDT*	8% 3% 4%
ALLTOX-MITE 7.5-3 DUST Insecticide (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene* Aramite	7.5% 3%
ALLTOX-MITE 10-3 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Toxaphene* Aramite	10% 3%
ALLTOX-MITE 15-3 DUST (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene* Aramite	15% 3%
ALLTOX-S 7.5-50 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene, chlorine content 67%-69%)* Sulfur*	7.5% 50%
ALLTOX-S 10-50 DUST Insecticide (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene* Sulfur	10% 50%
ALLTOX-S 10-70 DUST Insecticide (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene* Sulfur	10% 70%
ALLTOX-S 15-50 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Toxaphene* Sulfur	15% 50%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ALLTOX-S 20-40 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Toxaphene* Sulfur	20% 40%
ALLTOX 4.8 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene* Petroleum distillate	5% 95%
ALLTOX 6 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene*	59.5%
ALLTOX 8 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene*	71%
ALLTOX 40 WETTABLE Insecticide (Calif.Spray)	Toxaphene*	40%
ALL-WAY COLD CAPS For colds (Pharmex)	Salicylamide* Acetophenetidine* Camphor mono.* Caffeine Phenolphthalein Atropine sulf. Quinine sulf.	1 gr. 1 1/4 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/5 gr. 1/1000 gr. 1/4 gr.
ALL-WEATHER PAINT (Continental Prod.)		
ALLWITE Shoe cleaner, whitener (Griffin)		
ALL-WINTER Anti-freeze compound (All-Winter)		
ALLYN'S HAIR STRAIGHT CREAM For hair (Allyn)		
ALMAG PULVOID Antacid, adsorbent (Drug Prod., N.Y.)	Aluminum hydroxide Magnesium trisilicate Aromatics	0.5 gm. 0.5 gm.
ALMAROL Cathartic (Almar)	Castor oil emulsion	
ALMA-TAR OINTMENT Dermatologic therapeutic (Almay)	Juniper tar* Potassium stearate cream Stearin monoglycerol ester Cetyl alcohol Propylene glycol	4%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ALMA-TAR SHAMPOO (Almay)	Coconut oil 4% Oil of cade* Alkyl aryl polyoxyethylene glycol Triethanolamine* Ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid*
ALMAY ALMATONE Emollient night cream hypo-allergenic (Almay)	Oxycholesterin Lanolin Spermaceti Petrolatum
ALMAY AQUA-LO Hypo-allergenic lotion cleanser (Almay)	Ammonium lauryl sulfate* Magnesium lauryl sulfate* Oleyl alcohol (grain alcohol)* Methyl parasept Propyl parasept
ALMAY CLEANSING OINTMENT Dermatologic therapeutic (Almay)	Potassium hydroxide Stearic acid Stearin monoglycerol ester Cetyl alcohol Propylene glycol
ALMAY COLD CREAM Hypo-allergenic (Almay)	Liquid petrolatum Spermaceti Borax* Depollenized beeswax
ALMAY DEODORANT Hypo-allergenic (Almay)	Calamine Polyglycol esters Ethyl alcohol Hexachlorophene Oil of lavender
ALMAY DUSTING POWDER Hypo-allergenic (Almay)	Talc Kaolin Magnesium stearate Titanium dioxide
ALMAY EYE SHADOW Hypo-allergenic (Almay)	Iron oxides Hydrated chromium oxide* Carmine
ALMAY FACE POWDER Hypo-allergenic (Almay)	Talc Kaolin Magnesium stearate Titanium dioxide Non-sensitizing inorganic pigments*
ALMAY FACE POWDER WITH SULFUR (Almay)	Precipitated sulfur 5% Talc Kaolin Magnesium stearate Titanium dioxide Inorganic pigments*
ALMAY FOUNDATION LOTION Hypo-allergenic (Almay)	Talc Zinc oxide Neutracolor (brand of Bentonite and oxide of iron powder, Almay) Polyglycol esters Glycerin ethyl alcohol Oil of lavender
ALMAY GREASELESS CREAM Hypo-allergenic skin cleanser (Almay)	Potassium soaps of stearic and oleic acids Propylene glycol
ALMAY HAND CREAM Hypo-allergenic (Almay)	Potassium soap of stearic acid Cetyl alcohol Fatty acid esters Propylene glycol
ALMAY L.C.D. COMPOUND OINTMENT For contact dermatitis (Almay)	Coal tar solution N.F. (1.2% crude coal tar) 5.83% Menthol 0.1% Lanolin
ALMAY L.C.D. SOLUTION Dermatologic therapeutic (Almay)	Crude coal tar* approx. 20%/w Alcohol 85%/v Quillaja
ALMAY LIQUID CLEANSER Hypo-allergenic (Almay)	Sulfated fatty alcohols Oleyl alcohol Methyl parahydroxybenzoate Propyl parahydroxybenzoate
ALMAY MAKE READY Cream foundation Hypo-allergenic (Almay)	Talc Titanium dioxide Petrolatum Stearic acid Cetyl alcohol Polyhydric alcohol Fatty acid ester Sorbitol Triethanolamine Methyl and propyl para-hydroxybenzoate Inorganic pigments
ALMAY MASCARA Hypo-allergenic (Almay)	Lamp black or brown pigment (iron oxide) Hydrated chromium oxide* Clay Silicates Propylene glycol
ALMAY NAIL POLISH Hypo-allergenic (Almay)	Butyl alcohol* Butyl acetate Ethyl acetate Cellulose nitrate Xylol* Camphor Plasticizer Resin
ALMAY NAIL POLISH REMOVER Hypo-allergenic (Almay)	Oleyl alcohol Isopropyl alcohol* Ethyl acetate Acetone*
ALMAY POWDER BASE Hypo-allergenic (Almay)	Spermaceti Almay face powder (white) Polyhydric alcohol* Fatty acid esters Sorbitol Methyl parahydroxybenzoate Propyl parahydroxybenzoate

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ALMAY SHAMPOO Hypo-allergenic (Almay)	Ammonium lauryl sulfate* Magnesium lauryl sulfate* Oleyl alcohol* Alcohol SD40* Methyl parasept Propyl parasept
ALMAY SKIN FRESHENER Hypo-allergenic astringent (Almay)	Polyglycol esters Ethyl alcohol* Oil of lavender
ALMAY SKIN LOTION Hypo-allergenic (Almay)	Stearic acid Polyhydric alcohol Fatty acid esters Triethanolamine Cholesterols Cetyl alcohol Glycerin Ethyl alcohol Methyl parahydroxybenzoate Propyl parahydroxybenzoate
ALMAY SUNBURN PREVENTIVE (Almay)	Tannic acid Salol* Propylene glycol* Ethyl alcohol* Oil of lavender
ALMAY TALCUM POWDER WITH SULFUR (Almay)	Precipitated sulfur 5% Talc Magnesium stearate Titanium dioxide Bentonite Iron oxide pigments
ALMAY WAVE SET Hypo-allergenic (Almay)	Algin Glycerin Propylene glycol* Methyl parahydroxybenzoate
ALMAY ZIRCAL CREAM Dermatologic therapeutic (Almay)	Hydrous zirconium oxide 4% Merbak (2-acetoxy mercuri-4-di-isobutylphenol) 0.1% Ethyl aminobenzoate 1.0% Calamine Bentonite Menthol 0.2% Propylene glycol
ALMEDERM ANTISEPTIC (Meyer)	Hexachlorophene 1%
ALMEGESIC Analgesic, antihistamine (Meyer & Co.)	Each tablet: Pyrilamine maleate 25 mg. Hyoscyamine hydrobromide 0.04 mg. Hyoscine hydrobromide 0.008 mg. Aspirin* 3.5 gr. Phenacetin* 2.5 gr. Caffeine 0.5 gr.
ALMELOSE Laxative (Meyer & Co.)	Each tablet: Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose 0.5 gm.
ALMINATE Antacid (Bristol Lab.)	Dihydroxy aluminum aminoacetate
ALMKLOV'S ITCH SPECIFIC (Almklov)	
ALMOLINE BALM (Almoline)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ALMYCIL SOLUTION 1% Local fungicide (Meyer)	2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenol (special grade) 1% Alcohol* 19% Propylene glycol*
ALOE OINTMENT For skin burns (Better Way)	Aloe vera* 35-67% Petrolatum-lanolin
ALOE SKIN THERAPY Emollient, rubefacient (Better Way)	Aloe vera* 67% Petrolatum-lanolin
ALOHA COLOGNES AND PER- FUMES (Tattoo)	
ALOMAN PILLS Cathartic (Evert's)	Aloin* Belladonna extract* Powdered ipecac Podophyllin Phenolphthalein Strychnine sulfate* 1/20 gr./pill
ALOMIN Antacid, adsorbent (Lilly)	Kaolin 24 gm. Aluminum hydroxide 24 gm. Calcium carbonate 16 gm. Bismuth subcarbonate 16 gm. Sodium chloride 3 gm. Arcacia 6 gm. Aromatics q.s. Dextrose q.s. to make 100 gm.
ALOPHEN PILLS Cathartic (Parke, Davis)	Aloin 1/4 gr. Extract belladonna* (1/1920 gr. total alkaloids) 1/24 gr. Powdered ipecac 1/15 gr. Phenolphthalein* 1/2 gr.
ALOX 707 Rust preventive (Alox)	Lead* Mixed organic acids
ALPACO PAINT THINNER (Allied Paint)	Petroleum hydrocarbon* Pine oil* Terpene* derivatives
ALPHA CHALKBOARD CHALK (Weber Costello)	Calcium carbonate 95% Vegetable binder 5%
ALPHACOLOR BRILLIANTS Art material (Weber Costello)	Earth oxides or non-toxic organic pigments
ALPHACOLOR CHALK PASTELS (Weber Costello)	Earth oxides or non-toxic organic pigments
ALPHACOLOR DRY TEMPERA Art material (Weber Costello)	Earth oxides or non-toxic organic pigments

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LPHASITE CHALKBOARD CHALK (Weber Costello)	Calcium carbonate Vegetable binder	95% 5%
LPROCOLS (Rectal sup- pository) For hem- orrhoids (Drug Prod., N.Y.)	Aluminum acetate Acid benzoic Ichthammol Ergotin Nutgall Ext. belladonna (total belladonna alkaloids 1/1250 gr.) Ext. stramonium leaves (total stramonium alkaloids* 1.380 gr.) Procaine hydrochloride Mentholated cocoa butter Aromatic oils	 4 mg. 16 mg. 16 mg.
ALSCO METAL POLISH (Antiseptal)		
ALSIZBRONZ PAINT PIGMENT (Franklin Mineral)		
ALTERNATIVE PILLS Dog prep. (Clayton)		
ALTERNATIVE TABLETS Cat prep. (Clayton)		
ALTON'S FORMULA FOR HAIR & SCALP. (Alton)		
ALUCAINE Skin ointment (Jenkins)	Benzocaine Carbolic acid* Ichthammol Balsam Peru Exsiccated alum Oil cade Oil eucalyptus	5% 1.39% 1.39% 0.46% 3.7%
ALUCAINE SUPPOSI- TORIES (Rectal) (Jenkins)	Benzocaine Ephedrine* Carbolic acid Powdered nutgall Desiccated alum	
ALUDROX Antacid tablets (Wyeth Lab.)	Each tablet: Aluminum hydroxide gel Milk of magnesia	 1 tsp. 1/4 tsp.
AL-U-JEL Antacid (Horton & Converse)	Each tablet: Dried aluminum hydroxide gel U.S.P.	 10 gr.
ALUMIKOTE PAINT (Vita-Var)		
ALUMINALL PAINT (Kepec)		
ALUMIN-NU LIQUID (NuSteel)	Refined petroleum oil Vegetable oil soap Pine oil* Tripoli powder	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ALUMINUM FINISH WOOD PRESERVA- TIVE (Smith-Alsop)	Copper naphthenate Aluminum powder	18.5% 3.10%
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE GEL Antacid, adsorbent (Lilly)	Aluminum hydroxide	
ALUMINUM PAINT 91033 (General Paint Okla.)		
ALUMINUM PAINTS (Pittsburgh Plate Glass Paint Div.)		
ALUMIN-NU PASTE (NuSteel)	Refined petroleum oil Stearic acid Ammonia Tripoli powder	
ALURT TABLETS (Baker, W.A.)		
ALVARLAC Shellac sub. (Stille-Young)		
ALVCO AMERLITH Varnish (Am. Lithog.)		
AL-VI-CO Decongestant, antispasmodic (Richard Drug)	Ephedrine sulfate 1% Potassium iodide*	
AL-X PAINT (Studebaker)		
AMACENE Seed protectant (Pearson & Co.)	Mercury pentanedione* not less than 5.0%	
AMACO ARTISTS' PASTELS (Am. Art Clay)		
AMACO CASTING COMPOUND (Am. Art Clay)		
AMACO CHALK For black- boards (Am. Art Clay)		
AMACO CLAY Artists' material (Am. Art Clay)		
AMACO CLAY FLOUR (Am. Art Clay)		
AMACO COLORFAST FABRIC PAINT (Am. Art Clay)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
AMACO CRAYONS (Am. Art Clay)	
AMACO FINGER PAINT (Am. Art Clay)	
AMACO GLAZE SURFACER (Am. Art Clay)	
AMACO MODELING & DECORATING KIT (Am. Art Clay)	
AMACO POWDERED TEMPERA (Am. Art Clay)	
AMACO SCHOOL PASTELS (Am. Art Clay)	
AMACO SEMI-MOIST WATER COLORS (Am. Art Clay)	
AMACO SHOWCARD COLORS (Am. Art Clay)	
AMAGLAZE COMPOUNDS (Am. Asbestos)	
AMALGAMATED PAINTS (Amalg. Paint)	
AMANIZE PAINT For galvanized metal (Am. Asbestos)	
AMATONE PAINTS (Am. Asbestos)	
AMAZA PAINT (Lancaster Paint)	
AMAZOL ANTISEPTIC (Amazol)	
AMAZOL OINTMENT (Amazol)	
AMBASSADOR DRAIN PIPE & TRAP CLEANER (Ambassador)	
AMBASSADOR KALSOMINE (Ambassador)	
AMBASSADOR PAINT BRUSH CLEANER (Ambassador)	
AMBASSADOR PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Ambassador)	
AMBERLAC HAIR LACQUER (Lustray)	
AMBER LION Dandruff remover (Amber Lion)	Boric acid* Potassium carbonate Tincture of benzoin Glycerin Brucine sulfate* Alcohol 42%
AMBER LIQUID Fungicide, keratolytic (Kinreco)	Metaphen (mercurial derivative) 0.0038% Ethyl alcohol* 65% Salicylic acid*
AMBERLYTE PAINT (Martin Varnish)	
AMBER SUN TAN CREAM (Van-S)	Stearic acid triple pressed U.S.P. Glyceryl monostearate Propylene glycol U.S.P. Methyl para-hydroxy benzoate Mineral oil U.S.P. Lanolin U.S.P. Homo menthyl salicylate* Isobutyl para-amino benzoate
AMBEST General pur- pose cleaner (Apex Chem.)	Tri-sodium phosphate Sodium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate Complex sodium phosphates Pine oil Butyl cellosolve Wetting agents of alkyl aryl sulfonate type
AMBRITE CHALK CRAYON (Am. Crayon)	
AMBROID CEMENT Nitrocellulose- based adhesive (Ambroid)	Camphor* Aniline dye* Alcohols* Ketones* Aromatic hydrocarbons*
AMBROSIA CLEANER (Hinze)	
AMBROSIA COLOGNE (Hinze)	
AMBROSIA TIGHTENER Astringent (Hinze)	
A-MEAN WEED KILLER (Planetary Chem.)	Dimethylamine salt of 2, 4- dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 49.4%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
AMEND DUAL PURPOSE FACE CREAM (Amend)	White wax Solid alboline White mineral oil Borax*
AMEND SKIN LOTION (Amend)	Stearic acid Mineral oil Lanolin anhydrous Cetyl alcohol Quince seed solution Triethanolamine
AMEND SUN TAN LOTION (Amend)	Stearic acid Menthyl salicylate* Mineral oil Triethanolamine Lanolin hydrous
AMERICAINE OINTMENT Antiseptic, local anesthetic (Arnar-Stone)	Benzocaine Oxyquinoline benzoate Glycols
AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL POTATO POWDER NO. 1 Fungicide (Am. Agric. Chem.)	Arsenate* Copper* Lime
AMERICANA INTERIOR FLAT WALL PAINT (du Pont)	
AMERICANA SPICE BERRY SHAVE LOTION (Lustray)	
AMERICAN BEAUTY ENAMELS (Armstrong Paint)	
AMERICAN BEAUTY HAIR TONIC (Odell)	
AMERICAN CHEMICAL WEED KILLER 566 (Am. Chemical)	Sodium salt of 2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, butyl ester* 39.2%
AMERICAN CHEMICAL WEED KILLER 650 (Am. Chemical)	2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, isopropyl ester* 45%
AMERICAN CYANAMID MALATHON 4% DUST Insecticide (Am. Cyan.)	Malathon* (malathion) 4%
AMERICAN CYANAMID MALATHON EMULSIFIABLE LIQUID Insecticide (Am. Cyan.)	Malathon* (malathion) 57% Xylene* 32%
AMERICAN CYANAMID MALATHON TECHNICAL Insecticide (Am. Cyan.)	Malathon (malathion)* 95%
AMERICAN CYANAMID MALATHON 25% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Am. Cyan.)	Malathion (malathion)*, 0, 0-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate 25%
AMERICAN EMBALMING FLUID (Am. Fluid)	
AMERICAN FERMENT CAROID & BILE SALTS (Am. Ferment)	Ext. nux vomica* (strychnine 1/217 gr.) Phenolphthalein* Bile salts comp. Ext. cascara sagrada Capsicum Caroid (digestive ferment of carcia papaya)
AMERICAN FERMENT CAROID & CHARCOAL Antacid, carminative (Am. Ferment)	Sodium bicarbonate Activated charcoal Caroid Aromatics
AMERICAN FERMENT CAROID & DIASTASE Digestant (Am. Ferment)	Sodium bicarbonate Diastase Caroid Aromatics
AMERICAN FERMENT CAROID PLAIN TABLETS Digestant (Am. Ferment)	Caroid 1-1/2 gr. Aromatics q.s.
AMERICAN FERMENT CAROID POWDER Digestant (Am. Ferment)	Digestive enzyme from carica papaya
AMERICAN FERMENT CAROID & SODA BICARB. Antacid (Am. Ferment)	Sodium bicarbonate Caroid Aromatics
AMERICAN FUMIGATING AGRI-SPRAY Insecticide (Am. Ferment)	Rotenone*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
AMERICAN GREASE STICK DOOR-EASE Lubricant (Am. Grease Stick)	Microcrystalline waxes Carnauba wax Motor oil
AMERICAN LUSTRE PAINT FINISH (Am. Floor)	
AMERICAN LYE (Penn. Salt.)	Sodium hydroxide*
AMERICAN PENTRA- SEAL FINISH (Am. Floor)	
AMERICAN SERUM DEHORNING PASTE (Am. Serum)	
AMERICAN SERUM LOUSE & TICK POWDER (Am. Serum)	
AMERICAN SERUM POULTRY WORM TABLETS (Am. Serum)	
AMERICAN SERUM SODIUM FLUORIDE (Am. Serum)	Sodium fluoride*
AMERICAN SERUM WORM OIL (Am. Serum)	
AMEROID CARBURETOR & PARTS CLEANER (Drew, E.F.)	Coal tar distillates* Petroleum solvents* Corrosion inhibitors Detergents Chlorinated hydrocarbons*
AMERSE Germicide (Vestal)	Quaternary ammonium salt 5-gm. tablet: Di-isobutyl cresoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate* 30%
AMERTAN Antiseptic ointment for burns (Lilly)	Tannic acid 5% Merthiolate* 1-5000
AMES G-P TABLETS Analgesic (Ames Drug)	Acetophenetidin* 2-1/2 gr. Aspirin* Caffeine
AMES I-Z-E For eye irritation (Ames Drug)	Antipyrine Ephedrine* Sodium borate* Boric acid* Camphor* Sodium chloride Benzalkonium chloride*
AMES S-L-P TABLETS Sedative (Ames Drug)	Each tablet: Ext. valerian Ext. sumbul Ext. Jamaica dogwood Sodium bromide 7 gr.
AMEXO ROOF COATING (Am. Marietta)	
AMFEX INHALER Nasal as- tringent (Approved)	Amphetamine* racemic (dl-alpha-methyl phenyl-ethylamine 250 mg. Menthol 12.5 mg.
AM M FLY SPRAY (Aero-San.)	Petroleum oil* Piperonyl butoxide tech. Pyrethrins
AMFRECIN Douche powder (Amfre)	Sodium lauryl sulfate Lactose Papain Citric acid Methyl salicylate* Menthol*
AMICIDE Disinfectant (Watters)	Alkyl dimethyl-benzyl ammonium chloride*
AMIDAL Veterinary (Inorganic)	Iodine* 5%
AMIDOL Photographic supply (General Photo.)	
AMILINK INK (General Printing)	
AMINECTIN POWDER Antacid, adsorbent (Veltex)	Gastric mustic 10 gr. Aminoacetic acid 4.5 gr. Magnesium trisilicate 30 gr. Pectin 2 gr. Aluminum hydroxide gel dried, U.S.P. 31.25 gr. Kaolin colloidal, N.F. 194.50 gr.
AMINE WEED KILLER NO. 40 (Pittsburgh Coke)	Dimethylamine salt of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid* 49.4%
AMINE WEED KILLER NO. 60 (Pittsburgh Coke)	Dimethylamine salt of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid* 69.8%
AMINO-FERRO Hematic tonic (Pedrick)	Each oz.: Aminoacetic acid (glycocoll) 2 gm. Ferrous sulfate 775 mg. Sodium gylcerophosphate 337 mg. Thiamine hydrochloride 12 mg. Niacin 50 mg. Riboflavine 2 mg.
AMINO-MOR SOLUBLE For prevention and control of blackhead in turkeys. Use in drinking water (Hilltop)	2-Amino-5-nitrothiazole* 45%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MITONE Antacid (Norex)	Calcium carbonate Glycerine	
MLEX Laxative (Amlex)	Karaya gum Senna leaves	
MMENS MEDICATED POWDER For minor skin irritations (Bristol-Myers)	Zinc oxide Boric acid* Starch Talc 8-hydroxyquinolin Aromatic oils	
MM-I-DENT Chlorophyll Toothpaste (Amm-I-Dent)	Glycerine Carboxymethylcellulose Soluble saccharin Aminoacetic acid Urea Sorbitol syrup Calcium phosphate and carbonate Alkyl sarcosinate Sodium copper chlorophyllin solution Methyl and propyl parahydroxybenzoate	10% 1% 0.23% 0.34% 13% 10% 45% 1.7% 0.15% 0.1%
MMATE WEED & BRUSH KILLER (du Pont)	Ammonium sulfamate*	
A/M MILL SPRAY Insecticide (Aero-San.)	Petroleum distillate* N-Octylbicycloheptene dicarboximide (264) Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1)	
AMMO Cleaner (Sapolio)		
AMMONIATED TOOTHPASTE (Comfort)	Glycerine C.P. Gum Detergent Saccharin Urea Dibasic ammonium phosphate Dicalcium phosphate Tricalcium phosphate	
AMNIZOL SOLUBLE For intestinal and liver irritation (veterinary) (Gland-O-Lac)	2-Amino-5-nitrothiazole*	45%
AMOCAL NO. 1 Antitussive (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Glycyrrhiza compound (no opium) Powdered ipecac Ammonium chloride Iodized calcium Extract licorice and cane sugar base	 30 m. 1/16 gr. 1 gr. 1/2 gr.
AMOCAL NO. 2 Antitussive (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Glycyrrhiza compound (no opium) Powdered ipecac Ammonium chloride Iodized calcium Benzocaine Extract licorice and cane sugar base	 30 m. 1/16 gr. 1 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/4 gr.
AMOCAL JR. Antitussive (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Glycyrrhiza compound (no opium) Powdered ipecac Ammonium chloride Iodized calcium Ext. licorice and cane sugar base	 30 m. 1/16 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/16 gr.
AMOCO DRY CLEANER COMPOUND (Am. Oil)		
AMOCO LIGHTER FLUID (Am. Oil)		
AMOUR SAUVAGE PERFUMES (Ybry)		
AMPHOJEL Suspension and tablets Antacid (Wyeth Labs.)	2 types of alumina gels, equivalent to 4% aluminum oxide	
AMPOLEX Adhesive (Aircraft)	Inert filler material Thermo-plastic resin	
AMPOLLINA AEROSOL INSECT BOMB Insecticide (Baribeau)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide DDT	0.15% 1.2% 2.0%
AMPOLLINA EMULSION (Baribeau)	DDT* Emulsifier Solvent*	25% 7-1/2% 67-1/2%
AMPOLLINA OIL SPRAY Insecticide (Baribeau)	DDT* Solvent E-407 Thanite Varsol* 3139	5% 10% 2% 83%
AMPOLLINA WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Baribeau)	DDT* Decallite white filler Silica 200 meshes	10% 60% 30%
AM-REN For skin irritation (Carma)	Zinc oxide* Camphor* Phenol* Menthol* Alum Lanolin and petrolatum base	
A.M.R. LIGHTER FLUID (A-M-R)		
A.M.R. MOTHPROOFING (A-M-R)		
A/M ROACH SPRAY (Aero-San.)	Petroleum oil* Piperonyl butoxide tech. Pyrethrins*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
A.M.R. WONDER DRY CLEANING COMPOUND (A-M-R)	
AMSCO ANTI-FREEZE COMPOUND (Amsco)	
AMSCO STA Anti-freeze (Amsco)	Methanol*
A M SOLUTION Fungicide (medical, ex- ternal) (Kenton)	Alcohol 64.6% Acid salicylic* Acid benzoic Hydroxy methyl-butyl-benzene Tea tree oil Menthol
AMTABS Cathartic (Cowley Pharm.)	Natural leaf senna 5 gr. Senna ext. 1 gr. Cassia fistula (the ripe fruit) Tamarinds Figs Prunes Dates Apples St. Johns bread
AMYTHOL Poultry inhalant (Whitmoyer)	Steam distilled pine oil* Oil of eucalyptus Creosote U.S.P. (containing guaiacol) Camphor* Menthol
A-M-T TABLETS Gastric antacid (Wyeth Labs.)	Each tablet: Aluminum hydroxide gel 0.15 gm. Magnesium trisilicate 0.25 gm.
AMVETLA Veterinary drug (Am. Vet.)	
ANA-AMID SOLUTION (Thompson Chem.)	Naphthylacetamide
ANACAINE OINTMENT Topical anesthetic (Gordon Labs.)	Benzocaine 10%
ANACIN ANALGESIC TABLETS (Whitehall)	Acetophenetidin* 3 gr./tablet Aspirin* Caffeine*
ANADEX SULFA-KAPS For intestinal irritation (veterinary) (Holt)	Each: Sulfathiazole 1 gm. Vitamin A (from fish liver oil) 12,500 U.S.P. units
ANAGAINE Analgesic, antipyretic (Massengill)	Each capsule: Acetophenetidin* 0.22 gm. Atropine sulfate* 0.2 mg. Aspirin* (acetylsalicylic acid) 0.3 gm. Caffeine 30 mg.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ANAGILL (Liquid) Analgesic (Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Aspirin* 6-2/3 g Caffeine 1/3 g Tinct. gelsemium 1-1/3 m Aromatics q.s.
ANAHIST TABLETS Antihistamine (Anahist)	Thonzylamine HCl* 25 mg
ANALGEMUL Rubefacient, counter- irritant (Tilden)	Methyl salicylate* (synthetic) Camphor* Menthol*
ANALGESIC EMBROCA- TION Rubefacient, counter- irritant (Clapp, Otis)	Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Oleo resin of capsicum
AN-AL-JEE Rubefacient (Erie)	Methyl salicylate* Menthol* Lanolin
ANAPAC TABLETS Antihistamine analgesic (Rexall)	Pyrilamine maleate* 25 mg Aspirin* 3-1/2 gr. Phenacetin* 2-1/2 gr. Caffeine 1/2 gr.
ANATOLE ROBBINS AMARANTH OIL (Robbins, A.)	
ANATOLE ROBBINS AUTUMN LEAVES PERFUME (Robbins, A.)	
ANATOLE ROBBINS BATH OIL (Robbins, A.)	
ANATOLE ROBBINS BODY POWDERS (Robbins, A.)	
ANATOLE ROBBINS CLEANSING CREAMS (Robbins, A.)	
ANATOLE ROBBINS COLOGNES AND PERFUMES (Robbins, A.)	
ANATOLE ROBBINS COSMETIC LOTIONS (Robbins, A.)	
ANAYODIN Antiseptic for amebiasis (Ames Co.)	Chiniofon 0.25 gm Iodine* 26.5-29.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ANBESOL Antiseptic, anesthetic (Anbesol)	Alcohol* Benzocaine Phenol Iodine	70% 280 gr./gal. 90 gr./gal.
ANCHOR CALF SCOUR COM- POUND For intestinal irritation (veterinary) (Anchor Serum)	Per fl. oz.: Sulfaguanidine U.S.P. Sulfathiazole U.S.P. Kaolin Bismuth subcarbonate U.S.P. Pectin	 10 gr. 10 gr. 80 gr. 5.2 gr. 4 gr.
ANCHOR GREEN Skin antiseptic (Anchor Serum)	Camphor Cresol Tannic acid Isopropyl alcohol* Acetone Malachite green and water	1.0% w/v 0.85% w/v 1.0% w/v 60.0% v/v 4.0% w/v q.s.
ANCHOR GROUND GLUE (Cudahy)	Animal protein Sodium pentachlorophenate* Zinc sulfate*	
ANCHOR GWY-KREE For intestinal irritation (veterinary) (Anchor Serum)	Guaiacol* Cresol* Camphor Oils of eucalyptus and pine	10% w/v 10% w/v 1% w/v
ANCHOR SERUM BLOOD STOPPER Anti-hemor- rhagic (vet- erinary) (Anchor Serum)	Ferrous sulfate* Potassium alum Diphenylamine Talc	84.0% 6.0% 1.0% 9.0%
ANCHOR SERUM CATTLE PURGE POWDER (Anchor Serum)	Each 6 oz.: Nux vomica* Barium chloride* Tartar emetic* Gamboge Salt	 25 gr. 150 gr. 25 gr. 20 gr. q.s.
ANCHOR SERUM E.Q. 335 Veterinary (Anchor Serum)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* Pine oil*	 3% 35%
ANCHOR SERUM HOG WORMER (Anchor Serum)	Sodium fluoride*	227 gm.
ANCHOR SERUM PHENOTHIA- ZINE DRENCH Veterinary (Anchor Serum)	Phenothiazine N.F.*	38.70%/w
ANCHOR SERUM PINKEYE POWDER Veterinary (Anchor Serum)	Tyrothricin Proflavine hydrochloride Phenacaine hydrochloride Sulfathiazole* Sulfanilamide*	0.05% 0.1% 1.0% 20.0% 78.85%
ANCHOR SERUM UDDER OINTMENT (Anchor Serum)	Oil eucalyptus* Phenol Methyl salicylate* Camphor Lanolin-petrolatum	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ANCHOR SERUM WOUND DRESSING POWDER Veterinary (Anchor Serum)	Phenol Sulfathiazole Sulfanilamide Starch Urea	1.0% 1.0% 5.0% 5.0% 88.0%
ANCHOR SMEAR 62 Antiseptic (veterinary) (Anchor Serum)	Diphenylamine* Benzol* Lamp black Turkey red oil	35% w/v 3½% w/v 20% w/v 10% w/v
ANCHOR WALL SIZE (Cudahy)		
ANCHOR WOUND DRESSING LOTION Antiseptic (Anchor Serum)	Phenol* U.S.P. Tannic acid Methyl violet Isopropyl alcohol*	2.0% w/v 4.0% w/v 0.4% w/v 37.5% v/v
ANCLICIDE, NO. 1 Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Massengill)	Each perle: Parabis* (2,2' methylene- bis (p-chlorophenol)) Methylbenzene*	 1 gm. 1.2 gm.
ANCLICIDE, NO. 2 Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Massengill)	Each perle: Parabis* (2,2' methylene- bis (p-chlorophenol)) Methylbenzene*	 0.25 gm. 0.30 gm.
ANDALUSIA EAU DE PARFUME (Harris, B.)		
ANDERSEN'S BRUSH TREET Paint brush cleaner (Andersen)	Stoddard's solvent*	
ANDERSEN'S LIQUID WALL- PAPER REMOVER (Andersen)	Detergent	
ANDERSEN'S RE-FINIS-HR Floor cleaner (Andersen)	Bleach	
ANDERSEN'S WOOD RE- PLACER (Andersen)		
ANDERSEN'S ZIP-OFF Paint remover (Andersen)	Methylene chloride* (paint- remover grade) Methanol*	
ANDICAL CREAM LOTION (Andical)		
AN-DU-SEPTIC COLORED CHALK (Binney & Smith)	Levigated whiting Pigments	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
AN-DU-SEPTIC DUSTLESS SIGHT SAVER CRAYON (Binney & Smith)		
AN-DU-SEPTIC WHITE CHALK (Binney & Smith)	Levigated whiting	
ANDY LOTSHAW ALL-PURPOSE BODY RUB Liniment (Lotshaw)	Triethanolamine Mineral oil Stearic acid Carbitol* Menthol* Oxyquinoline sulfate*	
ANDICAL SCALP LOTION (Andical)		
ANDREWS AFTER- SHAVE LOTION (Lady Andres)		
ANDREWS FACE AND HAND LOTION (Lady Andres)		
ANDREWS LILAC HAIR LOTION (Lady Andres)		
ANDREWS MEDICATED CREAM (Lady Andres)		
ANDREWS SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR CREAM (Lady Andres)		
AND ROL Liquid detergent (Kent Chem.)	Alkyl aryl sulfonate Lanolin	
ANESTOL CREAM Analgesic, counter- irritant (Norwich)	Methyl salicylate* synthetic Menthol*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ANESTOL LINIMENT Analgesic, counter- irritant (Norwich)	Methyl salicylate* synthetic Menthol* Alcohol*	 54%
ANGEL SKIN HAND CREAM (Pond's Extr.)		
ANILINK KLEENSOLVE Solvent (General Printing)		
ANIMAL KOPERTOX Fungicide, external (veterinary) (Kopertox)	Copper naphthenate*	
ANIMAL REGULATOR Veterinary (Pratt Food, Phila.)	Manganese sulfate Potassium iodide Iron sulfate Copper sulfate Oxide of iron Salt Cobalt carbonate 200 mesh limestone flour (calcium and magnesium carbonate) Irradiated yeast Zinc sulfate	
ANNAPOLIS HAIR TONIC (Assoc. Brands)		
ANN HAVILAND PERFUMES AND TOILET WATERS (Haviland, A.)		
ANOCOMP Analgesic (Cowley Pharm.)	Aspirin* Phenacetin* Tr. Gelsemium Caffeine citrate Phenobarbital Soluble saccharin	2 gr. 1 gr. 1 m. 1/10 gr. 1/40 gr. 1/10 gr.
ANODYNE JR. Analgesic (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin Caffeine alkaloid Sodium bicarbonate Ammonium carbonate Ext. licorice Oil anise "star"	 1/2 gr. 1/10 gr. 1/5 gr. 1/32 gr. 1 gr. q.s.
ANOGESIC Rubefacient, counter- irritant (Carroll Chem.)	Alcohol* Methyl salicylate* Menthol* Camphor* Thymol* Eucalyptol Capsicum	70%
ANOLINE OINTMENT (Carbozine)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ANSAC (coated brown) Cardiac preparation and diuretic (Massengill)	Digitalin*, German process Ext. oxydendron arboreum (sourwood) Ext. sambucus canadensis (elder flower) Squillin (conc.) Sparteine sulfate	1/50 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/4 gr.
ANSAC (coated brown) Cardiac stimulant (Massengill	Each tablet: Digitalin* Ext. oxydendron arboreum (sourwood) Ext. sambucus canadensis (elder flower) Squillin (conc.) Sparteine sulfate	1/50 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/4 gr.
ANSCO ARDOL Photographic supply (Ansco)		
ANSCO COLOR PRINTING Photographic supply (Ansco)		
ANSCO PERMADOL Photographic supply (Ansco)		
ANSCO VIVIDOL Photographic supply (Ansco)		
ANSEMCO, NO. 1, Pink Analgesic (Massengill)	Each capsule: Acetophenetidin* Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid)* Caffeine	0.15 gm. 0.23 gm. 30 mg.
ANSEMCO, NO. 1, Green, gray or white Analgesic (Massengill)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Acetylsalicylic acid* Caffeine	0.165 gm. 0.23 gm. 32 mg.
ANSEMCO, NO. 4 (for children) Pink Analgesic (Massengill)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Acetylsalicylic acid* Caffeine	65 mg. 0.13 gm. 8 mg.
ANSEMCO, NO. 7, Yellow Analgesic, cathartic (Massengill)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid)* Caffeine Phenolphthalein	0.165 gm. 0.23 gm. 32 mg. 16 mg.
ANSUL FIRE EXTINGUISHER (Ansul)	Sodium bicarbonate	
ANTACID NO. 4 (Massengill)	Each tablet: Calcium carbonate, precipitated Magnesium carbonate Bismuth subnitrate Oil peppermint	 0.23 gm. 0.13 gm. 32 mg. q.s.
ANTAWAY ANT POWDER (Suretox)	Rotenone	3/4%
ANT-B-GON (Calif. Spray)	Sodium arsenite* Inert ingredients*	0.2%
ANT BUTTONS (Harris' original) (Harris Prods.)	Sodium arsenate* (total arsenic as metallic in all water-soluble form 0.62%)	1.71%
ANT CHEK (Chek)		
ANTCHEK (Rotenone)	Thallium sulfate*	1.25%
ANT DOOM (Murray, E.)	Sodium fluoride*	90%
ANT DOPE (Ni-Late)	Sodium arsenate*	not over 2%
ANTE-FIRMIN (adult) Antacid, digestant (Ante-Fermen)	Alcohol Rhubarb Bismuth subnitrate Calcium carbonate Zinc phenol sulfonate Tinc. capsicum Cinnamon Oil of peppermint	6%
ANTE-FIRMIN (children) Antacid, digestant (Ante-Fermen)	Alcohol Rhubarb Bismuth subnitrate Calcium carbonate Zinc phenol sulfonate Cinnamon Oil of peppermint	4%
ANT-ENE ANT KILLER (McPhail)		
ANT & GRUB KILLER (Chipman, Ltd.)	Aldrin*	5.0%
ANTH-OLA CARBOLINEUM Insecticide (Rockland)	Anthracene* oil Coal tar distillate*	
ANTH-OLA WOOD PRESERVATIVE (Rockland)		
ANTHOL CAPSULES Analgesic (Agol)	Acetophenetidin* Caffeine Starch Phloxine B to color	3-1/2 gr.
ANTI-BACCO LOZENGES To combat tobacco habit (Pharmex)	Lobeline sulfate	1/64 gr.
ANTI-BORAX BRAZING FLUX #2 (Anti-Borax)	Borax* Boracic acid*	
ANTI-BORAX SILVER SOLDER PASTE FLUX #16 (Anti-Borax)	Potassium carbonate Potassium fluoborate* Boracic acid*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ANTI-CALCIUM Photographic supply (Eastman)		
ANTI-COAGULANT & WATER SOFTENER For embalming (Eckels)		
ANTI-FOAM Photographic supply (Eastman)		
ANTI-FOG Photographic supply (Eastman)		
ANTI-FOULING PAINTS (Baltimore Copper Paint)	Cuprous oxide* Mercuric oxide* Arsenic compounds* Coal tar Phenols and cresols* Polyvinyl chloride acetate binder Ketone solvents*	
ANTIHEMM CONCENTRATE Anti-hemorrhagic for drinking water (veterinary, avian) (Vineland)	Stabilized menadione sodium bisulfite solution*	
ANTIHISTAMINE WITH A.P.C. (capsules) Antihistaminic, analgesic (West-Ward)	Each capsule: Pyranisamine maleate Aspirin* Phenacetin* Caffeine	 10 mg. 3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
ANTIHISTAMINE WITH A.P.C. (tablets) Antihistaminic, analgesic (West-Ward)	Each tablet: Pyranisamine maleate Aspirin* Phenacetin* Caffeine	 25 mg. 3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
ANTI-HISTAMINE WITH HESPERIDIN (Capsules) Antihistamine, analgesic (West-Ward)	Pyrilamine maleate Hesperidin purified Ascorbic acid Salicylamide* Phenacetin* Caffeine	25 gr. 50 mg. 50 mg. 3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
ANTINA FOOT REMEDY (Altone)		
ANTI-PAC-HIST (Capsules) Antihistamine, analgesic (Preston Lab.)	Thenylpyramine HCL Acetophenetidin* Aspirin* Caffeine alkaloid	25 mg. 2-1/2 gr. 3-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
ANTIPHLOGISTINE Medicated poultice dressing (Denver Chem.)	Syrup of glycerine Iodine Boric acid Salicylic acid Methyl salicylate Oil of eucalyptus Kaolin Oil of peppermint	45.000 0.01 0.1 0.02 0.002 0.002 54.864 0.002
ANTIPHLOGISTINE RUB A-535 Rubefacient, counter-irritant (Denver Chem.)	Methyl salicylate* Camphor* Menthol* Oil of eucalyptus*	
ANTI-PYREXOL For skin burns (Kip, Inc.)	Oil of spearmint Oil of bay wintergreen (syn.) Salicylic acid* Lanolin Zinc oxide Carbolic acid (phenol) Ortho-hydroxyphenyl mercuric chloride Petrolatum Paraffine	 0.44% 0.056%
ANTI-ROLL Semi-pressed crayon (Binney & Smith)		
ANTIROT 10X Wood preservative (Woolfolk)	Pentachlorophenol*	42%
ANTISEPTOL CREME (La-Mo)		
ANTISTINE PRIVINE Nasal decongestant (Ciba)	Antistine Privine Phenyl mercuric acetate (as a preservative)	0.5% 0.025% 1-50,000
ANT KILLER (Kelley)	Chlordane	5%
ANT-KIL POWDER (Durham's)	Tech. chlordane*	10%
ANTNOX KILLS ANTS (Wisconsin Pharm.)	DDT* Pyrethrins Sesame oil extractives Petroleum hydrocarbons	10.00% 0.08% 0.30% 3.00%
ANT-O (City Fum.)	Thallium sulfate*	
ANTOMINE Antihistamine, analgesic (Grove)	Acetophenetidin* Caffeine Quinine hydrobromide Pyrilamine maleate*	1-7/8 gr. 3/8 gr.
ANT-ROACH FIX (Thompson Chem.)	Tech. chlordane Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Petroleum distillate* Propellent gas	2.00% 0.115% 0.046% 72.839% 25.00%
ANT & ROACH KILLER (Bostwick)	Tech. chlordane Pyrethrins Tech. piperonyl butoxide Petroleum distillates*	2.0% 0.046% 0.115% 72.839%
ANT ROACH POWDER (Ant-Roach)		
ANTROL ANT KILLERS (Boyle-Midway)	Sodium arsenite*	0.61%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ANTROL ANT POWDER (Boyle-Midway)	Tech. chlordane Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Pyrethrins	1.50% 0.35% 0.06%
ANTROL ANT SPRAY (Boyle-Midway)	Chlordane	2-1/2%
ANTROL ANT SYRUP (Boyle-Midway)	Sodium arsenite*	0.61%
ANTROL ANT TRAP (Boyle-Midway)	Thallium sulfate*	1.17%
ANTROL SOWBUG CUTWORM CONTROL (Boyle-Midway)	Copper aceto-arsenite*	8.55%
ANT SLAYER (Pfeiffer)	Sodium arsenite*	0.16%
ANT STICK (Walbuck)	Tech. chlordane	2%
ANTURAT Rodenticide (Hess, Dr.)	Alpha-naphthyl thiourea*	20%
ANTU RAT POISON (Glenn County)	ANTU (alpha-naphthyl-thiourea)*	
ANT WITCH (Interstate Med.)	DDT* Pyrethrum* Talcum	
ANT-X ANT TRAP (Nott)	Thallium sulfate*	1.25%
ANT-X JELLY BAIT (Nott)	Thallium sulfate*	1%
ANT-X POWDER (Nott)	Chlordane	5%
ANTZIX ANT KILLER (Bonide)	Thallium sulfate*	1%
ANVITA Antiseptic vaginal suppositories (Schmidt)	Boric acid* Alum Thymol* Berberine hydrochloride Monochlorthymol Aromatics Cocoa butter	
A-1 SALVE Antiseptic, external (Wizard)	Petrolatum Lanolin Zinc oxide* Sulfur* Salicylic acid*	
A-1 SALVE NO. 2 Astringent, external (Wizard)	Ichthammol Tannic acid (U.S.P.)	
APACHE Detergent (Wyandotte)	Concentrated alkali*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
APADEX Antacid, adsorbent (Commerce)	Pectin Kaolin Bismuth subsalicylate* Zinc sulfocarbolate* Salol* Methyl salicylate*	
A.P.C. Analgesic (Superior Pharm.)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Aspirin* Caffeine alkaloid	 2-1/2 gr. 3-1/2 gr. 1 gr.
APCO 125 Deodorized solvent (Anderson-Prichard)	Paraffins Naphthenes* Aromatics*	69.3% 27.7% 3.0%
APCO 467 Solvent (Anderson-Prichard)	Paraffins plus naphthenes* Aromatics Olefins	90.8% 8.2% 1.0%
APCO 467 Deodorized solvent (Anderson-Prichard)	Paraffins plus naphthenes*	100.0%
APCO NO. 10 MINERAL SPIRITS Solvent to thin paints, etc. (Anderson-Prichard)	Paraffins Naphthenes* Aromatics*	56.8% 30.6% 12.6%
APCO PILLS Cathartic (Hance)	Each pill: Ext. belladonna leaves* (total alkaloids belladonna leaves, 0.001 gr.) Phenolphthalein* Aloin* Powd. ipecac	 1/12 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/4 gr.
AP-CO TABLETS Analgesic (Drobinski)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Acetyl salicylic acid* Caffeine	 2-1/2 gr.
APCO THINNER For paints, etc. (Anderson-Prichard)	Paraffins Naphthenes* Aromatics*	56.0% 30.1% 13.9%
APCO WET-EGE SPIRITS Paint thinner (Anderson-Prichard)	Paraffins Naphthenes* Aromatics*	57.4% 30.2% 12.4%
A-PENN FURNITURE POLISH CREAM WAX (A-Penn)	Grease solvent* & wood preservative General detergent Emulsifier	46.0% 46.0% 8.0%
APEX CHEMICAL DITHANE 10%-Z 78 (Apex Chem.)	Zinc ethylene bisdithiocarbamate	6.50
APEX INSECTICIDE (Clean Home)	DDT* Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate*	
APEX MOTH CRYSTALS AND NUGGETS (Clean Home)	Paradichlorobenzene*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
APEX MOTH CAKES (Clean Home)	Paradichlorobenzene*	
APEX MOTH TABLETS (Clean Home)	Paradichlorobenzene*	
APEX PAINT (Monroe Co.)		
APEX TAILORS CRAYONS (Hershkowitz)		
APEX TDE TOBACCO DUST Insecticide (Apex Chem.)	DDD*	10.00
APEX WALL SIZE (Cleveland C. & P.)		
APHAMITE Insecticide, supplement to DDT in fruit spraying (Green Cross)	Wettable parathion* powder	15%
APHEDA Analgesic, antispasmodic for dysmenorrhea (Western Pharm.)	Acid acetylsal.* Acetophenetidin* Ephedrin sulf.*	2 gr. 2 gr. 1/8 gr.
APHINE DISINFECTANT (Aphine)		
APHINE FERTILIZER (Aphine)		
APHINE INSECTICIDE (Aphine)	Nicotine (absolute)* Cedar oil Pine oil Dry soap	0.90% 0.95% 0.95% 4.00%
APHIS DUST (Bonide)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1%
API AIR-ESTER "8" 2, 4-D CONCENTRATE Herbicide (Agric. Proc.)	Butyl 2, 4-dichlorophenoxy acetate*	99.0%
API ALDRIN EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Agric. Proc.)	Hexachloro-hexahydro-dimethanonaphthalene* Related compounds Petroleum hydrocarbons*	23.10% 17.37% 52.03%
API BEN-HEX Insecticide (Agric. Proc.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	12.0% 87.6%
API BUTYL ESTER "4" EMULSIFIABLE 2, 4-D CONCENTRATE Herbicide (Agric. Proc.)	Butyl 2, 4-dichlorophenoxy acetate*	54.4%
API 25% DDT SPRAY CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Agric. Proc.)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* Aromatic petroleum derivatives*	25% 75%
API 50% DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Agric. Proc.)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	50%
API DIELDRIN 15 (A) Insecticide (Agric. Proc.)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-dimethano-naphthalene* Related compounds Aromatic petroleum derivative*	15.82% 2.75% 73.38%
API ESTER "6" Herbicide (Agric. Proc.)	Butyl ester of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid*	60%
API ESTER OIL "4" 2,4-D CONCENTRATE Herbicide (Agric. Proc.)	Butyl 2, 4-dichlorophenoxy acetate*	54.4%
API ESTER-OIL "6" 2,4-D CONCENTRATE Herbicide (Agric. Proc.)	Butyl 2, 4-dichlorophenoxy acetate* Petroleum hydrocarbons	80.1% 18.0%
API GRUB BAR (Agric. Proc.)	Rotenone* Other cube resins*	5.0% 5.8%
API HEPTACHLOR "2" Insecticide (Agric. Proc.)	Heptachlor* Related compounds Petroleum distillate*	22.4% 8.7% 62.9%
API 44% ISOPROPYL ESTER 2,4-D EMULSION Herbicide (Agric. Proc.)	Isopropyl ester of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	44.0%
API LINDANE 25 Insecticide (Agric. Proc.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (lindane)*	25%
API LINDANE 75 Insecticide (Agric. Proc.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (lindane)*	75%
API LIVESTOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Agric. Proc.)	Chlordane* DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane)* Petroleum hydrocarbons*	45% 2% 43%
API LV BRUSH KILLER 20-20 (Agric. Proc.)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid* Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	37.00% 31.00%
API LV-4 ESTER WEED KILLER (Agric. Proc.)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid*	74.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
API 55% MALATHION EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Agric. Proc.)	Malathion*	55.4%
	Xylene*	24.0%
API 25% PARATHION Insecticide (Agric. Proc.)	Parathion*	25%
	Xylene	65%
API PYRENONE DAIRY SPRAY CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Agric. Proc.)	Piperonyl butoxide tech.	10.0%
	Pyrethrins	1.0%
	Polyoxyethylene sorbitol mixed with ether ester	7.0%
	Petroleum oil*	82.0%
API PYRENONE MILL & BIN SPRAY Insecticide (Agric. Proc.)	Piperonyl butoxide tech.	10.0%
	Pyrethrins	1.0%
	Petroleum oil*	82.0%
API ROTOXIDE 240 LIVESTOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Agric. Proc.)	Rotenone	2.40%
	Other cube resins	4.80%
	Piperonyl butoxide tech.	2.00%
	Mono-di-isopropyl cresols*	10.32%
	Dipentene	11.76%
	Pine oil, steam distilled	15.00%
	Aromatic petroleum distillate*	43.72%
API TOXAPHENE 6 Insecticide (Agric. Proc.)	Toxaphene*	60.00%
	Petroleum distillate	30.00%
API TOXAPHENE 40% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Agric. Proc.)	Tech. chlorinated camphene*	40.0%
API 2, 4-D AMINE CONCENTRATE Herbicide (Agric. Proc.)	Dimethylamine salt of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	49.4%
API 2, 4-D 40% BUTYL ESTER CONCENTRATE Herbicide (Agric. Proc.)	Butyl 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetate*	40%
API WETTABLE CHLORDANE DUST CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Agric. Proc.)	Tech. chlordane*	40.0%
	Atta clay	59.5%
	Santomerse D	0.5%
APPLE BLOSSOM COLOGNE, DEODORANT, PERFUME, TOILET WATER (Rubinstein)		
APPLETONE DETERGENT COMPOUND (Appleton)		
APPLETON HAIR AND SCALP OINTMENT (Appleton)		
APPLETON PRESSING OIL COMPOUND (Appleton)		
APPLETON SKIN CREAM OINTMENT (Appleton)		
APPLETON SPECIAL TONIC (Appleton)		
APPLETON VEGETABLE OIL SHAMPOO (Appleton)		
APPLEX Insecticide (Destruxol)	Sodium fluosilicate*	6.00%
APP-L-SET For preharvest drop of apples (Dow)	Sodium 1-naphthaleneacetate*	
APPROVED PHARMACEUTICAL EQ-53 MOTH PROOFING COMPOUND (Approved)	DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane)*	25%
APRIL SHOWERS BATH SOFTENER (Cheramy)		
APRIL SHOWERS BRILLIANTINE (Liquid, solid) (Cheramy)		
APRIL SHOWERS COLOGNE, DEODORANT, PERFUME, TOILET WATER (Cheramy)		
APRO-HEMORRHOIDAL COMBINATION TREATMENT Ointment (Approved)	Tannic acid	
	Benzocaine	
	Phenol crystals*	
	Quinine and urea hydrochloride	
	Powdered nutgalls	
APRO-HEMORRHOIDAL SUPPOSITORIES (Approved)	Bismuth subgallate	
	Bismuth oxyiodide	
	Resorcin*	
	Peru balsam	
	Zinc oxide	
	Boric acid*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
APROPOS PERFUME, COLOGNE (Parfums Anjou)		
A & P SAIL Detergent (Great Atlantic)		
APTIKONS Antiseptic vaginal sup- positories (Jewell Pharm.)	Chinosol Boric acid*	
A-200 PYRINATE LIQUID Ectoparasiti- cide, external (McKesson & Robbins)	Pyrethrins Dinitroanisole Oleoresin parsley fruit Sesamin Oleic acid Benzyl alcohol	1.0% 1.0% 0.5% 0.037% 3.5% 8.0%
AQUA-CLEAR RUST PRE- VENTATIVE COMPOUND (Sudbury)		
AQUA-DETH WATER SOLUBLE Rodenticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Sodium salt of warfarin	0.54%
AQUADOW Liquid fertilizer (Dow)		
AQUA DRIN Nasal de- congestant (McKesson & Robbins)	Alcohol Ephedrine (as the lactate) Sodium ethyl mercuric thiosalicylate	0.1% 1% 0.004%
AQUAFLO Herbicide (Speekman)	Chlorinated benzenes*	83%
AQUA FLOR Astringent lotion (San Pedro)	Alcohol*	70%
AQUALENE SOLUBLE OIL (Crescent Oil)	Mineral oil Petroleum sulfonate	
AQUAMARINE HAND CREAM (Revlon)	Lecithin Stearic acid Glycol Glycol ethers and esters Inorganic alkali Preservative Perfume	
AQUAMARINE LOTION DEODORANT (Revlon)	Polyoxyethylene ethers and esters Cetyl alcohol Cholesterol absorption bases Fatty acid amide derivative Aluminum chlorhydrate	
AQUAMARINE MIST Scent (Revlon)	Oils Alcohol	
AQUANON Insecticide (Speekman)	Chlorinated benzenes*	100.0%
AQUAPROOF PAINTS (Preservative)		
AQUA-PRUF Water repellent (Anderson- Campbell)	Wax Carbon tetrachloride*	
AQUA-SAN Herbicide (Collins Feed)	Olefins Diolefins Toluene* Paraffins Naphthenes Trichlorobenzene* Benzene* Higher boiling aromatic emulsifiers	
AQUA-SEPT Oral antiseptic (Horton & Converse)	Thymol* Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Boric acid* Chlorothymol Eucalyptol Thyme oil	
AQUASPAR VARNISH (DeVoe)		
AQUASPRAY Insecticide (Florida Chem.)	DDT* Petroleum oil* Non-ionic emulsifier	25% 70% 5%
AQUATONE SWIMMING POOL TREATMENT Algaecide (Creative Chem.)		
AQUA VELVA SHAVING LOTION (Williams, J.B.)	Alcohol* denatured with colocynth	
AQUA-WHITE Whiting (Reliance Whiting)		
AQUEOUS CALENDULA Antiseptic for wounds (Boericke & Runyon)	Alcohol*	20%
AQUET Detergent (Greiner)	Alkyl aryl polyethylene glycol	
ARABESQUE COLORS (Ruxton)		
ARABIAN NIGHTS PERFUME, TOILET WATER (Scherk)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RAB LIQUID RAT AND MOUSE KILLER (Federal Chem.)	Arsenic trioxide*	
RAB MOTH KILLER (Federal Chem.)	Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate*	2.05%
	Related terpenes	0.45%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons*	97.50%
RAB NO ODOR MOTH PROOF (Federal Chem.)	Sodium arsenite* (total arsenic expressed as metallic all in water soluble form 0.4%)	0.65%
RABOL MUCILAGE (Arabol)	Tapioca dextrine base	
RAB RAT-DETH READY MIXED (Federal Chem.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
ARAB RESIDUAL SPRAY Insecticide (Federal Chem.)	DDT*	5%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons*	95%
ARAB ROACH KILLER (Federal Chem.)	Tech. chlordane	2.00%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	0.10%
	Xylene	0.50%
ARAB U-DO-IT CONCENTRATE TERMITE CONTROL (Federal Chem.)	Tech. chlordane*	45.00%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.00%
	Xylene*	5.00%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons*	43.00%
ARACAIN RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES Emollient, local anesthetic (Commerce)	Benzocaine Bismuth subgallate Zinc oxide Boric acid*	
ARASAN SFX THIRAM SEED DISINFECTANT (du Pont)	Thiram (tetramethyl thiuramdisulfide)*	
ARATONE Nasal decongestant (Technical Prod.)	Alcohol	2%
	Ephedrine	1%
	Chlorobutanol derivative of chloral	1/2%
	Potassium bicarbonate Sodium borate Thymol Eucalyptol Methyl salicylate Cudbear glycerine	
ARBE DUAL PURPOSE POLISH REMOVER AND CUTICLE SOFTENER (R-B)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ARBOR FOOT SALVE (Washington Hom.)	Thuya occidentalis* H.P.U.S.	
ARCADIAN WATER COLORS (Binney & Smith)		
ARCOGON PAINT (Arco)		
ARCOL Tonic, intestinal germicide (veterinary) (Gland-O-Lac)	Each fl. oz: Ammonium arsanilate* (arsenic derivative) (arsenic as metallic 9.6 gr.)	30 gr.
ARCOTONE PAINT (Arco)		
ARCO VARNISH (Arco)		
ARCO VEL-LURE Paint (Arco)		
ARCTIC ANTI FREEZE (Am. LaFrance)		
ARCTIC GARGLE Antitussive (Standard Medicines)	Beechwood creosote* Ammonium Alum Antiseptic solution N.F.	
ARCTIC SNOW FLAKES Spray for Christmas trees, etc. (Bliz)	Lucite Hydrofol base Methylene chloride* Perfume Freon*	
ARDENA SUN-PRUF CREAM, NO. 2 (Arden)		
AREN MASSAGE LOTION (Athea)	Triethanolamine stearate Lanolin Petrolatum Hexadecanol Olive oil	
AR-EX R-M-S LOTION (Ar-Ex)	Resorcinol monoacetate	3%
	Precipitated sulfur	5%
AR-EX SCALP LOTION (Ar-Ex)	Resorcinol monoacetate N.F.	1.5 gm.
	Salicylic acid U.S.P.	1.5 gm.
	Glycerine C.P.	1.0 gm.
	Alcohol	50%
	Oil of bay	
AR-EX SCALP LOTION WITH OIL (Ar-Ex)	Resorcinol monoacetate N.F.	1.5 gm.
	Salicylic acid U.S.P.	1.5 gm.
	Castor oil U.S.P.	1.5 gm.
	Alcohol*	85%
	Oil of bay	

*Consult Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
AR-EX SHAMPOO Soapless, hypo-allergenic (Ar-Ex)	
AR-EX SKIN DETERGENT (Ar-Ex)	Esterified protein derivative (pH 6.8)
AR-EX SORSIS ALPHA Rubefacient, antiseptic, local (Ar-Ex)	Ammoniated mercury* Salicylic acid* Phenol* Tar
AR-EX SORSIS BETA Rubefacient, antiseptic (Ar-Ex)	Ammoniated mercury* Ichthammol Tar* Boric acid*
AR-EX TAR BATH (Ar-Ex)	Juniper tar* (oil of cade, U.S.P. XIII) 35% Sulfonated castor oil
AR-EX TAR SHAMPOO (Ar-Ex)	Juniper tar (oil of cade, U.S.P. XIII) 2% Conc. saponified coconut oil
ARGOSHEEN HAND CLEANER (Argo)	
ARGYNATE Antiseptic (Horton & Converse)	Silver protein U.S.P. containing metallic silver* 20%
ARIDCLEAR Coating for masonry walls (Anti-Hydro)	Resins in coal tar solvents*
ARISOD Herbicide (General Chem.)	Sodium arsenite* 35.5%
ARISTOCRAT BRAND PAINTS (Donahue)	
ARISTOCRAT EMBALMING FLUID (Huncke)	
ARISTOCRAT FIRE EX-TINGUISHER (Snyder)	
ARISTOCRAT VARNISH (Monroe Co.)	
ARISTOLITE PAINTS (Dunn)	
ARISTO MOTOR OIL (Union Oil)	
AR-JAY HAIR RINSE (Ar-Jay)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
AR-KI-TOCK PAINTS (Rockford)	
ARLAC Detergent (Wyandotte)	Concentrated alkali*
ARMAND BRILLIANTINE (Armand)	
ARMAND CREAMS For hands and face (Armand)	
ARMAND HAIR OIL (Armand)	
ARMAND HAND LOTION (Armand)	
ARMAND POWDER (Armand)	
ARMATOL WOOD PRESERVATIVE (Huttig)	
ARMORBAND PAINTS (Sipe)	
ARMORED ROOF & BARN PAINT (United Gilson.)	Fish oil Tall oil Red iron oxide Mineral spirits*
ARMORIZE ALUMINUM METAL & MASONRY PAINT (Carter Paint)	Volatile* 44.9% Non-volatile: 55.1% Oils Resins Aluminum Drier
ARMORIZE-BLACK Paint (Carter Paint)	Pigment: Carbon black 100% Vehicle: Non-volatile 53.0% Volatile* 47.0%
ARMORIZE-BLUE NO. 1209 Paint (Carter Paint)	Pigment: Iron blue 55.9% Magnesium silicate 8.8% Titanated calcium carbonate 35.3% Vehicle: Non-volatile 43.0% Volatile* 57.0%
ARMORIZE-BROWN Paint (Carter Paint)	Pigment: Burnt umber 38.9% Burnt sienna 44.4% Iron oxide 8.3% Chrome orange* 8.4% Vehicle: Non-volatile 42.3% Volatile* 57.7%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RMORIZE-TIRE PLUG RED Paint (Carter Paint)	Vehicle:	
	Non-volatile	41.5%
	Volatile*	58.5%
	Pigment:	
	Para red	58.6%
	Lithol red	15.5%
	Titanated calcium carbonate	25.9%
ARMORIZE-GRAY Paint (Carter Paint)	Pigment:	
	Zinc odixe	24.5%
	Barium sulfate	22.8%
	Titanium dioxide	6.4%
	Titanium calcium	46.2%
	Carbon black	0.3%
	Vehicle:	
	Non-volatile	43.0%
	Volatile	57.0%
ARMORIZE-GREEN Paint (Carter Paint)	Vehicle:	
	Non-volatile	48.18%
	Volatile*	51.82%
	Pigment:	
	Chrome green*	78.85%
	Magnesium silicate	21.15%
ARMORIZE-NATIONAL GREEN Paint (Carter Paint)	Pigment:	
	Chrome green*	78.9%
	Magnesium silicate	21.1%
	Vehicle:	
	Non-volatile	48.2%
	Volatile*	51.8%
ARMORIZE-RED Paint (Carter Paint)	Pigment:	
	Toluidine red	72.4%
	Chrome orange*	27.6%
	Vehicle:	
	Non-volatile	52.0%
	Volatile*	48.0%
ARMORIZE-WHITE Paint (Carter Paint)	Pigment:	
	Titanium dioxide	93.8%
	Calcium carbonate	6.2%
	Vehicle:	
	Non-volatile	51.5%
	Volatile*	48.5%
ARMORIZE-YELLOW Paint (Carter Paint)	Vehicle:	
	Non-volatile	42.3%
	Volatile*	57.7%
	Pigment:	
	Chrome yellow*	76.9%
	Magnesium silicate	15.4%
	Titanium dioxide	1.2%
	Zinc sulfide	1.8%
	Barium sulfate*	4.7%
ARMORIZE-ZINC CHROMATE-METAL PRIMER Paint (Carter Paint)	Vehicle:	
	Phenolic resins	29.2%
	Driers	0.7%
	Vegetable oils	70.1%
	Pigment:	
	Zinc-lead chromate*	42.8%
	Titanated calcium carbonate	43.1%
	Diatomaceous silica	14.1%
ARMORTEC RESIN EMULSION PAINT (Armor)		
ARMOUR VELVET GREEN (Armour Fert.)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ARM-R DUX-TOX Prepared wood preservative (General Finishes)	Pentachlorophenol*	4.41%
	Other chlorophenols	0.64%
ARM-R PENTA POST TREATMENT Wood preservative (General Finishes)	Pentachlorophenol*	4.43%
	Other chlorophenols	0.65%
ARM-R REDWOOD DUX-TOX Prepared wood preservative (General Finishes)	Pentachlorophenol*	4.41%
	Other chlorophenols	0.64%
ARM-R SEAL-TOX Prepared wood preservative (General Finishes)	Pentachlorophenol*	4.42%
	Other chlorophenols	0.64%
ARMSTRONG CAULKING COMPOUND (Armstrong)		
ARMSTRONG F-1402 ADHESIVE (Armstrong Cork)	Drying oils	
	Naphtha*	
	Alcohol*	
ARMSTRONG ROOFING CEMENT (Armstrong Co.)		
ARMSTRONG S-214 CEMENT (Armstrong Cork)	Denatured alcohol*	
	Phenolic resin	
ARMSTRONG WATERGLASS (Armstrong Co.)		
ARNESTO PAINT (Arnesto)		
ARNOLD ARSEN-O-SPRAY Insecticide (Garden Hose)	Lead arsenate* (acid type)	not less than 80%
ARNOLD 40% CHLORDANE-SPRAY Insecticide (Garden Hose)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
ARNOLD CRYOLITE-SPRAY Insecticide (Garden Hose)	Sodium fluoaluminate*	80%
	Fluorine	44.5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ARNOLD 33% DDT CART-RIDGE Insecticide (Garden Hose)	DDT*	33.3%
ARNOLD FUNGUSPRAY (Garden Hose)	Tri basic copper sulfate*	85%
ARNOLD 18% LINDANE-SPRAY CART-RIDGE Insecticide (Garden Hose)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	18.2%
ARNOLD NIC-O-SPRAY Insecticide (Garden Hose)	Nicotine* added as alkaloid Fish oil soap (anhydrous)	35% 28%
ARNOLD PYR-O-SPRAY Insecticide (Garden Hose)	Pyrethrins Soap	1.08% 65%
ARNOLD SULPH-O-SPRAY Fungicide (Garden Hose)	Sulfur*	65%
ARNOLD WEED-O-SPRAY (Garden Hose)	Sodium-2, 4-dichloro-phenoxyacetate* mono-hydrate	55%
AROBON Cathartic (Nestle Co.)	Carob flour	
ARO DIANA LINIMENT (Sachs Mfg.)		
AROMA BLACK MOTH DESTROYER (Victory Chem.)		
AROMA BLACK MOTH KRYSTALS & DEODORIZER (Victory Chem.)		
AROMANT Inhalant (Otis Clapp)	Alcohol* Camphor* Menthol* Eugenol*	23%
AROMATIC FOOTBATH CRYSTALS For skin irritation (Gordon Labs.)	Sod. borate* Sod. bicarbonate Sod. chloride Thymol* Menthol* Oil of eucalyptus	
AROMATIC FOOT POWDER For skin irritation (Gordon Labs.)	Menthol* Thymol* Camphor* Boric acid* Oil of eucalyptus Salicylic acid* Alum Magnesium Trisilicate Talc	
AROMAZONE Disinfectant (Florozone)		
ARRESTINE TABLETS To combat tobacco habit (Arrestine)	Lobeline sulfate*	1/64 gr
ARRID Deodorant (Carter Prod.)	Aluminum sulfate Emulsifiers Organic buffer	
ARROW FIRE EXTINGUISHER (Snyder)		
ARROWHEAD CEMENT For china, crockery, glass, fabric (Webb)		
ARROWHEAD CEMENT WATERPROOF FILLER (Webb)		
ARROWHEAD PAINT (Am. Paint Corp.)		
ARRYL Antiseptic oral wash (Rogers Park)	Carbamide (synthetic urea) Sodium alkyl aryl sulfonate	
ARSEN-O-SPRAY CART-RIDGE Insecticide (Garden Hose)	Lead arsenate* (metallic arsenic 16.1%, metallic lead 50%)	80%
ARTCO ARLIN Insecticide (Artco)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent*	12.9% 80.3%
ARTCO ARTOX Insecticide (Artco)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	11.7
ARTCO 2-1/2% CHLORDANE Insecticide (Artco)	Tech. chlordane	2.50%
ARTCO 45% CHLORDANE Insecticide (Artco)	Tech. chlordane* Petroleum hydrocarbon*	45% 46%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ARTCO 72% CHLORDANE Insecticide (Artco)	Tech. chlordane*	72%
ARTCO EMULSIFIABLE CHLORDANE Insecticide (Artco)	Tech. chlordane*	50%
ARTCO EMULSIFIABLE DIELDRIN Insecticide (Artco)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-dimethano naphthalene*	15.83%
	Related compounds	2.79%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons*	71.38%
ARTCO FLY KILLER (Artco)	Malathion*	15%
	Dieldrin*	5%
	Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent*	70%
ARTCO KALO DUST Wood preservative (Artco)	Tricalcium arsenate*	35%
ARTCO KALA-FUMIGANT (Artco)	Orthodichlorobenzene*	
	Carbon tetrachloride*	
	Pentachlorophenol*	41%
	Petroleum hydrocarbon oil	59%
ARTCO MILL SPRAY Insecticide (Artco)	Piperonyl butoxide	6.35%
	Pyrethrins	0.635%
ARTCO PENTA 40 Wood preservative (Artco)	Pentachlorophenol*	36.5%
	Other chlorophenols	5.3%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons	58.2%
ARTCO SOIL FUMIGANT (Artco)	Hydrocarbon oil*	
	Orthodichlorobenzene	
	Pentachlorophenol*	
	Other pentachlorophenols	
	Carbon tetrachloride*	
	Diacetone alcohol	3%
ARTCO TERMITREAT EMULSIFIABLE COMPOUND Insecticide (Artco)	Copper naphthenate*	50%
	Petroleum hydrocarbon oil*	46%
ARTCO TERMITROL Wood preservative (Artco)	Copper naphthenate*	12%
	Petroleum hydrocarbon oil*	88%
ARTCO TERMITREAT SOIL TREATMENT Insecticide (Artco)	Sodium pentachlorophenate*	12%
ARTCO 20 Insecticide (Artco)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	20%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ARTHONUL Analgesic (Ray Drug)	Each tablet:	
	Sodium salicylate	3.0 gr.
	Salicylamide*	3.5 gr.
	Thiamin chloride	1 mg.
	Ascorbic acid	50 mg.
	Para-aminobenzoic acid	10 mg.
	Niacin	1 mg.
ARTHRISAL-C Analgesic, antirheumatic (Ethical)	Each tablet:	
	Sodium salicylate*	0.3 gm.
	Para-aminobenzoic acid (as sodium para-aminobenzoate)	0.3 gm.
	Ascorbic acid (vitamin C)	50.0 mg.
ARTISOL TABLETS Analgesic, antirheumatic (Wile)	Sodium salicylate*	5 gr.
	Aspirin* (acetylsalicylic acid)	5 gr.
	Vitamin B_1 (thiamin hydrochloride)	5 mg.
	Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)	20 mg.
ARTISTA POWDER PAINT (Binney & Smith)		
ARTISTA TEMPERA SHOW CARD COLORS (Binney & Smith)		
ARTISTA WATER COLORS (Binney & Smith)		
ARTOX Herbicide (Nott)	Disodium monomethyl arsenate*	31.5%
	Arsenic as metallic	12.75%
ARTRUSAL Analgesic (Veltex)	Each tablet:	
	Salicylamide*	
	Sodium salicylate*	
	Manganese salicylate*	
	Caffeine*	
	Niacin	
ARZENE COMPOUND Internal germicide (veterinary) (Lee)	Arsenosobenzene* (arsenic derivative; each oz. contains 14.6 gr. arsenic trioxide)	5%
ARZEN NASAL OIL (Arzen-Ardent)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
A.S.A. COMPOUND Antipyretic, analgesic, antirheumatic (Lilly)	Each pulvule: Acetophenetidin* Acetylsalicylic acid* Caffeine	0.16 gm. 0.227 gm. 0.0325 gm.
ASALCO NO. 1 Analgesic (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Acetlsalicylic acid* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine	3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
ASBESTOS FIBRE PLASTIC CEMENT (Pioneer)		
ASCACEK Anthelmintic (veterinary) (McClellan)	Phenothiazine Nicotine* (expressed as alkaloid) Gentian, iron sulfate and bentonite	30% 5% 65%
ASCADIN PULVOID (WHITE OR GREEN TABLET) Analgesic Antipyretic (Drug Prod.)	Aspirin* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine alkaloid	0.23 gm. 0.16 gm. 32 mg.
ASCARICIDE WATER WORMER Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Anchor Serum)	Piperazine citrate	32% w/v

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ASEPTICO Antiseptic (Aseptico)	Menthol Thymol* Eucalyptol* Menthyl-salicylate* Parachlormetaxylenol* Sodium bicarbonate Sodium borate* Sodium chloride	
ASEPTINOL For skin irritation (Aspetinol)	Zinc oxide* Lanolin anhydrous Oil cade* Calamine Resorcin* Petroleum base	
ASEPTO SOAP (Embalmers')	Hexachlorophene	2%
ASEPTUM HYGIENE POWDER Antiseptic powder (Am.Druggists)	Sodium chloride Menthol* Eucalyptol* Thymol* Borax* Methyl ester of parahydroxy benzoic acid	
ASGELIN Analgesic (Cowley Pharm.)	Aspirin* Phenacetin* Caffeine Equiv. tr. gelsemium (green)	3-3/4 gr. 1-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/2 m.
ASHTONE Hair bleach powder (Kroy)	Ammonium phosphate Ammonium chloride Ammonium carbonate Calcium carbonate	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ASL BANAFLY PYRENONE EMULSION CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Am.Scient.)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Refined petroleum oil*	10% 1% 78%
ASL BANAGERM Disinfectant, deodorant (Am.Scient.)	Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate*	10%
ASL BANAGRUB ROTENONE DUST Insecticide (Am.Scient.)	Rotenone Other extractives of cube root	1.5% 3.0%
ASL BANAPEST LINDANE EMULSION CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Am.Scient.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* Xylene*	10% 84%
ASL BANARAT WARFARIN BITS (Am.Scient.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
ASL BANARAT WARFARIN PREMIX Rodenticide (Am.Scient.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.5%
ASL GALLIVERMA Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Am.Scient.)	Each 100 cc.: Piperazine base	 22 gm.
ASL HEPTROL FEEDMIX Poultry remedy (Am.Scient.)	2-Amino-5-nitrothiazole*	20%
ASL HEPTROL SOLUBLE CONCENTRATE Poultry remedy (Am.Scient.)	2-Amino-5-nitrothiazole*	100%
ASL LAXEPTIC Poultry remedy (Am.Scient.)	Di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, monohydrate* Sodium sulfate Magnesium sulfate*	4% 45% 40%
ASL LOUSE POWDER Poultry remedy (Am.Scient.)	Orthophenylphenol Sulfur Soap	7% 10% 1%
ASL NICO-5 WORMER Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Am.Scient.)	Nicotine* (as alkaloid)	5%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ASL R-SEN-O For intestinal irritation (veterinary) (Am.Scient.)	Arsanilic acid*	10%
ASL SULFA-R DRESSING POWDER Fungicide, antiseptic (veterinary) (Am.Scient.)	Sulfanilamide* Sulfathiazole Urea Calcium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate Boric acid	10% 2% 50% 5% 30% 3%
ASL SWIVERMA Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Am.Scient.)	Piperazine base	19.2 gm.
ASLUM OINTMENT For skin irritations (Drug Prod., N.Y.)	Carbolic acid* Aluminum acetate Ichthammol Zinc oxide Aromatic oils* Petrolatum-stearin base	1%
ASL 5/50 WORMER Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Am.Scient.)	Nicotine* (as alkaloid) Phenothiazine Nux vomica (containing 1.15% strychnine) Colloidal clay	5% 50% 10% 35%
AS-MA Antispasmodic for asthma (Wood Chem.)	Ephedrine hyd.* Iodide potash Tinct. lobelia* Elix. lactated pepsin F.E. cascara arom.	3/4 gr./tsp.
AS-MA AID (Sacramento)		
A-SOL-A S.F. NO. 920 Wet dressing (Specialists)	Ascorbic acid Benzoic acid* Tartaric acid	
ASPAPOPS Analgesic (G.I.)	Each lollypop: Aspirin* Benzocaine	 2 gr. 1/8 gr.
ASPECAF COMPOUND Analgesic (Halperin)	Each tablet: Acetylsalicylic acid* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine	 3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
ASPERGUM Analgesic (White Lab.)	Aspirin*	3-1/2 gr.
ASPIRIN COMPOUND Analgesic (Tutag)	Acetylsalicylic acid* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine	3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
ASPIROIDS For colds, analgesic (Rexall)	Aspirin* Calcium carbonate Phenolphthalein* Capsicum Ipecac Caffeine	

*Content (sec. III, Ingredients Index). This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ASPIROIDS WITH ANTIHISTA- MINE For colds Rexall)	Pyrilamine maleate* Salicylamide* Calcium carbonate Caffeine Ipecac Capsicum
ASSOCIATED BRANDS HAIR LACQUER (Assoc. Brands)	
ASSOCIATED BRANDS HAIR TRAINER (Assoc. Brands)	
ASSOCIATED BRANDS LIQUID CREME RINSE For hair (Assoc. Brands)	
ASSOCIATED BRANDS LIQUID CREME SHAMPOO (Assoc. Brands)	
ASSOCIATED BRANDS SHAMPOO & HAIR TRAINER (Assoc. Brands)	
ASSOCIATED BRANDS SPECIAL SCALP SALVE (Assoc. Brands)	
ASSOCIATED BRANDS SPECIAL SKIN ASTRINGENT (Assoc. Brands)	
ASSOCIATED BRANDS WAVE SETTING LOTION (Assoc. Brands)	
ASSOCIATED PRODUCTS LARKSPUR LOTION For head and crab lice (Assoc. Prod.)	Larkspur alkaloids* Propylene glycol Glacial acetic acid Isopropyl alcohol
ASTARTE ACNE CREAM (Allied Dist.)	
ASTARTE ASTRINGENT (Allied Dist.)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ASTARTE BACK & SHOULDER TEXTURE LOTION (Allied Dist.)	Menthol* Acetone* Alcohol* 50%
ASTARTE B.P. & S. OINT- MENT (Allied Dist.)	Balsam Peru* Sulfur*
ASTARTE #42 CA YELLOW CONCENTRATE Foot bath (Allied Dist.)	Calcium lactate
ASTARTE COOLING LOTION (Allied Dist.)	Menthol* Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid* Ethyl alcohol* 50%/v
ASTARTE #27 CU GREEN CONCENTRATE Foot bath (Allied Dist.)	Copper sulfate*
ASTARTE DEODORANT COMPOUND Hypoallergenic (Allied Dist.)	Magnesium carbonate Magnesium oxide Sodium biborate* Sodium bicarbonate
ASTARTE DEODORANT COMP. POW- DER SET (Allied Dist.)	
ASTARTE DESICCANT (Allied Dist.)	
ASTARTE FACE LOTION (Allied Dist.)	
ASTARTE FOOT CREAM (Allied Dist.)	
ASTARTE HYDROPHYLIC PASTE (Allied Dist.)	
ASTARTE #35 KA RED CONCENTRATE Foot bath (Allied Dist.)	Potassium sulfate*
ASTARTE LIQUID COOL CREAM (Allied Dist.)	Menthol*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ASTARTE LIQUID FOOT CREAM For skin irritation (Allied Dist.)	Menthol* Tr. benzoin compound	
ASTARTE LIQUID SCALP CREAM (Allied Dist.)	Sodium thiosulfate Menthol*	
ASTARTE LOTION (Allied Dist.)		
ASTARTE #32 Mg blue concentrate Foot bath (Allied Dist.)	Magnesium sulfate	
ASTARTE MILD ASTRINGENT (Allied Dist.)	Alcohol	10%/v
ASTARTE MILD PASTE For skin (Allied Dist.)	Zinc oxide Amylum Calcium lactate Sodium phosphate Petrolatum Adeps lanae Liquor carbonis detergens	
ASTARTE #1 Na brown concentrate Hand baths (Allied Dist.)	Sodium chloride	
ASTARTE RINSE (Allied Dist.)		
ASTARTE SCALE EMOLLIENT (Allied Dist.)		
ASTARTE SCALP CREAM (Allied Dist.)		
ASTARTE SCALP LOTION (Allied Dist.)	Menthol* Alcohol*	50%
ASTARTE SUNBURN LOTION (Allied Dist.)		
ASTERMA Protective Skin Cream (Astra)	Anhydrous lanolin Olive oil Petrolatum Propylene glycol Persic oil Mineral oil Beeswax Sodium chloride Ferric phosphate Calcium phosphate Ceresine	
ASTEROL DIHYDROCHLORIDE ROCHE DUSTING POWDER Fungicide (medical) (Hoffmann-La-Roche)	Diamthazole (the dihydrochloride of 2-dimethylamino-6-(beta-diethylamino-ethoxy)-benzothiazole)*	5%
ASTHENE Nasal decongestant (Univ.Med.)	Ephedrine sulfate* Ortho-iodo-benzoic acid Calcium lactate	1/8 gr.
ASTHMANEFRIN SOLUTION "A" INHALANT For asthma & hay fever (AsthmaNefrin)	Per 100 cc of finished solution: Synthetic racemic epinephrine* (as the hydrochloride)	2.25 grams
ASTOL MATADOE Insecticide (Nova)		
ASTOR-X ANT BRUSH (Astor)	Thallium sulfate*	.001%
ASTOR-X ANT POWDER (Astor)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
ASTOR-X ANTU BROWN RAT KILLER (Astor)	ANTU	5.52%
ASTOR-X DDT EMULSION CONCENTRATE (Astor)	DDT* Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent*	25% 70%
ASTOR-X 50% DDT WETTABLE POWDER (Astor)	DDT*	50%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ASTOR-X DU-AWAY PEST SPRAY (Astor)	Tech. chlordane	2%
ASTOR-X INSECT KILLA PLUS 10% DDT (Astor)	DDT*	10%
	Pyrethrins	0.27%
ASTOR-X INSECT SPRAY PLUS 5% DDT (Astor)	DDT*	5%
	Beta thiocyano-ethyl esters of aliphatic acids containing 10-18 carbon atoms	1.125%
	Beta-butoxy-beta-thiocyano diethyl ether	0.375%
	Petroleum distillate*	93.5%
ASTOR-X MALATHION FLY SPRAY CONCENTRATE (Astor)	Malathion*	50%
	Xylol*	42.4%
ASTOR-X MOTH CRYSTALS (Astor)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%
ASTOR-X MOTH SPRAY & PROOFER (Astor)	Petroleum distillate*	89.868%
	Methylated naphthalene*	5.00%
	DDT*	5.00%
	n-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide	0.120%
	Pyrethrins	0.012%
ASTOR-X MOUSE KILLA (Astor)	Strychnine*	0.76%
ASTOR-X MOUSE TRACKING POWDER (Astor)	Micronized dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	50%
ASTOR-X PASTOXINE (Astor)	Red squill powder (fortified)*	30%
ASTOR-X RAT KILLA (Astor)	Warfarin	0.025%
ASTOR-X RED SQUILL POWDER CONCENTRATE (Astor)	Red squill*	100%
ASTOR-X ROACH AND PEST SPRAY (Astor)	Tech. chlordane	2%
	Petroleum distillate*	98%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ASTOR-X ROACH KILLA (Astor)	Sodium fluoride*	47.[illegible]
	Pyrethrins	0.1[illegible]
ASTOR-X SAF-SPRAY BRAND (Astor)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	1.[illegible]
	Pyrethrins	0.1[illegible]
	Petroleum distillates*	98.3[illegible]
ASTOR -X SAF-BRAND VAPORIZING CONC. (Astor)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	3.00%
	Pyrethrins	0.30%
	Petroleum distillate*	96.70%
ASTOR-X SUPER-SPRAY (O.B.) (Astor)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	0.5%
	Petroleum distillate*	99.5%
ASTOR-X TERMICIDE Wood preserver, insecticide (Astor)	Tech. chlordane*	3%
	Pentachlorophenol*	2%
	2-Chlororthophenylphenol*	2%
	Tetrachlorophenol*	1%
	Orthodichlorobenzene*	5%
	Petroleum solvents*	87%
ASTOR-X WARFARIN MOUSE KILLA (Astor)	Warfarin (3(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
ASTOR-X WARFARIN RAT-MOUSE KILLA CONCENTRATE (Astor)	Warfarin	0.5%
ASTRINGENT POWDER & DEODORANT (Wade)	Zinc sulfate*	
	Blue vitriol*	
	Alum potassium	
ASTRINGENT (Veterinary) (Massengill)	Each tablet:	
	Powdered rhatany	0.97 gm.
	Iron sulfate, dried	0.97 gm.
	Copper sulfate*	0.97 gm.
	Calcium carbonate	0.97 gm.
ASTRING-O-SOL Astringent (Am. Ferment)	Hydroalcoholic solution of zinc chloride	
	Fluid ext. myrrh	
	Synthetic oil wintergreen*	
	Alcohol*	70%
A SUMA EXTRACT Cosmetic (Coty)		
ASURE RAT KILLER (Warren Chem.)	ANTU (alpha naphthyl thiourea)*	20%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
AT-ASEPTO POWDER Antiseptic surgical dress- ing Steinmann)	Thymol iodide Boric acid* Salicylic acid* Bismuth subnitrate Talc
ATAXO (Embalmers')	
ATHA-LETO Skin fungicide (medical) (Inman)	Salicylic acid* Resorcin* Oil tar*
ATHA LU CREME SHAMPOO ("42" Prod.)	
ATHA-TONE LINIMENT Rubefacient, counterirritant (Gardner Co.)	Methyl salicylate* Menthol-camphor* Oleoresin capsicum
ATHEA BABY LOTION (Athea)	Triethanolamine stearate Lanolin Petrolatum Hexadecanol Olive oil
ATHEA FOOT LOTION (Athea)	Triethanolamine stearate Lanolin Petrolatum Hexadecanol Olive oil
ATHEA HAND LOTION (Athea)	Lanolin Petrolatum Vegetable oil Stearic acid Hexadecanol Magnesium stearate Propylene glycol Cetyl alcohol
ATHEA LOTION CREAM SHAMPOO (Athea)	Sodium lauryl sulfate
ATHEA SOAP SHAMPOO (Athea)	Potassium oleate Potassium laurate
ATHEA SUN RAY Sun tan lotion (Athea)	Triethanolamine stearate Lanolin Petrolatum Hexadecanol Olive oil
ATHEA SYNTHETIC SHAMPOO (Athea)	Sodium lauryl sulfate
ATHELINE Rubefacient, counterirritant (Caragol)	Menthol Camphor Oil of wintergreen syn * Extract capsicum Tween 60 Butyl stearate Polyglycol Propylene glycol Water and vegetable oils 92.0%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ATHETE LIQUID Skin fungicide (medical) (Thomas, W.G.)	Alcohol* Benzoic acid Thymol* Salicylic acid* Balsam Peru	66%
ATHETE OINTMENT Skin fungicide (medical) (Thomas, W.G.	Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid Menthol* Zinc oxide Thymol* Ammoniated mercury*	2-1/2%
ATHLECAINE Fungicide (medical, ex- ternal (Haynes, P.)	Ethyl alcohol Isopropyl alcohol* Salicylic acid* Thymol* Ethyl aminobenzoate Phenolic and sandarac resin	13% wt. 57%
ATHLEXOL Fungicide (medical, ex- ternal) (Allied Drug)	Carbolic acid Oxyquinolin benzoate Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid* Chrysarobin Chlorobutanol Isopropanol*	1%
ATHLFOOT Fungicide (medical, ex- ternal) (McIllwain)	Ether Rubbing alcohol* Salicylic acid* Iodine* Benzoic acid	
ATH-LOID OINTMENT Fungicide (medical, ex- ternal) (Ath-Loid)	Undecylenic acid Zinc undecylenate Triethanolamine	
ATH-LOID POWDER Fungicide (medical, ex- ternal) (Athloid)	Undecylenic acid Zinc undecylenate Purified talc U.S.P.	
ATHOSAL Fungicide (medical, external) (Bethesda)	Alcohol* Benzoic acid Thymol* Acetone Dimethyldiphenylene disulfide Salicylic acid* Chlorobutanol (5 %) chloro- form derivate	50%
ASCATCO Antispasmodic for asthma (Ascatco)	Stramonium alkaloids* Chlorobutanol* Alcohol*	0.017 gr. 0.281 gr. 82%
ATLACIDE Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Sodium chlorate*	58.00%
ATLACIDE LIQUID Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Calcium chlorate* Sodium chloride	25.00 % 14.00 %

[illegible] Vol. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ATLACIDE WITH 2, 4-D Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Sodium chlorate* 2, 4-D acid	58.00% 0.60%
ATLANTIC TEXTILE MILL CRAYON (Binney & Smith)		
ATLANTIC WHITE BLACK- BOARD CHALK (Binney & Smith)		
ATLAS A Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Sodium arsenite*	40.00%
ATLAS A DEBARKING COMPOUND (Chipman Chem.)	Sodium arsenite*	40.00%
ATLAS A6 Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Arsenic trioxide*	42.52%
ATLAS CATTLE DIP IMPROVED Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Soap Sodium cresylate Sodium arsenite*	10.00% 11.00% 31.00%
ATLAS COMPOUND Cathartic (Mac Donald's)	Sodium bicarbonate Powdered ginger Gentian* Aloin Powdered ipecac	4 gr. 3/4 gr. 3/4 gr. 3/16 gr. 1/50 gr.
ATLAS D Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Sodium arsenite* Cresylic animal repellent	40.0%
ATLAS D DEBARKING COMPOUND (Chipman Chem.)	Sodium arsenite* Cresylic animal repellent	40.0%
ATLAS 60 Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Sodium arsenite*	60.0%
ATLAS WOOD PRESERVATIVE & CLEANER (Chipman Chem.)		
ATHLETA Fungicide (medical, external) (Douglas Prod.)	Prec. sulfur Acid salicylic* Oil of cade*	
ATHO LINIMENT (Dunwody)		
ATOLAK Cleaning compound (Atomix)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ATOX DERRIS INSECTICIDE DUST (Chipman Ltd.)	Rotenone	0.75
A TO Z LOZENGES Antitussive (Estes)	Benzocaine Eucalyptol* Menthol* Oil anise	
A.T.R. Fungicide (medical, external) (Wood Chem.)	Phenol Camphor gum Ether Alcohol* Chloral hydrate* Acid salicylic* Glycerine U.S.P.	1.5 61%/
ATROCAL PULVOID (Yellow) Antispasmodic antacid (Drug Prod., N.Y.)	Atropine sulfate Calcium carbonate precipitated	0.1 mg. 0.65 gm.
ATROHIST Antihistamine, analgesic (Ethical)	Each tablet: Pyrilamine maleate Atropine sulfate Salicylamide* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine hydrous	 25 mg. 1/500 gr. 1-1/2 gr. 2 gr. 1/4 gr.
ATROPAN Analgesic, antispasmodic (Strasenburgh)	Acetanilid* Aspirin* Tar emetic Atropine sulfate	30 mg. 60 mg. 0.3 mg. 0.065 mg.
ATRO-SALCO Analgesic (Pitman-Moore)	Each pulvo-cap: Dover's powder (opium 1/40 gr.) Atropine sulfate* Acetophenetidin* Acetylsalicylic acid* (aspirin) Tr. gelsemium (ext. equiv.) Camphor monobromated	 1/4 gr. 1/1000 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 3-1/2 gr. 2 m. 1/4 gr.
ATTAR OF PETALS COLOGNE DEODORANT, TOILET WATER, PERFUME (Vivaudou)		
AUBRY SISTERS ROUGE (Aubry)		
AUBRY SISTERS SKIN BEAUTI- FIER (Aubry)		
AUDACIOUS COLOGNE & PERFUME (Miahati)		
AUNT LOU MEDICINE (Aunt Lou)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
AUNTY BURNS For skin burns (Priceless)	Oil pine Oil lemon Oil cloves Menthol* Stearic acid Glycerine Oil wintergreen* Oil thyme Ethyl salicylate* Camphor* Boric acid* Potassium hydroxide
AURAGREEN Fungicide (Mallinckrodt)	Malachite green Auramine Crystal violet* (gentian violet)
AURAL ANALGESIC (Tampa)	Glycerite antipyrine Chlorobutanol* compound
AURILAVE Antiseptic powder (Partola)	Each oz.: Chlorobutanol* 11 gr. Phenol* Sodium bicarbonate Methyl salicylate* Sodium borate* Boric acid* Menthol* Eucalyptol*
AURO EAR DROPS (Wright, M.)	Benzocaine Propylene glycol Camphor* Thymol*
AUSTIN'S SYRUP HYDROLE COMP. Antitussive (Austin)	Chloroform 4 m. Alcohol 7% Hyoscyamus chloroform alcohol Peppermint Ginger Syr. tar Dilute hydrocyanic acid* Dilute hydrochloric acid
AUTO RITE Polish (Boyle-Midway)	Silicone oil Petroleum naphtha* Emulsifiers Silicous abrasives
AUTOMATIC SOAP FLAKES (Fitzpatrick)	Vegetable and animal oils
AUTO MIST Sanitizer, deodorizer (Allied Home)	Triethylene glycol 5.6% Isopropyl alcohol 0.9% Di-isobutyl-phenoxy-ethoxy-ethyl-dimethyl-benzyl ammonium chloride 0.1% Perfume oil 0.3%
AUTO POLISH (Stanley Home)	Hydrocarbon solvent* Snow floss Silicone Red oil Carnauba wax Morpholine* Bentonite Butoben
AUTOSAN AUTO SOAP (Huntington)	
AUTO TOP PRESERVER (Protection)	Petroleum solvents*
AUXILODERM C OINTMENT Fungicide (veterinary) (Paraderm)	Iodine* Salicylic acid* Thymol* Methyl salicylate* Zinc phenolsulfonate Formaldehyde solution Cresol* Menthol Chloroform 3%
AUXILODERM H OINTMENT For skin irritations (veterinary) (Paraderm)	Iodine* Cresol* Menthol* Chloroform 3% Formaldehyde solution Thymol Methyl salicylate* Zinc phenolsulfonate
AUXILODERM OINTMENT For skin irritations (Paraderm)	Iodine 0.7% Cresol 0.3% Methyl salicylate* 9% Formaldehyde solution 0.3% Zinc phenolsulfonate 0.7% Menthol 2% Thymol 1%
AVALANCHE HEAVY ANIMAL SALVE (Chemurgic)	Di-isobutyl-phenoxy-ethoxy-ethyl-dimethyl-benzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate*
AVAMIST Inhalant (avian, veterinary) (Gland-O-Lac)	Formaldehyde solution* U.S.P. Normal butyl alcohol * 10%/v Isopropyl alcohol* 14%/v Extract of capsicum
AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM Wood preserva- tive (Carbolineum)	Chlorinated coal tar oils*
AVENGER MOTHICIDE LIQUID (Warren Chem.)	DDT* 25.0%
AVEX Avian expector- ant (veterinary) (Wilke)	Potassium guaiacol sulfonate* Ammonium chloride Iodine* Beechwood creosote* Potassium dichromate Glycerine Acacia
AVICOL FOR POULTRY (Tablets) Bacteriacide for drinking water (Burrell-Dugger)	Ortho-phenylphenol* Sulfocarbolates of sodium, calcium, zinc Glauber's salts

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
AVI-TAB Tonic (veterinary, avian) (Salsbury's)	Copper sulfate* (copper metallic 5.3%) Ext. nux vomica (strychnine 1.2 gr./oz.) Areca nut Kamala Mustard Oleoresin capsicum Anise oil Potassium iodide Sulfates of cobalt, iron, manganese, zinc Starch Glucose	21% 4% 10% 1.4% 4% 14%
AVI-TON Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Salsbury's)	Nicotine* Phenothiazine Nux vomica Strychnine Gentian Calumba Mustard Anise Copper sulfate Copper metallic Ferrous sulfate	0.6% 3.0% 5% 0.057% 3% 0.75%
AVON ANNALOS 7 WEEDKILLER (Parrot Chem.)	Petroleum oil*	
AVON COSMETICS (Avon Prod.)		
AVON CREAMS AND LOTIONS (Avon Prod.)		
AVON FACE AND BODY POWDERS (Avon Prod.)		
AVON SOAPS (Avon Prod.)		
AVON TALCUM POWDER (Avon Prod.)		
AVON TOILET SOAP (Avon Prod.)		
AXAR TABLETS Analgesic (McKesson & Robbins)	Acetophenetidin* (acetanilid derivative) Aspirin* Caffeine	3 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/8 gr.
AXILLA CREAM DEODORANT (Keeber)		
AXTELL POWDERED HAND SOAP Mechanic's (La Rue-Axtell)	Pumice Dry oils	
AYER'S PECTORAL For coughs, bronchial irritations (Sterling Prod.)	Alcohol Chloroform Terpin hydrate Benzaldehyde Wild cherry White pine Ipecac	16-1/2% 2 m./ oz.
A-ZEE-O OINTMENT & POWDER (A-Zee-O)		
AZMA MIST Bronchial decongestant (Nephron)		
AZORB DEOD. POWDER (Airline)		
A-Z SANITIZER Bathroom deodorant (Reliable Chem.)	Naphthalene	
AZURENE SHAKE LOTION S.F. MFR. NO. 825 For skin irritation (Specialists)	Azulene Sesquiterpenes* Sesquiterpene alcohols Sodium benzoate Glycerine Paraffin hydrocarbons Menthol Umbellifore methylether Furfurol* Zinc oxide* Fatty acid	
BAALMANN'S GAS TABLETS (Baalmann)		
BABBITT'S CLEANSER (Babbitt)		
BABBITT'S COLD WATER DRAIN PIPE SOLVENT (Babbitt)	Sodium hydroxide*	
BABE-EEZ (Babe-Eez)	Calamine Starch Castor oil Zinc oxide	
BAB-O CLEANSER (Babbitt)		
BABY BRECK LAVO For washing babies (Breck, J.H.)	Low-alkalinity soap (pH 8)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BABY COUGH SYRUP Antitussive (Royal Mfg.)	Alcohol Ext. of white pine Wild cherry Aralia Poplar buds Blood root Sassafras Menthol	6%/v
BABYLON PERFUME, COLOGNE, TOILET-WATER (Duvelle)	Alcohol* denatured with di-ethyl phthalate	
BABY OINTMENT (Massengill)	Aluminum hydrate Zinc oxide* Boric acid* Tinct. benzoin comp. Carbolic acid	 0.2%
BABY SYRUP Cough syrup (Hance)	Alcohol Fl. ext. ipecac Fl. ext. squill Cherry bark	1-1/2%/v
BACO ANTISEPTIC POWDER (Baer Drugs)		
BACO DIURETIC SPECIAL (Baer Drugs)		
BACO EYE LOTION (Baer Drugs)		
BACO FOOT SALTS (Baer Drugs)		
BACON'S C-K-TEA Cathartic (Wells, S.C.)	Senna leaves Mandrake root Aromatic herbs	
BACO NUVITA SCALP OINTMENT (Baer Drugs		
BACO OINTMENTS NOS. 2 & 3 (Baer Drugs)		
BACO PILE SUPPOSITORIES (Baer Drugs)		
BACO POLISH (Baer Drugs)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BACORN'S VAPORIZING FORKOLA JELL Decongestant, external (Bacorn)	Camphor* Thymol Menthol Cocoa butter Oils of eucalyptus* Methyl salicylate* Peppermint Turpentine* Nutmeg Cedar leaf Pinus sylvestris Thyme Petrolatum foundation	
BACOTOL To combat tobacco habit (Ray Drug)	Lobeline sulfate* P.E. gentian P.E. taraxacum P.E. glycyrrhiza	
BAC-STOP LOZENGES To combat tobacco habit (Davin)		
BACTA-LIFE Septic tank activator (Blue Seal)	Yeast (nutmeg) Dehydrated enzymes	98% 2%
BACTINE ANTISEPTIC Germicide, fungicide, de-odorizer (Miles)	Alcohol Di-isobutyl cresoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* Polyethylene glycol mono-iso-octyl phenyl ether Chlorothymol Propylene glycol Essential oils	4%
BACTOX PINE ODOR DISIN-FECTANT (Lester)	Soap Pine oil* Sodium orthobenzyl-para-chloro-phenate* Isopropanol*	
BADGER 10% DDT INSECT POWDER (Wisconsin Pharm.)	DDT*	10%
BAE-BEE Baby skin Cream (Astra)	Anhydrous lanolin U.S.P. Petrolatum U.S.P. Cetal U.S.P. Olive and mineral oil U.S.P. Beeswax U.S.P. Ferric phosphate U.S.P. Potassium chloride U.S.P.	
BAER'S LACQUERS (Baer Bros. (Paint))	Isopropyl alcohol* Ethyl alcohol Butyl alcohol Butyl acetate* Methyl isobutyl ketone Petroleum naphtha* Toluol* Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether* Ethyl acetate Nitrocellulose Various resins Castor oil Dibutyl phthalate Soya bean oil	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BAER'S LACQUER THINNERS (Baer Bros. (Paint))	Isopropyl alcohol* Ethyl alcohol Butyl alcohol* Butyl acetate Methyl isobutyl ketone* Petroleum naphtha* Toluol* Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether* Ethyl acetate*
BAER'S PAINTS AND PAINT PRODUCTS (Baer Bros. (Paint))	
BAG BALM Ointment, veterinary (Dairy Assoc.)	Petrolatum U.S.P. Lanolin U.S.P. Ethylated mercury sterols containing 0.005% mercury and sanitas oil (distilled pine oil)
BAHIM OIL For skin irritation (Jamol)	Cajuput oil Pine oil* Eucalyptus oil* Vegetable oil
BAILES AFTER SHAVE LOTION (Bailes)	
BAILES 3-WAY HAIR TONIC (Bailes)	
BAINICIDE Insect Spray (Lester)	Petroleum distillates* Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins* Essential oils*
BAIT-M Insecticide (Acme Q.P.)	Calcium arsenate* 5% Metaldehyde 1.75%
BAKER CALOMEL, RHUBARB & COLOCYNTH COMPOUND Cathartic (Nelson Baker)	Calomel* 2 gr. Rhubarb Aloe* Myrrh Extract of colocynth Resin scammony Essential oils
BAKER'S AUTO BODY CLEANER & POLISH (Baker,C.P.)	Infusorial earth Glycerine Refined petroleum oil Solvent*
BAKER'S CLEANER & SHAMPOO (Baker,C.P.)	Alcohol* Alcohol sulfate*
BAKER'S FURNITURE POLISH (Baker,C.P.)	Sulfonated vegetable oil Neutral petroleum oil*
BAKER'S INSTANTANE- OUS SILVER POLISH (Baker,C.P.)	Infusorial earth Soap Glycerine
BAKER'S METAL POL- ISH (Baker,C.P.)	Oleic acid Alcohol Ammonia* Silica

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BALANCEL Mineral supplement (Meyer)	Each tablet: Calcium phosphate, tribasic 343.43 mg. Cobalt chloride 0.048 mg. Copper sulfate 1.0 mg. Ferrous sulfate 18.87 mg. Magnesium sulfate 20.05 mg. Manganese sulfate 9.35 mg. Potassium phosphate, monobasic 272.2 mg. Sodium molybdate 0.012 mg. Potassium iodide 0.109 mg. Zinc chloride 0.545 mg.
BALDWIN'S NO. 10 FLY KILLER (Baldwin)	Malathion (o,o-dimthyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate) 1.00%
BALL PEN SCRIPTO INK (Scripto)	Methanol (maximum content less than 2%)
BALL'S HAIR COLOR PREPARATION (Dolle)	
BALM BARR CREME SHAMPOO (Balm Barr)	Lanolin U.S.P. Duponol WA paste Perfume Stearic acid Ninol 737
BALM BARR LOTION (Balm Barr)	Triethanolamine Glycerine U.S.P. Mineral oil U.S.P. Stearic acid Quince mucilage Perfume Lanolin U.S.P. Methyl parasept
BALMIAL Antitussive (Clapp,Otis)	Alcohol 15% Chloroform 3.3 m/fl.oz. Balm of Gilead buds Wild cherry bark White pine bark Sanguinaria (blood root) Ipecac Ammonium chloride Sassafras bark
BALMZANE Rubefacient, counter-irritant (Bryan Labs.)	Methyl salicylate* Camphor* Menthol* with E-4 (Bis-(5-chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl) methane)
BALTIMORE BROWN COPPER PAINT (Balt.Copper)	
BALTIMORE EYE DROPS (Caswell- Massey)	
BALTIMORE GREEN COPPER PAINT (Balt.Copper)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BALTIMORE RED COPPER PAINT (Balt.Copper)		
BALTIMORE X253 RED COPPER PLASTIC PAINT (Balt.Copper)		
BAMBOLITE VARNISH NO. 383 (Enterprise Paint)		
BAMTONA For hemorrh- oids and skin irritation (Flores)	Camphor* Pyroligneous acid Witch hazel ext. Oil rosemary	
BAMTONA RECTAL SUPPOSITOR- IES For hemmorh- oids (Flores)	Ephedrine sulfate Benzocaine Zinc oxide Bismuth subgallate Balsam Peru Oxyquinoline sulfate	1/16 gr. 2 gr.
BAN Liquid deodorant (Bristol-Myers)		
BAN-A-BUG Residual spray (Wipp)	Tech. chlordane	2%
BANALG LINIMENT Rubefacient, counter- irritant (Cole)	Menthol* Camphor* Methyl salicylate* Oil eucalyptus	
BANARAT BITS Rodenticide (Am.Serum)		
BANAY TABLETS For uterine tension (Banay)	Each tablet: Magnesium glutamate	7 1/2 gr.
BANDINI 5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Bandini)	Tech. chlordane* Beta butoxy beta' thiocyanodi- ethyl ether	5.0% 1.0%
BANDINI CHLORDANE SPRAY Insecticide (Bandini)	Tech. chlordane * Petroleum oil* Pine oil Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	25.00% 53.35% 5.00% 1.50% 0.15%
BANDINI DUAL SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Bandini)	Copper oleate* Rotenone Other ether extractives of cube	24.00% 1.50% 3.00%
BANDINI FUNGICIDE SPRAY (Bandini)	Sodium polysulfide* Sodium thiosulfate	15.00% 3.75%
BANDINI 50% MALATHION SPRAY Insecticide (Bandini)	Malathion*	
BANDINI SCALE SPRAY (Bandini)	Petroleum oil*	85.0%
BANDINI SOIL & WATER ACIDIFIER (Bandini)	Ferrous sulfate Magnesium sulfate Ammoniacal nitrogen Phosphoric acid Nitric acid Sulfuric acid	5.0% 5.0% 0.50% 2.00% 0.50% 2.00%
BANDOLINE Hair grooming preparation (Colgate- Palmolive)		
BANISHEE DEODORANT (Haines)		
BANTRON Combat tobacco habit (Carlay)	Lobeline sulfate* Slow & fast-acting antacids	2 mg. 100 mg.
BARBARA GOULD COSMETICS (Gould)		
BARBARA GOULD CREAMS (Gould)		
BARBARA GOULD DEODORANTS (Gould)		
BARBARA GOULD LOTIONS (Gould)		
BARBARA GOULD POWDERS (Gould)		
BARBARA GOULD SHAMPOOS (Gould)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BARBARA GOULD EYEBROW PENCIL (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD EYE SHADOW (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD HAND CREAM (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD HAND LOTION (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD LIQUID CONDITIONER SHAMPOO (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD MASCARA (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD MILD ASTRINGENT CREAM & LIQUID (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD MOISONE CREAM & OIL (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD NAIL POLISH FOUNDATION (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD NIGHT CREAM (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD PERSONAL TOUCH ANTI- PERSPIRANT CREAM (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD PINE OIL BATH (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD PLASTIC CREAM MASQUE (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD POMPOM CREAM (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD REVITAL (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD ROSE GERANIUM LIQUID DEODORANT (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD ROUGE (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD SHAMPOO (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD SKIN FRESHENER (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD SPECIAL CLEANSING CREAM (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD SPECIAL DRY SKIN CREAM (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD STARS IN YOUR EYES (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD THROAT CREAM (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD VELVET OF PEACHES CREAM & LIQUID FOUNDATION (Gould)	
BARBARA GOULD VELVET OF ROSES DRY SKIN CREAM (Gould)	
BARBARA KAREN ASTRINGENT (French-Bell)	
BARBARA KAREN BEAUTY FOAM SHAMPOO (French-Bell)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BARBARA KAREN COMPLEXION CLEANSER CREAM (French-Bell)		
BARBARA KAREN DUAL CREAM (French-Bell)		
BARBARA KAREX ESTROGENIC HORMONE CREAM, OIL (French-Bell)		
BARBARA KAREN GLOW POW- DER BASE (French-Bell)		
BARBARA KAREN HAND CREAM & LOTION (French-Bell)		
BARBARA KAREN MASQUE (French-Bell)		
BARBARA KAREN ODOREX Deodorant (French-Bell)		
BARBARA KAREN POW- DER (French-Bell)		
BARBARA KAREN RETIRING CREAM (French-Bell)		
BARBARA KAREN SPECIAL FORMULA CREAM (French-Bell)		
BARBARA KAREN SUNTAN LOTION (French-Bell)		
BARBASOL Shaving cream (Barbasol	Hydrogenated vegetable oil Liquid petrolatum Boric acid* Lanolin	
BARBO COMPOUND Coloring for gray hair (Barbo)		
BARBO Liquid Coloring for gray hair (Barbo)	Alcohol	20%
BARC GREASELESS CREAM For lice, nits, crablice (Wright, M.)	Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate* Other related terpenes Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate	4.1% 0.9% 0.6
BARCO AM-40 2,4-D WEED KILLER (40% Amine Concen- trate) Herbicide (Barco Chemical Inc.)	Triethylamine salt of 2,4-dichloro- phenoxyacetic acid*	61%
BARDEX LINIMENT (Bardex)		
BAR-F LEATHER CREAM (Bar-F)	Beeswax Carnauba wax Neatsfoot oil Lanolin Stearic acid Triethanolamine	
BARFRED HYPNOCAINE LOTION For burns (Barfred)	Hypnocaine (n-propanol para- amino benzyl carboxylate) Benzyl alcohol* Menthol* Camphor*	
BARFRED HYPNOCAINE OINTMENT For burns and sunburn (Barfred)	Hypnocaine (n-propanol para- amino benzyl) carboxylate Benzyl alcohol	3% 1%
BAR GLOSS Polish (Gisler)		
BARKEEPER'S FRIEND METAL POLISH (Gisler)		
BARKER'S INSECTICIDE Veterinary (Barker, M.&M.)		
BARKER'S LINIMENT FOR MAN OR BEAST (Barker, M.&M.)		
BARKER'S LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS Veterinary medicines (Barker, M.&M.)		
BARNES-HIND A.P.C. TABLETS Analagesic (Barnes-Hind)	Each tablet: Aspirin* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine citrate	 0.227 gm. 0.162 gm. 0.0324 gm.
BARNES-HIND GERMICIDAL WETTING SOLUTION For use with plastic contact lenses (Barnes-Hind)	Alkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride	1-50,000

*Consult Special Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BAR-O-DANE Insecticide (Bartlett, F.A.)	Tech. chlordane	2%
BARON Herbicide (Dow)	2 (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) ethyl-2,2-dichloropropionate*	
BARRELED SUNLIGHT CHINALINE ENAMELS (Barreled Sunlight)		
BARRELL'S SPEC. FORMULA LINIMENT (H.G.O.)		
BARRETT CARBOSOTA Wood preservative (Barrett Div.)	Coal-tar creosote*	98 1/2%
BARRETT PAINT THINNER (Barrett Div.)	Naphtha*	
BARRETT'S ADHESIVE #1 (Barrett V.)	Casein Borax* Oleic acid Glue Ammonia*	
BARRETT'S ADHESIVE #2 (Barrett V.)	Casein Borax* Oleic acid Glue Ammonia*	
BARRETT'S ANTSAULT Insecticide (Barrett Chem.)	Chlordane*	5%
BARRETT'S CEMENT PATCHING (Wittekind)		
BARRETT'S MOUSESAULT Rodenticide (Barrett Chem.)	Strychnine sulfate	0.5%
BARRETT'S RATSAULT Rodenticide (Barrett Chem.)	ANTU	20%
BARRETT'S ROACHSAULT Insecticide (Barrett Chem.)	DDT* Chlordane*	10% 5%
BARRETT'S RODENT KILLER (Barrett Chem.)		
BARRINGTON COLD CREAM CLEANSING (North American)	Stearic acid Cocoa butter Lanolin Tegosepts	
BARRINGTON HAND CREAM (North American)	Stearic acid Cocoa butter Lanolin Tegosepts	
BARRINGTON SUPRA SOFNING LOTION (North American)	Stearic acid Cocoa butter Lanolin Tegosepts	
BAR RUST RUST PREV. & REMOVER COMPOUND (Sharp, J.C.)		
BARRY'S AFTER SHAVE LOTION (Lanman)		
BARRY'S ANTISEPTIC TOILET CREAM For skin irritation (Suwannee)	Boric acid* Glycerinum Gum tragacanth Alcohol	8%
BARRY'S SULFO-SEAL (Veterinary) Screw-worm killer (Suwanee)	Benzol* Coal tar* Neutral oils Tar camphor Chloroform Sulfur	6.
BARTELDES 2,4-D WEED KILLER (Barteldes)	Sodium salt of 2,4-D*	7
BARTLETT'S BORAX-CELITE DUST FOR TURNIPS (Bartlett, N.M.)	Borax*	5
BARTLETT'S DUSTING SULFUR (80-10-10) (Microscopic) Insecticide (Bartlett, N.M.)	Sulfur Lead arsenate*	
BARTLETT'S DUSTING SULFUR (95-5) (Microscopic) Fungicide (Bartlett, N.M.)	Sulfur*	
BARTLETT'S DUSTING SULFUR WITH 5% DDT Insecticide (Bartlett, N.M.)	Sulfur* DDT*	
BARTLETT'S 7% FIXED COPPER DUST Fungicide (Bartlett, N.M.)	Copper*	7

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BARTLETT'S 7% FIXED COPPER DUST WITH 3% DDT Insecticide (Bartlett, N.M.)	Copper* DDT	7% 3%
BARTLETT'S GYPSUM DUST WITH ARSENATE OF LIME Insecticide (Bartlett, N.M.)	Arsenate of lime*	10%
BARTLETT'S NICOTINE DUST Insecticide (Bartlett, N.M.)	Nicotine sulfate*	
BARTON'S SAFETY LEATHER DYE (Barton Mfg.)	Alcohol* Dyes (coal tar derivatives related to D&C) Dye solvent (diethylene glycol or o-Dichlorobenzene*—in black leather dye only	
BASSORAN LAXATIVE (Merrell)	Sterculia gum Magnesium trisilicate	
BATH-ADOL For toilet and bath (Great Lakes Labs.)	Alcohol*	92%
BATH BUBBLES (Clark, R.)	Sodium sulfate Sodium alkyl aryl sulfonate Sodium alkyl lauryl sulfonate Perfume D&C color	
BATH-O-FOAM BUBBLE BATH (Clark, R.)	Sodium sulfate Sodium alkyl aryl sulfonate Sodium alkyl lauryl sulfonate Perfume D&C color	
BATH-O-VEL Bath oil, water softener (Torch)		
BATH PEARLS Bath oil capsules (Delagar)	Mineral oil Perfume	3%
BATHSHEBA COLOGNE & PERFUME (Wolff)		
BATTLE CREEK ACIDONE TABLETS For hypochlorhydria (Battle Creek)	Each tablet: Hydrochloric acid (10%) 1/10 cc.	
BAUGH'S AGRICULTURAL 3% DDT DUST (Baugh)	DDT	3%
BAUGH'S AGRICULTURAL 5% DDT DUST (Baugh)	DDT*	5%
BAUGH'S NO. 37 DUAL PURPOSE DUST Insecticide (Baugh)	DDT* Copper*	
BAUGH'S NO. 75 DUST Insecticide (Baugh)	Rotenone* Other cube resins	
BAUMODYNE Rubefacient, counter-irritant (Chicago Pharm.)	Methyl salicylate* Oil of eucalyptus Menthol*	
BAYCINE Antacid (Battle Creek)	Basic aluminum glycinate Glycine	5 gr. 1 gr.
BAYER ASPIRIN HEADACHE TABLETS (Bayer)	Acetyl salicylic acid*	
BAYER MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO (Bayer)	Potassium soap of cocoanut oil Alcohol	3%
BAY ROMA HAIR COLORING (Assoc. Brands)		
BAY RUM Astringent (Am. Druggists)	Alcohol*	50%/v
BAY RUM (Imported) Astringent (Peoples)	Alcohol*	50%/v
B-B-S (formerly Betacide) Emollient and antiseptic ointment (CaPhenin)	Betanaphthol* Sulfur* Balsam Peru Petrolatum	
BC Analgesic (B.C.)	Acetophenetidin* Aspirin* Caffeine	2-1/2 gr.
BCC STOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Bonide)	Petroleum distillates* Beta-thiocyano-B'-butoxy diethyl ether	
B-D ACE ADHERENT (Becton)	Non-oxidizing rosin Alcohol* Acid tannic Gum camphor Oil turpentine	 approx 60%/w approx 1%/w approx 1%/w approx 1%/w
BEACON AMMONIA (Hood)	Ammonia*	5-10%
BEACON DISINFECTANT BLEACH (Hood)	Sodium hypochlorite* Sodium chloride Sodium hydroxide and/or sodium carbonate	5 1/4%/w 5 1/4%/w 0.2 to 0.3%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BEACON LAUNDRY STARCH (Hood)	Pure starch Preservative less than 0.1%
BEACON PASTE WAX (Beacon)	Natural waxes Terpenic, paraffinic solvents*
BEACON QUIK GLOSS WAX (Beacon)	Natural waxes
BEACON WAX (Beacon)	
BEACON WAX & DIRT REMOVER (Beacon)	Raw material non-toxic, alkaline
BEADS O'BLEACH (Purex Corp.	Organic chlorine compound* Organic surfactant*
BEAMAX SELF POLISHING WAX (Davies-Young)	
BEAR LAMP BLACK (Monsanto)	Soot
BEAR'S JACK FROST Rubefacient (Bear)	Menthol* Camphor* Oil of peppermint
BEAUTY LOTION (Stanley Home)	Deltyl extra Triethanolamine Cetyl alcohol N.F. flakes Perfume Tegosept M Certified dye Stearic acid Propylene glycol Lanolin Hexachlorophene Tegosept P Versene
BEATSALL D INSECT SPRAY (Meyer)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 5%
BEATSALL INSECT SPRAY (Meyer)	B-butoxy-B'-thiocyanodiethyl ether 0.5% B-thiocyano ethyl ethers of aliphatic acid containing 10-18 carbon atoms 1.5% Petroleum distillate* 97.9% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 0.1%
BEATSOL ACTION LINIMENT Rubefacient, counter- irritant (G.&W.)	Gum camphor Alcohol* Methyl salicylate* Rectified spirit of turpentine* Oil of sassafras
BEATSOL ANTISEPTIC VAGINAL CONES (G.&W.)	Oxyquinoline base Benzoic acid Boric acid* Cocoa butter
BEATSOL BLACK-EYE BLEACH (G.&W.)	Ammonium chloride Pot. nitrate* Glacial acetic acid Butyl ester of parahydroxy benzoic acid
BEATSOL B-NO-VERMIN Ectoparasiti- cide (G.&W.)	Larkspur* Sabadilla seed* Alcohol * 90%
BEATSOL COLD SORE LOTION Rubefacient, antiseptic (G.&W.)	Benzoin Storax Tolu Camphor* Alcohol*
BEATSOL CONCEN- TRATED MEDICINAL POWDER Douche pow- der (G.&W.)	Sodium borate* Sodium chloride Thymol* Menthol* Eucalyptol*
BEATSOL CORN RE- MOVER Keratolytic (G.&W.)	Salicylic acid* Flexible collodion
BEATSOL GLYCERINE SUPPOSITOR- IES Emollient, cathartic (G.&W.)	Glycerine U.S.P. 95
BEATSOL GLYCERINE SUPPOSITOR- IES (For in- fants & child- ren) (G.&W.)	Glycerine U.S.P. 95
BEATSOL MEDICATED SALVE Antiseptic (G.&W.)	Oil linseed Petrolatum Zinc oxide Starch Phenol* Acid boric *
BEATSOL HEMORRHOI- DAL SUPPOSI- TORIES (G.&W.)	Istrian nutgalls Zinc oxide Ethyl aminobenzoate Cocoa butter
BEATSOL SALVE Emollient, Antiseptic for skin (G.&W.)	Rosin Ichthammol Petrolatum Whitewax
BEATSOL SODIUM PERBORATE Oral antiseptic (G.&W.)	Sodium perborate*
BEATSOL TEETHING LOTION Local anesthe- tic (G.&W.)	Benzocaine Iodine* Alcohol*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BEATSOL TOOTHACHE OUTFIT LIQUID Local antiseptic (G.&W.)	Oil of cloves Benzocaine Iodine Isopropyl alcohol* 95%
BEATSOL WART LIQUID Keratolytic (G.&W.)	Ricinic acid Oil castor Isopropyl alcohol*
BEATSOL WITCH HAZEL OINTMENT Antiseptic, rubefacient (G.&W.)	Powdered extract witch hazel leaves 2.5% Phenol 1.8% Gum camphor* 3.0% Ointment base 92.7%
BEAU KREML HAIR DRESSING (Williams, J.B.)	Brucine sulfate denaturant Polyalkalene glycols*
BEAUTIFLOR Floor finisher (Johnson, S.C.)	Petroleum naphtha* Animal, vegetable and petroleum waxes
BEAUTY BATH FOR DOGS Insecticide (Huston)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 0.99% Bis (5-chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-methane 0.25% N-(Lauroyl calomino formyl-methyl) pyridinium chloride 3.00%
BEAUTY BRAND FLOOR WAX (Welmaid)	Wax Resin
BEAUTY BRAND PASTE POLISH (Welmaid)	Waxes Petroleum solvent* Oil-soluble dye
BEAUTY BRAND SADDLE SOAP (Welmaid)	Soap Wax Neatsfoot oil Shirlan extra* (duPont) Perfume Dye
BEAUTY BRAND SHOE DYE (Welmaid)	Isopropyl alcohol* Orthodichlorobenzene* Dye
BEAUTY COUNSELOR COSMETICS (Beauty Couns.)	
BEAUTY COUNSELOR CUTICLE OIL (Beauty Couns.)	
BEAUTY COUNSELOR ESTRA-CREAM HORMONE, LUBRICATING FORMULA, NIGHT CREAM, & OILY SKIN FORMULA (Beauty Couns.)	
BEAUTY COUNSELOR EYE SHADOW (Beauty Couns.)	
BEAUTY COUNSELOR FACE LOTION (Beauty Couns.)	
BEAUTY COUNSELOR FACE POWDER (Beauty Couns.)	
BEAUTY COUNSELOR HAND CREAM (Beauty Couns.)	
BEAUTY COUNSELOR HAND LOTION (Beauty Couns.)	
BEAUTY COUNSELOR LEG MAKE-UP (Beauty Couns.)	
BEAUTY COUNSELOR LIPSTICK (Beauty Couns.)	
BEAUTY COUNSELOR MAKE-UP BASE (Beauty Couns.)	
BEAUTY COUNSELOR MASCARA (Beauty Couns.)	
BEAUTY COUNSELOR MOUTHWASH (Beauty Couns.)	
BEAUTY COUNSELOR NAIL POLISH (Beauty Couns.)	
BEAUTY COUNSELOR NAIL WHITE (Beauty Couns.)	
BEAUTY COUNSELOR PERFUME, COLOGNE & TOILET WATER (Beauty Couns.)	
BEAUTY COUNSELOR ROUGE (Beauty Couns.)	
BEAUTY COUNSELOR SHAMPOO (Liquid) (Beauty Couns.)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BEAUTY COUNSELOR SKIN FRESHENER (Beauty Couns.)		
BEAUTY COUNSELOR TALCUM POWDER (Beauty Couns.)		
BEAUTY COUNSELOR TOILET SOAP (Beauty Couns.)		
BEAUTY COUNSELOR TOOTH PASTE (Beauty Couns.)		
DR. BECKER'S EYE WASH Antiseptic (Olliffe)	Zinc sulfate Camphor water Hamamelis water Sat. sol. boric acid*	12 gr. 3 oz. 2 oz. 11 oz.
BECOMING PERFUME, COLOGNE (Parfums de Renel)		
BEEBE POULTRY LOUSE POWDER Ectoparasiticide (veterinary) (Beebe Labs.)	Sodium orthophenylphenate* Sulfur	7.0% 5.0%
BEE BRAND ANT KILLER (Mc Cormick)	Rotenone* Other cube resins	5% 10%
BEE BRAND FLEA KILLER (Mc Cormick)	Rotenone Other cube resins	1% 2%
BEE BRAND FLEA & TICK KILLER (Mc Cormick)	DDT*	10%
BEE BRAND INSECTICIDAL SHAMPOO (Mc Cormick)	Vegetable oil soap Camphor oil Rotenone Other cube resins Pyrethrins Tech. piperonyl cyclonene	30.00% 1.75% 0.10% 0.20% 0.10% 0.50%
BEE BRAND INSECT POWDER (McCormick)	Pyrethrins	0.75%
BEE BRAND ROACH KILLER (Mc Cormick)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl cyclonene, tech Boric acid*	0.33% 2.00% 15.00%
BEE BRAND ROSE AND FLOWER DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Mc Cormick)	Rotenone Cube resins Ferbam Sulfur* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.00% 2.00% 8.75% 59.00% 1.00%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BEECHEM CHLORDANE Insecticide (Beechem)	Chlordane*	
BEECHEM CHLOROPICRIN Insecticide (Beechem)	Chloropicrin*	
BEECHEM DDT, EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Beechem)	DDT*	
BEECHEM METHYL BROMIDE Insecticide (Beechem)	Methyl bromide*	
BEECHEM PENTACHLOROPHENOL Wood preservative (Beechem)	Pentachlorophenol*	
BEECHEM WARFARIN PREPARED Rodenticide (Beechem)	Warfarin ((3-(α-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin))	0.02
BEEDACOL-KAPS Analgesic (Rafea)	Acetyl salicylic acid* Acetophenetidin* (acetanilid derivative) Caffeine alkaloid Pyranisamine maleate	3 1/2 gr 2 1/2 gr 1/2 gr 25 mg
BEE DEE FOR POULTRY & STOCK Cathartic (veterinary) (Bee Dee)	Senna Sulfur Gentian Ferrous sulfate	
BEEMAN'S B-G-O OINTMENT Emollient, antiseptic for skin (Beeman's)	Carbolic acid* Iodoform* Zinc oxide Calomine sulfur Salicylic acid* Menthol* Petroleum jelly Lanolin	5.54 m. oz
BEEMAN'S COUGH SYRUP Antitussive (Beeman's)	Chloroform Tartar emetic* Menthol* Potassium quaiacolsulfonate Ammonium chloride Citric acid Imitation wild cherry flavor	5 m./fl. oz
BEER BOB HAIR SET (G.W.)		
BEETSOL CLEANER & SANITIZER (Sugar Beet)	Quaternary disinfectant*	
BEETSOL HEAVY DUTY ALL SOLUBLE BORAX HAND SOAP (Sugar Beet)	Soda soaps Borax*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BEETSOL WATERLESS HAND CLEANER (Sugar Beet)	Paraffin hydrocarbon Fatty acid-alkylol soap Polyglycol Lanolin Cellulose gum Titanox Perfume	
BE-GONE DETERGENT SHAMPOO (Gordon Thomas)		
BE-GONE HAIR COLORING POMADE (Gordon Thomas)		
BE-GONE MARKHIDE SKIN-TONE (Gordon Thomas)		
BE-GONE OIL SHAMPOO TINT (Gordon Thomas)		
BE-GONE SKIN TREATMENT OINTMENT (Gordon Thomas)		
BELINE LOZENGES To combat tobacco habit (New Eng. Pharm.)	Lobeline sulfate*	1/64 gr.
BELL-ANS Antacid, digestant (Bell & Co.)	Sodium bicarbonate U.S.P. Willow charcoal Ginger Capsicum* Wintergreen* Saccharin	
BELLODGIA EXTRACT & LOTION (Caron)		
BELL-O-SAL Antirheumatic (Bell-O-Sal Mfg. Co.)	Alcohol Potassium iodide Methenamine Poke root Sodium salicylate* Mercury biniodide* Nux vomica* Belladonna leaves Cascara sagrada Lactated pepsin	15%
BELL'S CLEANING FLUID (Bell Chem. Co. (Chic.))		
BELL'S CORN RE- MOVER (Bell Chem. Co. (Chic.))		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BELL'S EAR WAX DROPS (Bell Chem. Co. (Chic.))		
BELL'S EYE DROPS (Bell Chem. Co. (Chic.))		
BELL'S MEDICINE Bronchial, antispasmodic (Bell, H.O.)	Iodide of potassium* Tincture of lobelia* Tincture of rosin weed Alcohol	14%
BELL'S SYRUP Antitussive (Hollings- Smith)	Codeine* (opium derivative) Ammonium chloride Ipecac Glycerine Senna Sugar	1 gr./oz.
BELMONT ENGLISH HAIR TONIC (Castilla)	Denatured alcohol* Castor oil Citrus oils	84%
BELOPHEN PILLS Cathartic (Veltex)	Each pill: Extract of belladonna* Extract cascara sagrada Powd. ipecac Phenolphthalein* Aloin*	1/8 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/16 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/4 gr.
BELURIN (Dayton Pharm.)	Eupatorium Pareira brava Lappa Uva ursi Zea mais Senna Acidum tannicum* Sodii boras* Taraxacum Juglans Inula Spiroea Chimaphila Eriodictyon Potassi nitras	
BELVA PIN CURL COLD WAVE CREAM (Belva)		
BEMALT PALATABLE TONIC (Hance)	Alcohol Vitamin B1 (thiamin chloride) Malt Calcium Sodium Potassium Manganese Iron Wild cherry bark Aromatics	12%
BEN-BAR SCALP APPLICATION (Bennetts-B.)		
BENCHLOPHEN SOLUTION Disinfectant (Hockwald)	Phenols	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BENDIX METALCLENE (Bendix)	Cresylic acid* Petroleum hydrocarbon* Ethylene dichloride* Potassium soap Small amts: isopropyl alcohol, perchloroethylene, sodium dichromate
BENEAT HAIR DRESSING (Assoc. Brands.)	
BENECIN Analgesic, antirheumatic (Supreme Pharm.)	Calcium succinate Aspirin*
BENEDICT'S QUALITATIVE REAGENT For testing sugar in urine (Peoples)	Copper sulfate* Sodium citrate Sodium carbonate
BENEKOL WITH BENZENE HEXACHLOR- IDE Ectoparasiticide (veterinary) (Lloyd)	Benzyl benzoate 27% Cyclohexane hexachloride* (benzene hexachloride), gamma isomer 1% Ethyl aminobenzoate (benzocaine) 0.97% Extract of echinacea
BENESAN Insecticide, seed treatment (Chipman, Ltd.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane) 50%
BENETRYCIN Antihistamine, analgesic (Supreme Pharm.)	Pyrilamine maleate 12.5 mg. Acetophenetidin* 1.25 gr. Salicylamide* 1.0 gr. Caffeine 0.25 gr.
BENEXANE 5 Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Gamma isomer of BHC (from lindane) 0.5%
BENEXANE 50 Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Benzene hexachloride* 50.0% Gamma isomer of BHC* 6.0%
BENGAL'S CEMENT FOR CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASS (Bengal)	
BENGAL'S RUG & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Bengal)	
BEN-GAY Rubefacient, counter-irritant (Bengue)	Menthol* Lanolin Methyl salicylate*
BENNY-HEX CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Anzio)	
BENNY-HEX INSECT POWDER (Anzio)	
BENNY-HEX INSECT SPRAY (Anzio)	
BEN-O-LAC TABLETS (Advance Research)	
BEN-SILIC COMPOUND Fungicide (medical, external) (Lockhart)	Benzoic acid* Salicylic acid* Thymol* Alcohol* 70%
BEN-THOL VAPORIZING COMPOUND Antitussive (Ben-Thol)	Camphor* 3 Menthol* 3 Spts. chloroform* 47 Tr. benzoin comp. 0.50
BENTICAL SHAKE LOTION (Lamond)	Zinc oxide Zinc carbonate Titanium oxide
BENZAHEX D-12 Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 12.00% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride and related compounds* 18.00%
BENZAHEX- DDT 9-15 LIQUID Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 9.6% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride and related compounds* 14.4% DDT 16.0% Aromatic petroleum derivative* 52.00%
BENZAHEX 1% DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 1.00% other isomers of benzene hexachloride and related compounds 1.75%
BENZAHEX 2% DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 2.00% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride and related compounds 3.50%
BENZAHEX 3-10 DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	DDT* 10.00% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3.00% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride and related compounds 5.25%
BENZAHEX 3-10-40 DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3.00% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride and related compounds 5.25% DDT* 10.00% Sulfur* 40.00%
BENZAHEX 2L Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 23.20% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride and related compounds 2.20% Aromatic petroleum derivative* 28.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BENZAHEX LIQUID Insecticide (Chipman. Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	11.3%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* and related compounds	13.7%
	Aromatic petroleum derivatives*	60.0%
BENZAHEX W-12 Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	12.00%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride and related compounds*	18.0%
BENZAPHRINE JR Nasal decongestant (Approved)	Phenylephrine HCl U.S.P.	1/4%
	Benzalkonium chloride	1-5000
BENZEDREX INHALER Decongestant (Smith, Kline & French)	Propylhexedrine* SKF	250 mg.
	Menthol*	12.5 mg.
BENZEX Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Gamma BHC*	
	Other isomers	
BENZOCAINE-ACID CARBOLIC OINTMENT Antiseptic, local anesthetic (CaPhenin)	Benzocaine	10%
	Phenol, liq.	1%
BENZOCAINE OINTMENT Surface anesthetic (Massengill)	Benzocaine	2%
BENZODERM Local anesthetic, antiseptic (Jenkins)	Benzocaine	1%
	Carbolic acid	1%
	Zinc oxide	5%
BENZO FUME PRESSURE FUMIGATOR Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Azobenzene*	17.5%
BENZO-GUAIATONE Antitussive (Horton & Converse)	Sodium monobenzyl succinate	8 gr.
	Potassium guaiacol sulfonate	8 gr.
	Ammonium chloride	8 gr.
	Antimony and potassium tartrate	1/12 gr.
	Chloroform	2 m.
	Menthol	1/10 gr.
BENZOJEN Fungicide (medical, external) (Jenkins)	Acid benzoic*	40 gr./oz.
	Acid salicylic*	20 gr.
	Thymol	4 gr.
	Lanolin and petrolatum aa	q.s.
BENZOTHOL Intestinal antiseptic (Jenkins)	Each tablet:	
	Bismuth subgallate	2 gr.
	Zinc phenolsulfonate	1/2 gr.
	Betanaphthol benzoate*	1/2 gr.
	Papain	1 gr.
BERA SKIN LOTION (Assoc. Brands)		
BERGAMOT AFTER SHAVE LOTION (Vivaudou)		
BERGAMOT COLOGNE (Vivaudou)		
BERGAMOT DEODORANT CREAM OR LIQUID (Vivaudou)		
BERGAMOT HAIR DRESSING (Vivaudou)		
BERGAMOT SCALP & HAIR OINTMENT (Vivaudou)		
BERGER'S PURE PARIS GREEN Insecticide (Green Cross)	Arsenic*	39.0%
	Copper	24.0%
BERLOU MOTHSPRAY (Berlou)	Zinc silicofluoride*	1%
	Thiocarbamide	0.5%
BERRY BROTHERS LACQUERS (Berry Bros.)	Nitrocellulose	
	Dibutyl phthalate	
	Tricresyl phosphate*	
	Alkyd, phenolic or other resin	
	Castor oil	
	Alcohols*	
	Ketones*	
	Acetates	
	Petroleum	
	Aliphatic hydrocarbons*	
	Aromatic hydrocarbons*	
BERRY BROTHERS VARNISHES (Berry Bros.)	Fossil, alkyd, phenolic, maleic urea, and melamine resins	
	Vinyls	
	Linseed, Chinawood, oiticica, dehydrated castor and tall oils	
	Aliphatic* and aromatic hydrocarbons*	
BERRY'S BLACK RUBBER DRESSING (Berry, C.H.)	Rubber paint and solvent*	
DR. BERRY'S FRECKLE OINTMENT (Plough)		
BESCO PRESSED CRAYON (Binney & Smith)		

*Consult Part 2, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BES-GLO DEODORANT SPRAY (Newcomb)	
BES-GLO PINE DISINFECTANT (Newcomb)	
BES-GLO SKIN TONE (Newcomb)	
BES-GLO WAX POLISH (Newcomb)	
BE SQUARE MONAMOTOR Lubricating grease (Barnsdall)	
"BESTINE" SOLVENT AND THINNER (Union Rubber)	Hexane*
BESTOSEAL CAULKING COMPOUND (Bestoseal)	
BESTOSEAL CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASS CE- MENT (Bestoseal)	
BESTOSEAL ROOFING CEMENT (Bestoseal)	
"BEST-TEST" WHITE RUBBER PAPER CEMENT (Union Rubber)	Hexane*
BETA CIBUS DOUCHE POWDER (Beta)	
BETA CREAM COLD WAVES Waving lotion (Vienna)	Ammonium thioglycolate 7 1/2%
BETA CREAM COLD WAVES (Neutralizer) (Vienna)	Potassium bromate 12 gm.
BETALAC PAINTS (Briggs- Maroney)	
BETALAX Laxative (Jewell Pharm.)	Magnesium hydroxide Betanaphthol benzoate* Salol* Papain Malt diastase Magnesium carbonate Lactose Oil of peppermint Oil of anise
BETA-QUINOL FOR SCALP & HAIR (Eptol)	Betanaphthol* Quinine sulfate Fl. ext. jaborandi Fl. ext. capsicum Tinct. cantharides Caramel color Alcohol*

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BETA-TROL FOR BACTERIAL CONTROL Disinfectant (Varley)	Beta terpineol* Vegetable oil soap Isopropyl alcohol*
BETHIAPHOS (Elixir) Tonic (Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Strychnine glycerophosphate* 0.6 mg. Sodium glycerophosphate 80 mg. Calcium glycerophosphate 80 mg. Thiamine hydrochloride (B_1) 1.6 mg. Phosphoric acid 0.06 cc.
BETTY ELIZABETH SHAMPOO (Davi)	
BET-U-LOL Rubefacient (Huxley)	Chloral hydrate* 8 gr./fl.oz. Methyl salicylate* Menthol* U.S.P.
BEUCKMAN'S SPOT CLEANER (Ring)	
BEX CURTAIN MAJ-IK (Beck Prod.)	Tech. gelatin
BEXOIN Emollient, antiseptic for skin (Bullock- Walker)	Calomel* 13.13 gr./oz. Salicylic acid 13.13 gr./oz. Bismuth subnitrate Zinc oxide Camphor Starch q.s.
BF-1 Laxative (Vegetrates)	Senna Parsley Irish moss Alfalfa Asparagus Okra Yeast Dulse
B-F-35 Bactericide, fungicide (Greever's)	Dihydroxydichlorodiphenyl methane 2.75% Isopropyl alcohol*(91%) 97.25%
B-G-O OINTMENT Emollient, anti- septic for skin (Beeman's)	Carbolic acid* 5.54 m./oz. Iodoform* Zinc oxide Calomine sulfur Salicylic acid* Menthol* Petroleum jelly Lanolin

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
B-H TURKEY TABS (Fungicide (Veterinary) (Lee, G.)	Sodium arsanilate* and sodium para benzarsonate* (1.32 gr. arsenic* per tablet expressed as arsenic trioxide) Ammonium phenolsulfonate Boric acid
BIALIN Laxative (Wallace)	Each tablet: Desiccated ox bile 1/2 gr. Phenolphthalein, yellow 1/2 gr. Extract cascara sagrada 1/2 gr. Aloin 1/8 gr. Podophyllin 1/20 gr.
BICA MINT AND MINT POWDER Antacid (Gratny)	Bismuth subcarbonate Calcium carbonate Colloidal kaolin Magnesium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate Bismuth subgallate Wood charcoal Diastase Oil peppermint
BICAREX Laxative choleretic (Massengill)	Each tablet: Papain 2 gr. Ext. ox bile 1 gr. Ext. cascara sagrada 1/2 gr. Phenolphthalein* 1/2 gr. Ext. nux vomica* 1/16 gr. Oleoresin capsicum 1/40 gr.
BICEBIN Gastric sedative (Massengill)	Each tablet: Bismuth subnitrate 0.13 gm. Cerium oxalate 0.13 gm. Benzocaine 16 mg.
BICHOLAX Cathartic (Massengill)	Each tablet: Sodium glycocholate 16 mg. Sodium taurocholate 16 mg. Phenolphthalein* 32 mg. Ext. cascara sagrada 32 mg. Aloin* 8 mg.
BICKMORE CREAM INSECT REPELLENT (Bickmore)	Dimethyl phthalate Alpha, alpha-dimethyl alpha'-carbobutoxydihydro gamma-pyrone 2-Ethylhexanediol-1, 3* Bicyclo-(2, 2, 1)-5-heptene-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester Ethyl cellulose Candelilla wax
BICKMORE GALL SALVE Antiseptic (Veterinary) (Bickmore)	Alum Borax* Oxyquinoline sulfate Sulfur*
BICKMORE LIQUID INSECT REPELLENT (Bickmore)	Dimethyl phthalate Alpha, alpha-dimethyl alpha'-carbobutoxydihydro gamma-pyrone 2-Ethylhexanediol-1, 3* Bicyclo-(2, 2, 1)-5-heptene-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester
BICKMORE X Y Z OINTMENT (Bickmore)	White petrolatum Lanolin Paraffin Camphor* Boric acid* Wettable sulfur* Alum Oxyquinoline sulfate* Oil of spike lavender
BICKMORINE TWO-PURPOSE POWDER Antiseptic (veterinary) (Bickmore)	
BICKUM'S KIT-CAT (Bickum)	Alcohol 4%
BICOLAGILL, NO. 8 (Sugar-coated purple) Laxative, choleretic (Massengill)	Each tablet: Ext. nux vomica* (represents strychnine 0.0046 gr.) 4 mg. Sodium taurocholate 65 mg. Ext. ox bile 65 mg. Sodium salicylate* 0.1 gm. Oleoresin capsicum 1.6 mg.
BICOLAGILL, NO. 10 Laxative, choleretic (Massengill)	Each tablet: Sodium glycocholate 16 mg. Sodium taurocholate 16 mg. Phenolphthalein 8 mg. Ext. cascara sagrada 16 mg. Aloin 2.8 mg. Pancreatin 65 mg. Pepsin (1-3000) 32 mg. Oil peppermint q.s.
BIDEFIN Cathartic (Cowley Pharm.)	Ext. ox bile U.S.P. 1 gr. Phenolphthalein* 1/2 gr. Diastase 2 gr. Ext. cascara sagrada 1/2 gr. Oleoresin of capsicum 1/40 gr.
BIDETAL Antiseptic for feminine hygiene (Bidetal)	Alcohol 2% Lactic acid Zinc sulfate Ammonium alum
BIF AEROSOL INSECT BOMB (Wilco)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide Methoxychlor* Petroleum distillate* Methylene chloride* Mixed Freons
BIF ANT & ROACH SPRAY (Wilco)	Chlordane*
BIFF DEPILATORY POWDER (Burnham Labs.)	
BIFF OINTMENT FOR ATHLETE'S FOOT Fungicide, medical (Hill Labs. Tex.)	Benzoic acid* Salicylic acid* Thymol
BIF GARDEN SPRAY (Wilco)	Pyrethrins* Piperonyl cyclonene Rotenone*
BIF INSECT SPRAY (Wilco)	Pyrethrins* Piperonyl butoxide Petroleum of kerosene* boiling range
BIF INSECTICIDE POWDER (Wilco)	Pyrethrins Chlordane* DDT*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BIF RED BAIT PELLETS Snail and slug exterminator (Wilco)	Metaldehyde*
BIF SPRA- COTE IN- SECT KILLER (Wilco)	DDT* Organic thiocyanates Methylated naphthalenes* Petroleum fraction of kerosene* boiling range
BIG CHIEF FLY PAPER (Tongue, R.E.)	
BIG D Deodorant (LeFevre Chem.)	
BIG DRIP CHEMICAL AIR DRYER (Big Drip)	
BIG-HED LINIMENT (Humco)	Chlorthymol* Gum camphor* Oils origanum artificial Camphor sassafrassy Sassafras artificial Pine oil Spirits turpentine* Mineral spirits*
BIG JACK LAUNDRY SOAP (Fitzpatrick)	Vegetable and animal oil soaps
BIG JIM Cathartic (Tampa)	Burdock (aretium lappa) Queen's delight (stillingia sylvatica) Cascara sagrada Iodide potash* Alcohol 10%
BIG K WALLPAPER CLEANER (Cincy)	Wheat flour Refined kerosene oil* Vegetable dye Salt Preservatives
BIG STINKY FLY TRAP (Dioptron)	Parachlorophenyl parachloro- benzene sulfonate 1.50% DDT 1.50% Isopropanol 35%
B & I IRON TONIC TABLETS (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Iron (ferrous sulfate)* Gentian root
BIKINI FLOOR WAX (Uncle Sam)	Resins Waxes Ammonia* Oleic acid Morpholene* Plasticizer
BILAGOG IMPROVED Choleretic (Tailby)	Dehydrocholic acid 1 gr. Bile salts 5 gr.
BILAPHEN TABLETS Cathartic, choleretic (Victoria)	Bile salts Phenolphthalein* Cascara ext. Aloin* Ginger Belladonna* Ext. nux vomica*
BI-LETS Cathartic (Bi-Lets)	Powdered extract colocynth* Aloes Resin impomoea Powdered extract oxgall Jalap Calomel* 60 mg. Gamboge
BILLEY'S HAIR DRESSING (Exelento)	
BILLOWING BATH (Clark, R.)	Sodium sulfate Sodium alkyl aryl sulfonate Sodium alkyl lauryl sulfonate Perfume D & C color
BILOBLETS TABLETS Laxative (Chase Chem.)	Each tablet: Papain 1 gr. Ox bile extract 1 gr. Ext. cascara sagrada 1/2 gr. Phenolphthalein* 1/2 gr. Ext. nux vomica* 1/16 gr. Oleoresin capsicum 1/40 gr.
BILOS (Enteric- coated blue) Laxative, choleretic (Massengill)	Each tablet: Ext. ox bile 0.324 gm.
BIMACAL Antacid (Veltex)	Magnesium trisilicate Calcium carbonate Bismuth subnitrate
BIMACAL POWDER Antacid (Veltex)	Magnesium trisilicate Magnesium carbonate Calcium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate Bismuth subnitrate Oil of peppermint
BIMA FOR THE STOMACH Antacid (Douglas Pharmacal)	Magma of bismuth Magnesia hydroxide Sodium bicarbonate Fl. ext. rhubarb Fl. ext. ipecac Oil peppermint
BINDAY'S BURNADE For skin burns (Binday)	Calcium oleate Bentonite Phenyl salicylate* Phenol 1/2%
BINDAY'S SCALPADE HAIR TONIC (Binday)	Alcohol 60% Salicylic acid* Resorcinol* monoacetate Oleum ricini
BINDAY'S SCALPADE SHAMPOO (Binday)	Alcohol* about 30% Oil of cade Tr. green soap

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BINDAY'S TAN-ADE For suntan (Binday)	Salol,* in a hydro-alcoholic mixture
BIRD ROOF COATINGS AND CEMENT (Bird)	Asphalt Petroleum solvents* (substantially aliphatic) Fillers such as rock dust, talc, soapstone, asbestos
BIRD TONIC Veterinary (Clayton)	
BI-SALO Intestinal antiseptic (Jenkins)	Glycerite of bismuth 78 m. Pepsin U.S.P. 4 gr. Zinc phenolsulfonate 1 gr. Sodium benzoate* 4 gr.
BISALPHEN TABLETS Laxative, cholagogue (Boyle & Co.)	Bile salts comp. (ext. ox bile U.S.P.) Ext. cascara sagrada Phenolphthalein Capsicum Papain Ext. nux vomica 1/16 gr.
BISCALOX NO. 4 Antacid (Jeffrey-Fell)	Each tablet: Cerium oxalate 1 gr. Bismuth subnitrate 2 gr. Magnesium carbonate levis 4 gr. Anesthesin 1/4 gr.
BIS-KIT K-R-O Ready-mixed form Rodenticide (K-R-O)	Extractives of red squill* 10%
BISLAC Antacid, adsorbent (Myers Lab.)	Magnesium carbonate Bismuth subcarbonate Colloidal kaolin Activated charcoal Sodium bicarbonate Lactose Pepsin
BIS-MA-CAL Antacid powder (Claflin)	Bismuth subcarbonate Calcium carbonate Magnesium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate Diastase Oil peppermint
BISMA-REX GEL Antacid, absorbent (Rexall)	Aluminum hydroxide Magnesium trisilicate Bismuth subcarbonate Magnesium carbonate Oil of peppermint
BISMA-REX MATES Antacid (Rexall)	Precipitated calcium carbonate Magnesium carbonate Magnesium trisilicate Oil of peppermint
BISMA-REX TABLETS Antacid (Rexall)	Calcium carbonate Magnesium carbonate Magnesium trisilicate Peppermint oil
BIS-MASTER Antacid (Nat'l. Package)	Calcium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate Bismuth subcarbonate Aromatics Magnesium carbonate Magnesium trisilicate Chlorophyllin
BISMOGILL Astringent, antiemetic, gastroin- testinal sedative (Massengill)	Each tablet: Bismuth subgallate 49 mg. Bismuth subsalicylate* 49 mg. Bismuth betanaphthol* 32 mg. Bismuth sulfocarbolate* 32 mg. Resorcinol* 32 mg. Cerium oxalate 65 mg.
BISMOPAP Intestinal antiseptic (Premo Pharm. Labs.)	Bismuth subsalicylate* Salol* Zinc phenolsulfonate
BISMU-KINO Intestinal antiseptic (Wampole)	Alcohol 1% Bismuth oxycarbonate Zinc phenolsulfonate Camphor* Menthol Carminative oils (clove and nutmeg Chloroform 2 m./fl. oz.
BISOCAL POWDER Antacid powder (Horton & Converse)	Each oz.: Bismuth subnitrate 43 gr. Magnesium carbonate 162 gr. Calcium carbonate 104 gr. Sodium bicarbonate 126 gr. Aromatics q.s.
BIS-O-CARB ANTACID TABLETS (Assoc. Prod.)	Calcium carbonate Magnesium carbonate Magnesium trisilicate Oil of peppermint
BISODOL MINTS Antacid (Whitehall)	Magnesium trisilicate Calcium carbonate Magnesium hydroxide Peppermint
BISODOL POWDER Antacid (Whitehall)	Sodium bicarbonate Magnesium carbonate Bismuth subnitrate Oil of peppermint
BITE-AID Anti-nail biting and thumb sucking (Binday)	Oleoresin capsicum Sucrose octa-acetate Volatile solvent*
BITEX acid & alkali resisting paint coatings (Knight)	
BITURINE coal tar pipe line enamel #7004 (General Paint Okla.)	
BIXBY'S SHOE POLISH (Best)	

*See, II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BK-BK Cleaner (Pennsylv. Salt)	Sodium hydroxide*	
B-K–C.C.A. Abrasive cleaner (Pennsylv. Salt)	Soda ash Alkali silicate Alkali phosphate	
B-K CHLORINE- BEARING POWDER Bactericide, disinfectant, deodorant (Pennsylv. Salt)	Calcium hypochlorite*	50%
B.K.F. FLOOR WAX (Gisler)		
B-KLEER Abrasive cleaner (Pennsylv. Salt)	Sodium hydroxide* Alkaline phosphate	
B-K LIQUID Bactericide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Sodium hypochlorite*	5.40%
BLACK AIR DRYING VARNISH (George, P. D.)		
BLACK BEAUTY SHOE DRESSING (Welmaid)	Garnet shellac Borax* Dye	
BLACKBERRY MIXTURE For intestinal irritation (Hance)	Tannic acid Benzoic acid* Blackberry conc. Blackberry root Cinnamon Nutmeg Cloves Caramel color	
BLACKBERRY ROOT GINGER Carminative, digestant (Pfeiffer, S.)	Cinnamon Clove Anise compound	
BLACK-CAPS (Safety Rem.)		
BLACK CAT Fungicide, keratolytic (Black Cat)	Salicylic acid* Sol. chloride of iron Ether Alcohol*	 12% 50%
BLACK CAT PERFUME (Boyd)		
BLACK- DRAUGHT Laxative (Chattanooga)	Senna Other vegetable products	
BLACK EAGLE BRAND COMPOUND Laxative (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Aloe Senna Cascara sagrada Buckthorn	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BLACK FLAG BUG KILLER (Boyle- Midway)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Petroleum distillates*	
BLACK FLAG EMULSION CONC. WITH 25% DDT Insecticide (Boyle- Midway)	DDT* Petroleum solvent*	25%
BLACK FLAG FLEA, TICK & LOUSE POWDER (Boyle- Midway)	Piperonyl cyclonene tech. Pyrethrins Rotenone Other cube extractives	1.00%
BLACK FLAG FLOWER BOMB (Boyle- Midway)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) Rotenone Other cube resins Pyrethrins Tech. piperonyl butoxide Petroleum distillate Freon propellants	
BLACK FLAG INSECTICIDE POWDER (Boyle- Midway)	Tech. chlordane Piperonyl cyclonene tech. Pyrethrins	1.50% 0.35% 0.06%
BLACK FLAG INSECT SPRAY (Boyle- Midway)	DDT* Methylated naphthalenes* Beta-butoxy-beta- thiocyanodiethyl ether Essential oils Petroleum distillates*	5% 8.5% 1% 0.5% 85%
BLACK FLAG MOTH DED (Boyle- Midway)	Terpene polychlorinates (66% chlorine)* Paradichlorobenzene* Petroleum distillates*	 5.0% 5.0% 50.0%
BLACK FLAG PINE SCENT DISINFECT- ANT (Boyle- Midway)	Potassium chlorophenyl phenate Pine oil* Soap	
BLACK FLAG PUSH- BUTTON INSECT BOMB (Boyle- Midway)	DDT Methoxychlor tech. Allethrin Tech. piperonyl butoxide Petroleum distillates*	
BLACK FLAG PUSH BUTTON ROACH & ANT KILLER (Boyle- Midway)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide tech. Petroleum distillates*	 0.30% 0.05%
BLACK FLAG ROACH SPRAY (Boyle- Midway)	Chlordane tech. Petroleum distillates*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BLACK FLAG SUPER INSECT SPRAY (Boyle-Midway)	DDT*	5%
	Chlordane	0.5%
	Beta-butoxy-beta-thiocyano-diethyl ether (lethane)	0.65%
	Pyrethrins	0.04%
	Piperonyl butoxide	0.35%
	Methylated naphthalenes	10%
	Essential oils	0.4%
	Petroleum distillates*	83.06%
BLACK GLOSS ENAMEL (United Gilson.)	Asphalt Gilsonite Varnish Mineral spirits*	
BLACK IRON STOVE POLISH (Prescott)		
BLACK JACK ENAMEL (du Pont)		
BLACK JACK ROOF COATING (Gibson)		
BLACK JACK ROOFING CEMENT (Gibson)		
BLACK LEAF 40 Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Nicotine*, expressed as alkaloid	40%
BLACK LEAF 253 Insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	25%
	Parathion*	3%
BLACK LEAF 258 Insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	25%
	Malathion*	8%
BLACK LEAF 5% ALDRIN DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-hexahydro-dimethano-naphthalene*	4.75%
	Related compounds	0.80%
BLACK LEAF ALDRIN EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-hexahydro-dimethano-naphthalene*	22.42%
	Related compounds	16.91%
	Xylene	9.50%
	Petroleum distillate	39.50%
BLACK LEAF 5% ALDRIN EQUIVALENT GRANULAR INSECTICIDE (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-hexahydro-dimethano-naphthalene*	4.75%
	Related compounds	3.58%
BLACK LEAF 2% ALDRIN GRANULAR INSECTICIDE (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-hexahydro-dimethano-naphthalene*	1.90%
	Related compounds	1.43%
BLACK LEAF ARAMITE EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Diamond Black)	2-(p-tert.-butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite	25.5%
	Xylene*	66.0%
BLACK LEAF 15% ARAMITE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Diamond Black)	2-(p-tert.-butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite	15%
BLACK LEAF ARSENICAL WEED KILLER (Diamond Black)	Arsenic trioxide*	40%
BLACK LEAF BASIC COPPER SULPHATE Fungicide (Diamond Black)	Copper* expressed as metallic	53%
BLACK LEAF BHC-DDT EMUL. CONC. Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (BHC)	9.9%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride (BHC)	14.2%
	DDT*	16.5%
	Xylene*	53.0%
BLACK LEAF 11.4% BHC EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (BHC)	11.4%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride (BHC)	19.4%
	Xylene*	25.2%
	Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent*	40.0%
BLACK LEAF CALCIUM ARSENATE Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Tricalcium arsenate*	70.00%
	Arsenate expressed as metallic	26.00%
	Arsenic in water soluble forms expressed as metallic	0.50%
BLACK LEAF CALCIUM ARSENATE WITH NICOTINE Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Tricalcium arsenate*	59.08%
	Nicotine* expressed as alkaloid	1.70%
	Arsenic expressed as metallic	21.94%
	Arsenic in water soluble forms expressed as metallic	0.50%
BLACK LEAF 5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Tech. chlordane	5%
BLACK LEAF 10% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Tech. chlordane*	10%
BLACK LEAF 45% CHLORDANE EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Tech. chlordane*	45.0%
	Petroleum distillate*	49.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BLACK LEAF 72% CHLORDANE EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Tech. chlordane* Petroleum distillate	72.0% 16.5%
BLACK LEAF 5% CHLORDANE GRANULAR INSECTICIDE (Diamond Black)	Tech. chlordane	5%
BLACK LEAF 45% CHLORDANE SPRAY Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Tech. chlordane* Petroleum distillate*	45.0% 43.5%
BLACK LEAF 40% CHLORDANE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
BLACK LEAF CHLORO IPC WEED KILLER (Diamond Black)	Isopropyl n-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate*	47.5%
BLACK LEAF 6.5% COPPER-3% DDT DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Copper*	3.0% 6.5%
BLACK LEAF 6.5% COPPER DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	6.5%
BLACK LEAF 7% COPPER DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	Copper*	7%
BLACK LEAF 9% COPPER DUST Fungicide, (Diamond Black)	Copper*	9%
BLACK LEAF 0-5-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Sulfur*	5% 40%
BLACK LEAF 0-10-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Sulfur*	10% 40%
BLACK LEAF 1-1/2 to 5 to 1 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-dimethanonaphthalene Related compounds DDT Parathion*	1.275% 0.225% 5.000% 1.000%
BLACK LEAF 2-1/2H to 5 to 0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Heptachlor Related compounds DDT*	2.50% 0.97% 5.00%
BLACK LEAF 2-1/2H to 10 to 40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Heptachlor Related compounds DDT* Sulfur*	2.50% 0.97% 10.00% 40.00%
BLACK LEAF 2-1/2H to 5 to 40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Heptachlor Related compounds DDT* Sulfur*	2.50% 0.97% 5.00% 40.00%
BLACK LEAF 3-5-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Gamma isomer of BHC* Other isomers of BHC DDT*	3.00% 18.00% 5.00%
BLACK LEAF 3-5-1 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Parathion*	3% 18% 5% 1%
BLACK LEAF 3-5-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Gamma isomer of BHC* Other isomers of BHC DDT* Sulfur*	3.00% 18.00% 5.00% 40.00%
BLACK LEAF 3-10-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	3% 18% 10%
BLACK LEAF CPR INSECT KILLER Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Pyrethrins Rotenone Other cube extractives Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Petroleum distillate	0.025% 0.128% 0.238% 0.250% 0.102%
BLACK LEAF 3% DDT-3% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Tech. chlordane	3% 3%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BLACK LEAF 3% DDT-7% COPPER DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Copper* expressed as metallic	3% 7%
BLACK LEAF 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT*	5%
BLACK LEAF 5% DDT-6.5% COPPER DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Copper*	5.0% 6.5%
BLACK LEAF 5% DDT-9% COPPER DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	5% 9%
BLACK LEAF 3% DDT-10% DITHANE DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Zineb	3.0% 6.5%
BLACK LEAF 3% DDT DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	3%
BLACK LEAF 10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	10%
BLACK LEAF 25% DDT EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT* Xylene*	25% 69%
BLACK LEAF 10% DDT GRANULAR INSECTICIDE (Diamond Black)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	10%
BLACK LEAF 3% DDT-60% SULPHUR DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Sulfur*	3% 60%
BLACK LEAF 50% DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	50%
BLACK LEAF DIELDRIN EMUL. CONC. Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-dimethano-naphthalene* Related compounds Xylene*	15.81% 2.79% 74.00%
BLACK LEAF 5% DIELDRIN GRANULAR INSECTICIDE (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-dimethano-naphthalene* Related compounds	4.25% 0.75%
BLACK LEAF 50% DIELDRIN WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano-naphthalene* Related compounds	42.5% 7.5%
BLACK LEAF 5% DITHANE-3% DDT DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* Zineb	3.00% 3.25%
BLACK LEAF 5% DITHANE-5% DDT DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Zineb	5.00% 3.25%
BLACK LEAF 5% DITHANE DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	Zineb	3.25%
BLACK LEAF 6% DITHANE DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	Zineb	3.9%
BLACK LEAF 10% DITHANE DUST Fungicide insecticide (Diamond Black)	Zineb	6.5%
BLACK LEAF 5% DITHANE-60% SULPHUR DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	Zineb Sulfur*	3.25% 60.00%
BLACK LEAF 1-1/2 to 0 to 0 DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-dimethano-naphthalene* Related compounds	1.275% 0.225%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BLACK LEAF 1-1/2 to 5 to 0 DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-dimethano-naphthalene*	1.275%
	Related compounds	0.225%
	DDT*	5.000%
BLACK LEAF 1-1/2 to 5 to 40 DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-dimethano-naphthalene*	1.275%
	Related compounds	0.225%
	DDT*	5.000%
	Sulfur*	40.000%
BLACK LEAF 1-1/2 to 10 to 0 DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-dimethano-naphthalene*	1.275%
	Related compounds	0.225%
	DDT*	10.000%
BLACK LEAF 1-1/2 to 10 to 40 DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-dimethano-naphthalene*	1.275%
	Related compounds	0.225%
	DDT*	10.000%
	Sulfur*	40.000%
BLACK LEAF 2-1/2 to 0 to 0 DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-hexahydro-dimethano-naphthalene*	2.375%
	Related compounds	1.791%
BLACK LEAF 2-1/2 to 5 to 0 DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-hexahydro-dimethano-naphthalene	2.4%
	Related compounds	0.4%
	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	5.0%
BLACK LEAF 2-1/2 to 5 to 40 DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-hexahydro-dimethano-naphthalene	2.4%
	Related compounds	0.4%
	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	5.0%
	Sulfur*	40.00%
BLACK LEAF 2-1/2 to 10 to 0 DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-hexahydro-dimethano-naphthalene*	2.375%
	Related compounds	1.791%
	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	10.000%
BLACK LEAF 5-10-40 DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-hexahydro-dimethano-naphthalene*	4.750%
	Related compounds	3.582%
	DDT*	10.000%
	Sulfur*	40.000%
BLACK LEAF 2-1/2D to 0 to 0 DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-dimethano-naphthalene*	2.125%
	Related compounds	0.375%
BLACK LEAF 2-1/2D to 0 to 40 DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-dimethano-naphthalene*	2.125%
	Related compounds	0.375%
	Sulfur* (93% through 325 mesh)	40.000%
BLACK LEAF 2-1/2D to 5 to 0 DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-dimethano-naphthalene*	2.125%
	Related compounds	0.375%
	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	5.000%
BLACK LEAF 2-1/2D to 5 to 40 DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-dimethano-naphthalene*	2.125%
	Related compounds	0.375%
	DDT*	5.000%
	Sulfur*	40.000%
BLACK LEAF DUSTING SULPHUR WITH 1% DDT Insecticide, fungicide (Diamond Black)	Sulfur*	82.0%
	DDT	1.0%
BLACK LEAF 1% ENDRIN DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano-naphthalene*	1%
BLACK LEAF 1-1/2% ENDRIN DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano-naphthalene*	1.5%
BLACK LEAF 2% ENDRIN DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano-naphthalene*	2%
BLACK LEAF ENDRIN EMUL. CONC. Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano-naphthalene*	19.8%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons	73.7%
BLACK LEAF FERBAM Fungicide (Diamond Black)	Ferbam	76%
BLACK LEAF FERBAM DUST Fungicide (Diamond Black)	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate	11.4%
BLACK LEAF FLY SPRAY Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Tech. methoxychlor	0.500%
	Pyrethrins	0.012%
	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	0.100%
	Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate	1.152%
	Other related terpenes	0.253%
	Refined petroleum distillate*	97.983%
BLACK LEAF 1% GAMMA BHC DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	1%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	6%
BLACK LEAF 1-1/2% GAMMA BHC DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	1.5%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	10.5%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BLACK LEAF 1% GAMMA BHC DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	1%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	18%
BLACK LEAF 1% GAMMA BHC-60% SULPHUR DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	1%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	6%
	Sulfur*	60%
BLACK LEAF 10% GAMMA BHC WET-TABLE Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	10.0%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	61.4%
BLACK LEAF GRANULATED 15% RHO-THANE DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	TDE* (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	15%
BLACK LEAF 2-1/2% HEPTACHLOR DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Heptachlor*	2.50%
	Related compounds	0.97%
BLACK LEAF HEPTACHLOR EMULSIFI-ABLE CONC. Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Heptachlor*	22.30%
	Related compounds	8.67%
	Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent*	63.00%
BLACK LEAF 11-36 INSECT KILLER (Diamond Black)	DDT	2.00%
	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	0.25%
	Beta-butoxy-beta-thiocyano-diethyl ether	1.00%
	Allethrin	0.10%
	Methylated aromatic petroleum derivatives	4.50%
	Petroleum distillate*	12.15%
BLACK LEAF LIME SUL-PHUR SPRAY Fungicide, Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Calcium polysulfides*	26%
BLACK LEAF 1% LINDANE DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	1%
BLACK LEAF 1.5% LINDANE DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.5%
BLACK LEAF 1.5% LINDANE-5% COPPER DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	1.5
	Copper*	5.0
BLACK LEAF 1% LINDANE-5% DITHANE DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	Zineb	3.25%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.00%
BLACK LEAF 20% LINDANE EMULSIFI-ABLE CONC. Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	20%
	Xylene*	49%
BLACK LEAF 10% LINDANE SPRAY Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	10%
	Xylene*	48%
	Methyl isobutyl ketone	32%
BLACK LEAF 1% LINDANE-60% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	1%
	Sulfur*	60%
BLACK LEAF 5% MALA-THION DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Malathion	5%
BLACK LEAF 50% MALA-THION EMUL. CONC. Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Malathion*	50%
	Xylene*	39%
BLACK LEAF 50% MALA-THION SPRAY Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Malathion*	50%
	Xylene*	39%
BLACK LEAF 25% MALA-THION WET-TABLE POWDER (Diamond Black)	Malathion*	25%
BLACK LEAF MASH NIC NICOTIZED PELLETS Vermifuge (Diamond Black)	Nicotine* expressed as alkaloid	5%

*Consult Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BLACK LEAF MCP Herbicide (Diamond Black)	Alkanolamine salts (of the ethanol and isopropanol series) of 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy-acetic acid*	69.1%
BLACK LEAF MOUSE KILLER BAIT (Diamond Black)	2-Pivalyl-1, 3-indandione	0.025%
BLACK LEAF MULTI-PURPOSE GARDEN DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	Nicotine* expressed as alkaloid	1.00%
	Rotenone	1.00%
	Other cube extractives	2.00%
	Pyrethrins	0.10%
	Ferbam (ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate)	7.60%
BLACK LEAF 25% NICOTINE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Nicotine*, expressed as alkaloid	25%
BLACK LEAF OVOTRAN WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Diamond Black)	p-Chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate*	50%
BLACK LEAF 1% PARATHION-7% COPPER DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	1%
	Copper, expressed as metallic	7%
BLACK LEAF 1% PARATHION-3% DDT DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	1%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	3%
BLACK LEAF 1% PARATHION-5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	1%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	5%
BLACK LEAF 1% PARATHION-5% DDT-10% TOXAPHENE DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	1%
	DDT	5%
	Toxaphene*	10%
BLACK LEAF 1% PARATHION-10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	1%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	10%
BLACK LEAF 1% PARATHION-10% DITHANE DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	1%
	Ziram	6.5%
BLACK LEAF 1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	1%
BLACK LEAF 2% PARATHION-5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	2%
	DDT	5%
BLACK LEAF 2% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	2%
BLACK LEAF 25% PARATHION EMUL. CONC. Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion (O, O-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)*	25%
	Xylene	66%
BLACK LEAF 1% PARATHION-60% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	1%
	Sulfur	60%
BLACK LEAF 1% PARATHION-5% TDE DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	1%
	TDE (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	5%
BLACK LEAF 1% PARATHION-10% TDE DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	1%
	TDE (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	10%
BLACK LEAF 15% PARATHION WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	15%
BLACK LEAF 25% PARATHION WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	25%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BLACK LEAF PEANUT DUST NO. 1 (90-10-5) Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Sulfur*	75.0%
	Copper* expressed as metallic	3.4%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	5.0%
BLACK LEAF 25% LINDANE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	25%
BLACK LEAF PEANUT DUST NO. 2 (90 to 10 to 2-1/2) Fungicide, Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Sulfur*	82.0%
	Copper*	3.4%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloreothane)*	2.5%
BLACK LEAF PEANUT DUST NO. 3 (90-10-0) Fungicide (Diamond Black)	Sulfur*	82.0%
	Copper*	3.4%
BLACK LEAF PEANUT DUST NO. 4 (90-0-10) Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	Sulfur*	74.0%
	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	10.0%
BLACK LEAF PEANUT DUST NO. 5 (90-0-5) Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	Sulfur*	82.0%
	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	5.0%
BLACK LEAF PEANUT DUST NO. 6 (90-0-2-1/2) Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	Sulfur*	82.0%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	2.5%
BLACK LEAF PEANUT DUST NO. 7 Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	Sulfur*	82.0%
	Copper*	4.0%
BLACK LEAF 25% PHYGON FUNGICIDE (Diamond Black)	2, 3-Dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone*	25%
BLACK LEAF 50% PHYGON WETTABLE POWDER Fungicide (Diamond Black)	2, 3-Dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone*	50%
BLACK LEAF POTASSIUM CYANATE CRABGRASS KILLER (Diamond Black)	Potassium cyanate*	77.35%
BLACK LEAF PYRENONE INSECT KILLER (Diamond Black)	Pyrethrins	0.450%
	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	1.125%
	Refined petroleum distillate*	13.425%
BLACK LEAF READY-MIXED WARFARIN RAT BAIT (Diamond Black)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonyl-benzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
BLACK LEAF 1% ROTE-NONE-3% DDT DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Rotenone	1%
	Other cube extractives	2%
	DDT*	5%
BLACK LEAF 0.75% ROTE-NONE DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Rotenone	0.75%
	Other cube extractives	1.50%
BLACK LEAF 1% ROTE-NONE DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Rotenone	1.00%
	Other cube extractives	2.00%
BLACK LEAF 1% ROTE-NONE-0.1% PYRETHRUM DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Rotenone	1.00%
	Other cube extractives	2.00%
	Pyrethrins	0.10%
BLACK LEAF 1% ROTE-NONE-40% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Rotenone	1.00%
	Other cube extractives	2.00%
	Sulfur*	40.00%
BLACK LEAF 5% ROTE-NONE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Rotenone*	5%
	Other cube resins	10%
BLACK LEAF SLUG & SNAIL PELLETS Molluscacide (Diamond Black)	Calcium arsenate*	5%
	Metaldehyde	2%

*Cumulative Vol. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BLACK LEAF 90% SODIUM T C A GRASS KILLER Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Sodium trichloroacetate*	90%
BLACK LEAF STANDARD ARSENATE OF LEAD (COLORED) Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Standard lead arsenate*	96%
BLACK LEAF 5% TDE DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	TDE* (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	5%
BLACK LEAF 10% TDE DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	TDE (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	10%
BLACK LEAF 25% TDE EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Diamond Black)	TDE (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane) Xylene*	25% 70%
BLACK LEAF 10% TDE GRANULAR INSECTICIDE (Diamond Black)	TDE (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	10%
BLACK LEAF 50% TDE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Diamond Black)	TDE* (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	50%
BLACK LEAF 1% TEPP DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* Other ethyl phosphates	1.0% 1.5%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 5% DDT-25% DITHANE DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Zineb	5.00% 16.25%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 10% DDT-10% DITHANE DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Southern Chem.)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Zineb	10.0% 6.5%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	5%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Southern Chem.)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	10%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 10% DITHANE DUST Insecticide (Southern Chem.)	Zineb	6.5%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 15% DITHANE DUST Fungicide (Diamond Black)	Zineb	9.75%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 25% DITHANE DUST Fungicide (Diamond Black)	Zineb	16.25%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 1% PARATHION-5% DDT-15% DITHANE DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion* DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Zineb	1.00% 5.00% 9.75%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 5% TDE DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	TDE (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	5%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 1% PARATHION-5% DDT-20% DITHANE DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Diamond Black)	Parathion* DDT Zineb	1% 5% 13%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 1% PARA-THION-5% DDT-25% DITHANE DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	1.00%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	5.00%
	Zineb	16.25%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 1% PARA-THION-3% DDT DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	1%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	3%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 1% PARA-THION-5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	1% Min.
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	5% Min.
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 1% PARA-THION-10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	1%
	DDT	10%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 1% PARA-THION-10% DDT-10% DITHANE DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Southern Chem.)	Parathion*	1.0%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	10.0%
	Zineb	6.5%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 1% PARA-THION-10% DITHANE DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	1.0%
	Zineb	6.5%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 1% PARA-THION DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	1%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 2% PARA-THION DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	2%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 1% PARA-THION-10% TDE-10% DITHANE DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Southern Chem.)	Parathion*	1%
	TDE (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	10%
	Zineb	6.5%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 1% PARA-THION-5% TDE DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Parathion*	1%
	TDE (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	5%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 1% PARA-THION-10% TDE DUST Insecticide (Southern Chem.)	Parathion*	1%
	TDE (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	10%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 10% TDE-10% DITHANE DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	TDE (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	10.0%
	Zineb	6.5%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 10% TDE DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	TDE (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	10%
BLACK LEAF "TOBACCO FORMULA" 20% TDE DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	TDE (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)*	20%
BLACK LEAF TOMATO DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Diamond Black)	Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	7½
BLACK LEAF TOXAPHENE-DDT DUST 20-5 Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Toxaphene*	20%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	5%

*Merrell Soc., Ill., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BLACK LEAF 20% TOX-APHENE DUST Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Toxaphene*	20%
BLACK LEAF TOXAPHENE EMULSIFI-ABLE CON-CENTRATE Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Toxaphene* Petroleum distillate	45.0% 43.5%
BLACK LEAF TOXAPHENE EMULSIFI-ABLE CON-CENTRATE Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Toxaphene* Petroleum distillate	72.0% 16.5%
BLACK LEAF 60% TOX-APHENE EMUL. CONC. Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Toxaphene* Petroleum distillate	60% 35%
BLACK LEAF 20% TOX-APHENE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Toxaphene*	20%
BLACK LEAF 40% TOX-APHENE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Toxaphene*	40%
BLACK LEAF 2, 4-D AMINE WEED KILLER (Diamond Black)	Mixed isopropyl and di-isopropanolamine salts of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	56%
BLACK LEAF 2, 4-D ESTER WEED KILLER (Diamond Black)	2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, isopropyl ester*	44%
BLACK LEAF 2, 4-D LOW VOL. ESTER WEED KILLER (Diamond Black)	2-Ethylhexyl (iso-octyl) ester of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	69.2%
BLACK LEAF 2, 4-D/2, 4, 5-T BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Diamond Black)	2-Ethylhexyl (iso-octyl) ester of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 2-Ethylhexyl (iso-octyl) ester of 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxy-acetic acid*	34.3% 32.7%
BLACK LEAF 2, 4, 5-T BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Diamond Black)	2-Ethylhexyl (iso-octyl) ester of 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxy-acetic acid*	64.5%
BLACK LEAF WARFARIN CONCEN-TRATE Rodenticide (Diamond Black)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	00.5%
BLACK LEAF WARFARIN RAT BAIT (Diamond Black)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
BLACK LEAF WHITE OIL SPRAY Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Petroleum oils*	90%
BLACK LEAF ZIRAM Fungicide (Diamond Black)	Ziram (zinc dimethyldithio-carbamate)	76%
BLACK MAGIC Adhesive (Miracle)	Resinous materials Pigments* Aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbon*	
BLACK MAGIC BLOSSOM BOOSTER Plant nutrient (Parks-Barnes)	Nitrogen, organic Phosphoric acid, available Potash	4% 10% 10%
BLACK MAGIC LIQUID FERTILIZER (Parks-Barnes)	Nitrogen, organic Phosphoric acid, available Potash	10% 5% 5%
BLACK MAGIC PLANTER MIX (Parks-Barnes)	Organic matter (derived from charcoal, processed leaf molds and peats) Perlite (aluminum silicate)	65% 35%
BLACK MAGIC PLANT FOOD (Parks-Barnes)	Nitrogen, organic Total nitrogen Phosphoric acid, available Potash, water soluble	2% 2% 3% 2%
BLACKMAN'S LICE POWDER Insecticide (Blackman Stock)	Sodium fluoride Sulfur DDT Nicotine*	10.00% 10.00% 5.00% 0.30%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BLACKMAN'S PILLS Diuretic (H. Blackman)	Uva ursi Potassium nitrate Oleoresin capsicum Stone root Purified aloe Buchu Oil juniper berry Methylene blue
BLACKMANS VETERINARY PRODUCTS (Blackman Stock)	
BLACKO DIURETIC TABLETS (Blacko)	Each tablet: Ext. triticum (couch grass) Methenamine Ext. corn silk Ext. uva ursi (bearberry) Boric acid* Methylene blue Potassium nitrate
BLACKO TABLETS Laxative (Blacko)	Each tablet: Ext. belladonna lvs. 1/32 gr. Total alkaloid 1/2560 gr. Aloin Oleoresin Ginger Ipecac Phenolphthalein Ext. cascara sagrada
BLACK-OUT INSECT KILLER (Miami)	DDT* Petroleum distillates* Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic acids Beta-butoxy-beta-thiocyano-diethyl ether*
BLACK PANTHER BUG KILLER Insecticide (Black Panther)	Petroleum distillates* 97.839% Tech. chlordane 2.000% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 0.115% Pyrethrins 0.046%
BLACK PANTHER 25% DDT Insecticide (Black Panther)	DDT* 25.00%
BLACK PANTHER 10% DITHANE Insecticide (Black Panther)	Zinc ethylene bis-dithio-carbamate 6.50%
BLACK PANTHER DUST Insecticide (Black Panther)	Rotenone 0.75% Other cube extractives 1.50% Sulfur 10.00% Beta-beta-dithiocyano-diethyl ether 0.20% Sodium isopropyl naphthalene sulfonate 0.50%
BLACK PANTHER INSECT SPRAY (Black Panther)	DDT* 6.00% Beta-butoxy-beta-thiocyano-diethyl ether 1.00%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BLACK PANTHER RAT & MOUSE KILLER (Black Panther)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxy comarin) 0.025%
BLACK PANTHER SUPER DUST OR SPRAY Insecticide (Black Panther)	Rotenone 1.00% Other cube extractives 1.50% Sulfur 10.00% Sodium isopropyl naphthalene sulfonate 0.50%
BLACK PERFECTION SALVE Astringent, rubefacient (veterinary) (Energy)	Tannic acid Sulfur* Charcoal Spirits camphor* Lead solution* Lard
DR. BLACK'S EYE WATER Ophthalmic antiseptic (Dunmire)	Boracic acid* Berberine sulfate* Camphor*
BLACK STRAND & BROWN STRAND HAIR COLOR- ING (Strand)	Capsules: Para-phenylenediamine Resorcinol* Duponal C Bottle: hydrogen peroxide, 10-volume strength*
BLACK SWAN Glazing compound (Glidden Co.)	
BLACK & WHITE BLEACHING CREAM (Black & White Chem.)	Ammoniated mercury* 4% Zinc oxide Bismuth subnitrate
BLACK & WHITE PLUKO AMBER OR WHITE Hair dressing (Black & White Chem.)	
BLACK & WHITE VANISHING CREAM (Black & White Chem.)	
BLAISDELL CRAYONS (Blaisdell)	Waxes Dry colors Cellulose nitrate lacquer
BLAISDELL GREASE MARKERS (Blaisdell)	Waxes Dry colors Cellulose nitrate lacquer
BLAKE'S MASSAGING COMPOUND Rubefacient, counter- irritant (Louisiana)	Isopropyl alcohol* Boric acid* Chloroform* Methyl salicylate*

*See Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BLAK-RAY FLUORES- CENT PAINTS (Ultra-Violet)	Zinc oxide Zinc sulfide* Cadmium sulfide* Mineral spirits type solvent* Alkyd type resin	
BLANCHARD BATH OIL (Blanchard)		
BLANCHARD BUBBLE BATH (Blanchard)		
BLANCHARD CREAMS FOR HANDS AND FACE (Blanchard)		
BLANCHARD EAU DE TOILETTE (Blanchard)		
BLANCHARD'S LOTION For skin irritation (Blanchard, J.)	Alcohol Camphor* Methyl salicylate* Corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride corrosive) Boric acid Quince mucilage	19% 0.15%
BLAND BABY OIL (Horton & Converse)	Lanolin Mineral oil	
BLANDITE Liquid hand soap (Lester)		
BLANDOXADE OINTMENT Antiseptic, emollient (Haslam)	Zinc oxide Coal tar solution Ichthammol Menthol* Phenol*	
BLAND'S AEROSOL BOMB Insecticide (Bland)	Pyrethrum DDT*	
BLAST-OFF CLEANER (Park Chem.)	Kerosene* Soap Pine oil* Abrasives	
BLAUCOP (Sugar-coated red) Tonic, cathartic (Massengill)	Each tablet: Blaud's pill mass Copper sulfate Ext. gentian Ext. cascara sagrada Phenolphthalein	 0.26 gm. 3 mg. 16 mg. 8 mg. 4 mg.
BLAZE FURNITURE CEMENT (Gibson- Homans)		
BLAZON Insecticide, liquid (Warren Chem.)	DDT* Chlordane	10% 2%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BLEACHRITE Bleach con- centrate (Elk)	Sodium hypochlorite solution*	
BLEECKER'S EASY CLEAN- ING FLUID (Bleecker)	Carbon tetrachloride* Ether* Chloroform* Naphtha*	
BLEM For furniture blemishes (Johnson, S.C.)	Abrasives Petroleum Vegetable oils Metallic soaps Phenolic preservative (no free phenol)	
BLEMO Ointment For skin irritation (Blemo)	Red mercuric oxide*	2%
BLENSOL COLOR SHAMPOO (Rapidol)		
BLENSOL STEEL BLUE RINSE For hair (Rapidol)		
BLENZ Color toner for hair (Kroy)	Triethanolamine Rhotex Wetting agent D & C color	
BLIGHT BUSTER Herbicide (Parrot Chem.)	Copper*	6%
BLIGHTROL A Wettable fungicidal powder (Destruxol)	Copper zinc chromate* complex (copper 27.7%, zinc 19.1%, chromium 9.1%)	89%
BLIND-X PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Blind-X)		
BLIND-X VENETIAN BLIND CLEANER (Blind-X)		
BLIND-X WINDOW CLEANER (Blind-X)		
BLISS NATIVE HERB TABLETS Laxative (Bliss)	Aloes Licorice Mandrake Gentian Galangal N.F.V. Burdock Cayenne pepper Uva ursi Buchu	
BLISS RUBBING LINIMENT (Bliss)		

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BLISTEX For cold sores, chapped lips, fever blisters (Blistex)	Menthol* Ammonia*
BLISTOL, JR. Tate's liniment (Tate-Lax)	Ether 2 fl. dr./fl. oz. Oleoresin capsicum Turpentine* Castor oil
BLITEX DI-6, T-7, T-10 Fungicides (Agsco)	Copper sulfate tribasic*
BLITZ ANT & ROACH KILLER (Blitz)	DDT 4.0% Tech. chlordane 1.0% Aromatic petroleum derivatives* 16.0% Petroleum distillate 10.0%
BLITZ BUG KILLER (Blitz)	Tech. methoxychlor 1.0% DDT 1.0% Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate 0.82% Other related terpenes 0.18% n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide 0.166% Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1) 0.1% Aromatic petroleum derivatives* 6.0% Petroleum distillate* 10.734%
BLITZ 48 CHLORDANE INSECTICIDE (Am. Liquid)	Tech. chlordane* 48% Petroleum distillate* 44%
BLITZ 10 PMA Herbicide (Am. Liquid)	Phenyl mercuric acetate* 10%
BLOAT DOSE Carminative, astringent (veterinary) (Roberts, Dr.)	Raw linseed oil Turpentine* Nux vomica (strychnine 0.083 gr.)* Aromatic spirits of ammonium Peppermint oil Paraffine oil
BLOAT-I-DOTE Carminative (veterinary) (Anchor Serum)	Methyl silicone 2.5 gm. Oil of turpentine* 1 oz.
BLONDEX Hair preparations (Swedish)	
BLONDEX HOME PERMANENT WAVE KIT (Swedish)	
BLONDIT Hair lightener (Am. Brands)	Concentrated hydrogen peroxide* (20 volume)
BLOSSER'S CIGARETTES Anti-spasmodic for asthma (Blosser)	Each cigarette: Stramonium* (total stramonium alkaloids 0.012 grains) Cubeb Yerba santa Eucalyptus Thyme Saw palmetto
BLOSSOM BATH Bubble bath (Clark, R.)	Sodium sulfate Sodium alkyl aryl sulfonate Sodium alkyl lauryl sulfonate Perfume D&C color
BLOT-X Wallpaper grease spot remover (Blotex)	Kaolin SR solvent (100 octane naphtha*) Carbon tetrachloride*
BLOX-ODOR CRYSTALS For deodorizing rooms (Hillyard Chem.)	Paradichlorobenzene*
BLUE AND WHITE TABS Diuretic (Oliver's S-O)	Methenamine (white tablet) Sodium acid phosphate (blue tablet) Methylene blue Copaiba Santal oil
BLUE BALL ANT LIQUID (Blue Ball)	
BLUE BALL RAT POISON (Blue Ball)	
BLUE BALL ROACH POWDER (Blue Ball)	
BLUE BIRD HAIR PREPARATIONS (Assoc. Brands)	
BLUE BIRD NAIL POLISH REMOVER (Assoc. Brands)	
BLUE BOND CEMENT (So-Lo)	Rubber Petroleum naphtha*
BLUE BONNET RUNFLY Fly smear, healing repellent (James, L.)	Pine tar Pine tar oil* Monsel powder

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BLUE BONNET SIXTY-TWO SCREW-WORM KILLER & FLY SMEAR (James, L.)	Diphenylamine*	35%
	Benzol*	35%
	Turkey red oil	10%
	Lamp black	20%
BLUE CHEVRON PAINT (General Paint Corp., Okla.)		
BLUE CROSS ALL PURPOSE BOQUET Astringent (Halsey)	Alcohol (denatured with brucine*)	92%
BLUE CROSS AMBER SOLUTION Antiseptic mouth wash (Blue Cross)	Alcohol	28%
	Menthol thyme	
	Thymol	
	Eucalyptol*	
	Methyl salicylate*	
	Boric acid*	
BLUE CROSS ANALGESIC LOTION Rubefacient, counter-irritant (Blue Cross)	Eucalyptol camphor*	
	Menthol*	
	Methyl salicylate*	
BLUE CROSS ANTACID POWDER Antacid, adsorbent (Blue Cross)	Sodium bicarbonate	
	Calcium and magnesium carbonates	
	Bismuth subgallate	
	Subcarbonate papain	
	Kaolin (colloidal)	
BLUE CROSS ANTI-CAL For skin irritations (Halsey)	Calamine lotion U.S.P.	
	Menthol*	
	Pyrilamine maleate*	1%
	Isopropyl alcohol	1%/v
BLUE CROSS BABY COUGH SYRUP Antitussive (Blue Cross)	Each fl. oz.:	
	Alcohol	6%
	Cocillana	
	Euphorbia pilulifera	
	Wild lettuce	
	Squill compound	
	Menthol	
	Cascarin	
BLUE CROSS COLD SORE LOTION (Halsey)	Isopropyl alcohol*	73%/v
	Gum benzoin*	
	Camphor*	
	Menthol*	
BLUE CROSS HYGIENIC POWDER (Blue Cross)		
BLUE CROSS MOUTH WASH (Blue Cross)	Zinc chloride	
	Menthol*	
	Oil caryoph	
	Formalin	
	Saccharin	
	Oil cinnamon	
	Alcohol	5%
BLUE CROSS RUBBING ALCOHOL COMPOUND Rubefacient (Blue Cross)	Alcohol*	70%/v
BLUE CROSS SYRUP OF THENYLATE Antihistaminic, antitussive (Blue Cross)	Ephedrine hydrochloride	1/2 gr.
	Thenylpyramine fumarate*	1-1/3 gr.
	Ammonium chloride	10 gr.
	Chloroform	2 m.
	Menthol	
	Alcohol	5%/v
BLUE CROSS TEETHING LOTION (Blue Cross)	Alcohol	23%/v
	Benzocaine	
	Menthol*	
	Camphor*	
	Oil of anise*	
	Propylene glycol*	
BLUE CROSS TINCTURE BENSOL (Halsey)	Alcohol	34-38%
	Gum benzoin*	
	Tolu balsam	
	Styrax	
	Aloes*	
BLUE DAWN COLOGNE, PERFUME (Gloria-Fay)		
BLUE DAWN COSMETIC STICK (Gloria-Fay)		
BLUE DAWN HAND CREAM (Gloria-Fay)		
BLUE DAWN LIPSTICK (Gloria-Fay)		
BLUE DEATH RAT POISON PASTE (Bonide)	Phosphorus*	2%
BLUE DEVIL LINIMENT (Blue Devil)		
BLUE DOT DUZ Household detergent (Procter & Gamble)	Anionic synthetic detergent*	
	Sodium tripolyphosphate	
	Sodium sulfate	
	Sodium silicate	
BLUE FOAM (Park Chem.)	Cocoanut oil soap	
	Dye	
BLUE FOX COLOGNE & PERFUME (Miahati)		
BLUE GEM CREAM (House of Lowell)	Petrolatum	
	Mineral oil	
	Beeswax	
	Ceresin wax	
	Oxycholesterin	
	Lanolin	
	Borax	
BLUE GRASS DEODORANT SPRAY (Arden)		
BLUE GRAY #439-51-388 PAINT (George, P.D.)		
BLUE-JAY FOOT BALM (Blue-Jay)		

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this [illegible] are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BLUE JAY FOOT POWDER Adsorbent, astringent (Blue-Jay)	Aluminum sulfate Barium chloride* Salicylic acid*	
BLUE JAY LIQUID CORN REMOVER (Blue-Jay)	Ether* Ethyl alcohol Isopropanol Acetone Phenoxyacetic acid*	
BLUE LOTION Antiseptic (Globe)	Crystal violet* Tannic acid Carbolic acid* Isopropyl alcohol*	 21%/v
BLUE LUSTRE Rug and upholstery cleaner (Grissmer)		
BLUE MAGIC CLEANER (Triple-X)		
BLUE MAGIC DRAIN PIPE SOLVENT FORMULA 6692 (Triple-X)		
BLUE RIBBON CREAM METAL POLISH (Internat. Metal)	Naphtha liquid solvent* Silica abrasives	
BLUE RIBBON NEATSFOOT COMPOUND (Internat. Metal)	Petroleum oil* Neatsfoot animal oil	
BLUE RIBBON PAINTS (Hemmerdinger)		
BLUE RIBBON SADDLE SOAP (Internat. Metal)	Neutral soap Animal oils	
BLUE RIBBON SAFETY INK (Davids, T.)		
BLUE RIBBON SOOT DE- STROYER (Internat. Metal)		
BLUE RIBBON STOVE POLISH (Internat. Metal)	Naphtha* Graphite Carbon black	
BLUE SEAL BACTA-LIFE Septic tank activator (Blue Seal)	Yeast (nutmeg) Dehydrated enzymes	98% 2%
BLUE SEAL BOILER CLEANER (Blue Seal)	Tri-sodium phosphate* Sodium sulfate anhydrous Sodium dichromate	66-1/2% 33% 1/2%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BLUE SEAL BOILER STOP-LEAK COMPOUND (Blue Seal)	Rust inhibitors	
BLUE SEAL CESSPOOL CLEANER (Blue Seal)	Sodium hydroxide*	100%
BLUE SEAL CLOSET BOWL CLEANER (Blue Seal)	Sodium bi-sulfate*	100%
BLUE SEAL CUTTING OIL (Blue Seal)	Mineral oils Sulfur* Chlorine*	
BLUE SEAL DRAIN PIPE SOLVENT (Blue Seal)	Sodium hydroxide Sodium nitrate Aluminum dross	85% 7-1/2% 7%
BLUE SEAL ENAMEL CLEANER (Blue Seal)	Abrasive Sodium tri-poly phosphate (fines) Alkyl aryl sulfonate Tri-sodium phosphate (fines)	88% 5% 5% 2%
BLUE SEAL PIPE JOINT CEMENT (Blue Seal)	Silicates Carbonates Oxides and sulfates of calcium, magnesium and barium Mineral and vegetable oils	
BLUE SEAL ROOT RAIDER (Blue Seal)	Sodium hydroxide* Aluminum dross	96-1/2% 3-1/2%
BLUE STAR OINTMENT For skin irritations (Bourland)	Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid* Synthetic oil of wintergreen* Anhydrous wool fat Yellow petrolatum Camphor*	
BLUESTONE INSTANT POWDERED FUNGICIDE (Tenn. Corp.)	Copper sulfate* Copper	 25.2%
BLUE STREAK SCREW- WORM KILLER (Globe)	Chloroform* Amyl acetate Benzol* Light coal tar oil	23.00% 0.9% 68.77% 5.01%
BLUE SUDS Soap powder (Blue Suds)	Blue aniline dye	1/4 of 1%
BLUE TOPS For colds (Reese Chem.)	Each capsule: Salicylamide* Caffeine Camphor monobromated* Aloin* Powdered ext. of cascara sagrada	
BLUE WOUND DRESSING Antiseptic (veterinary) (Fidelity Labs.)	Each ounce: Aniline methyl violet Tannic acid Phenol* Oil of cloves Isopropyl alcohol*	 2.0% 2.0% 3.0% 50.0%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BLUSTERY WEATHER LOTION Hand and body lotion (Gray, D.)	
BLU-TABS Nasal de-congestant (Reese Chem.)	Each tablet: Ephedrine sulfate 1/8 gr. Vitamin C 50 mg. Ortho-iodo-benzoic acid* Calcium lactate
BLU-WHITE FLAKES Laundry soap (Manhattan Soap)	Sodium tallow-cocoanut oil soap less than 0.5% Dyes and optical bleaches
B & M LINIMENT (Rollins)	Turpentine* Oil of mustard* Methyl salicylate* Coal tar disinfectant* Balm of Gilead extract Eggs Formaldehyde* Ammonia
BOATWRIGHT PAINT (Boatwright)	
BOBBI Home permanent (Bobbi)	
BOBBY BRITE ALUMINUM PAINT (Claronex)	
BOB WHITE SHOE DRESSING (Welmaid)	Pigment Hide glue Glycerine Dowicide*
BO-CAR-AL HYGIENIC POWDER Douche powder (Sharp & Dohme)	Boric acid* Potassium alum Phenol* Oil of eucalyptus* Methyl salicylate* Thymol Menthol*
BOCHNER'S COMPOUND Laxative (Bochner)	Aloes Po. gentian Po. hydrastis Bicarb. soda Ess. peppermint
BODY SMOOTH Hand and body lotion (Rubinstein)	
BOEHMER'S PAINT (Boehmer)	
BOHMAN'S POISON SEEDS Rodenticide (Bohman)	Strychnine*
BOILER NEVERLEAK (Liquid)	
BOJER KAPS Analgesic (Horowitz)	Acetophenetidin* 2-1/2 gr. Caffeine 1/4 gr. Acetylsalicylic acid* 3-1/2 gr.
BOLT BUG KILLER PUSH BUTTON SPRAY (U.S. Packaging)	Allethrin 0.19% n-Octyl bicycloheptene-dicarboximide 0.50% Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate 0.22% Related terpenes 0.18% DDT* 2.00% Petroleum distillate* 46.733% Methylated naphthalene* 4.667%
BOLWHITE Toilet bowl bleach (Central Chem.)	
BON-AMI CLEANSER, CAKE (Bon Ami)	Fatty soda soap Feldspar Caustic soda or soda ash
BONASEPTIC FOOT LOTION Fungicide, medical (Bonaseptic)	Alcohol* 78% Acid salicylic* Resorcin* Balsam Peru
BONCHOTOME Antitussive (Goode-Cage)	Beechwood creosote* Sodium iodide* Sodium glycerophosphate Glycerin Alcohol 9-1/2%
BONCLOR 5% CHLORDANE Insecticide (Bonide)	Chlordane 5%
BONCLOR DUST Insecticide (Bonide)	Tech. chlordane 5%
BONCOP Insecticide (Bonide)	Copper* 5% Methyl naphthalenes* Cube resins 1%
BONDANE Insecticide (Bonide)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane) 5%
BONDEX CEMENT PAINT (Glidden Co.)	
BONDITE PAINT (Stonhard)	
BONDKOTE PAINT (Nat'l. Mfg.)	
BONDWOOD GLUE (Franklin Glue)	
BONEWITZ 372 GENERAL CLEANER (Bonewitz)	Trisodium phosphate Sodium metasilicate Sodium carbonate Complex phosphates
BONEWITZ SAIL Laundry compound (Bonewitz)	Soap Tetrasodium pyrophosphate* Trisodium phosphate* Sodium metasilicate

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BONIDE ANT-DUST (Bonide)	Tech. chlordane	6%
BONIDE CUTWORM DUST (Bonide)	Tech. chlordane*	10%
BONIDE DD-IDE SPRAY CON- CENTRATE Insecticide (Bonide)	DDT Methyl naphthalenes* Isopropanol Dialkyl-phenoxy-polyethoxy ethanol	20% 74% 1.20% 4.80%
BONIDE 3% DDT Insecticide (Bonide)	DDT	3%
BONIDE 2% DDT DUSTING INSECTICIDE (Bonide)	DDT	2%
BONIDE DIOWEED Herbicide (Bonide)	2, 4-D triethanolamine salt* 2, 4-D acid*	16.7% 10%
BONIDE DIOWEED DUST Herbicide (Bonide)	Triethanolamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	8.35%
BONIDE DIOWEED LIQUID Herbicide (Bonide)	2, 4-D triethanolamine salt* 2, 4-D acid*	33.4% 20%
BONIDE DIOWEED 40% LIQUID Herbicide (Bonide)	2, 4-D triethanolamine salt* 2, 4-D acid*	66.8% 40%
BONIDE Q-B DUST NO. 1 Insecticide (Bonide)	Rotenone Other cube resins	1.0% 2.0%
BONIDE ROACH PAINT (Bonide)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. chlordane*	97.5% 2.5%
BONIDE ROTENONE INSECT DUST 1% (Bonide)	Rotenone Other cube resins	0.75% 1.5%
BONIDE TOMATO DUST Fungicide (Bonide)	Copper oxychloride* (copper cont. 7%)	12%
BONIDE 2, 4-DIOWEED POWDER Herbicide (Bonide)	2, 4-D acid*	70%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BONIDE 2, 4-DIOWEED WEED KIL- LER (Bonide)	Triethanolamine 2, 4-dichloro-phenoxyacetate*	33.4%
BONIDE WOOD PRESERVER Termite killer (Bonide)	Anthracene oil carbolineum*	
BONKIL INSECTICIDE POWDER (Bonide)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	10%
BONNEAU DYES (Bonneau)	Aniline dyes* Sodium chloride Sodium sulfate	
BONN'S MANGE CREAM FOR DOGS For skin irritation (veterinary) (Bonaseptic)	Resorcin* Sulfur* Benzalkonium chloride*	
BON-OPTO Astringent, eye-wash (Valmas)	Each tablet: Chlorobutanol* Zinc sulfate Sodium chloride Boric acid* Essence of peppermint Menthol*	 3/50 gr.
BONROTE BEAN DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Bonide)	Cube resins, including rotenone Methyl naphthalenes Sulfur* (325 mesh)	1.00% 1.30% 23.25%
BONSUL SPRAY-DUST Fungicide (Bonide)	Sulfur* (4-5 microns)	95%
BON TON STAIN BOOT POLISH (Whittemore)		
BON TON WHITE SHOE SOAP (Whittemore)		
BONTOX Insecticide, fungicide (Bonide)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane Copper oxychloride* (total copper content 7%) Rotenone Other cube resins Methyl naphthalenes	3.00% 12.00% 0.22% 0.53% 0.85%
BONZER Fungicide (Bonide)	Ferbam	10%
BOO CORN REMOVER Keratolytic (McCambridge)	Salicylic acid* Oil of turpentine Glacial acetic acid Collodion* (ether) Benzocaine	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BORALINE Mouth Wash (Penslar)	Zinc chloride* Solution of formaldehyde* Oil of cassia Menthol* Oil of cloves Methyl salicylate* Santophen Alcohol	25%
BORAPAX REGULAR Skin cleanser (Packwood)	Soap Borax*	
BORAPAX SUPREME Skin cleanser (Packwood)	Soap Borax* Lanolin	
BORASCU Herbicide (Pacific Coast)	Sodium oxide Boron trioxide Water of crystallization Equivalent borax*	15.2% 34.2% 43.7% 93.6%
BORASCU-44 Herbicide (Pacific Coast)	Sodium oxide Boron trioxide Equiv. borax pentahydrate*	20.0% 44.8% 93.7%
BORAXO Powdered Hand Soap (Pacific Coast)	Soap Borax*	
BORDOW Fungicide (Dow)	Copper*	12.75%
BOR-DOX COPPER FUNGICIDE (Lebanon)	Copper*	12.75%
BORER-SOL Insecticide (Destruxol)	Ethylene dichloride*	50%
BORE-TOX Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Paradichlorobenzene*	
BORITHOL OINTMENT Antiseptic (Yates Drug)	Each avoir. oz.: Phenol Boric acid Paraffin Lead plaster Petrolatum Resorcin Ammonium ichthyol sulfonate Lavender oil	 4-2/3 m. 4-2/3 gr. 4-2/3 gr. 1-1/2 gr.
BOR-LAC COMPOUND S.F. MFR. NO. 610 For skin irritation (Specialists)	Boric acid* Lactic acid	
BORNATE LOTION Ectoparasiti- cide (Wyeth)	Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate* and other related terpenes Dioctylsodium sulfosuccinate	5% 0.6%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BOROCAINE WITH A & D For skin burns and irritations (Halperin)	Ethyl aminobenzoate U.S.P. Boric acid* U.S.P. Cod liver oil U.S.P.	2%
BOROCREME Emollient, ointment (Horton & Converse)	Boric acid*	10%
BOROCYL FOOT-BATH Antiseptic, astringent (Borocyl)	Salicylic acid* Zinc carbonate Boric acid*	
BOROCYL OIL Emollient, skin (Borocyl)	Live shale oil Sulfonated hydrocarbons*	
BOROCYL OINTMENT (Borocyl)	Benzocaine Balsam Peru Salicylic acid* Zinc carbonate Zinc oxide Boric acid* Glycerine Castor oil Oil of cade Adeps benz. petrolatum	
BOROCYL SOLUTION Antiseptic, astringent (Borocyl)	Salicylic acid* Boric acid* Zinc carbonate	
BOROFAX OINTMENT Emollient (Burroughs- Wellcome)	Boric acid* Lanolin	5%
BORO- KOLLESOL Antiseptic powder (Kansas City)	8-Hydroxyquinoline sulfate Boracic acid* C.P.	
BOROLEUM For nasal congestion, skin irritation (Sinclair Pharm.)	Menthol U.S.P. Camphor U.S.P. Eucalyptol* U.S.P. Methyl salicylate* U.S.P. Boracic acid* U.S.P. Petroleum U.S.P.	
BOROLID Antiseptic Solution (Whorton)	Benzoic acid Acetanilid Thymol Oil cassia Methyl salicylate* Oil peppermint Oil eucalyptus* Boric acid* Zinc chloride	
BORO PHENIQUE Antiseptic, local anesthetic for mouth and throat (Boro Phenique)	Carbolic acid* Borax* Sodium bicarbonate Menthol*	4.5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BOROPTIC Eye drops (Borotan)	Berberine sulf.* Boric acid* Camphor* Sodium borate Sodium chloride Chlorobutanol	 0.25%
BORO-QUINOLINE CALAMINE COMPOUND LOTION Local astringent, antiseptic (Humphreys)	Alcohol Boric acid* Oxyquinoline sulfate Prepared calamine Thymol eucalyptol* Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Oil of thyme	12%/v
BOROSORB Emollient (Tech)	Boric acid*	10%
BOSS GROUND GLUE (Cudahy)	Animal protein Sodium pentachlorophenate* Zinc sulfate* Formaldehyde*	
BOSS PAINTER Paint (Armstrong Paint)		
BOSTONIAN SHOE CLEANERS AND SPOT REMOVER (Whittemore)		
BOSTWICK DYNOL MOTHPROOFING (Bostwick)		
BOSTWICK METAL & WOOD COATING (Bostwick)		
BOSTWICK PLASTIC COATING (Bostwick)		
BOSTWICK PLASTIC SPRAY Rust preventive (Bostwick)	Acrylic base Freon Inert ingredients	
BOSTWICK ROSE AND FLOWER GARDEN INSECT SPRAY (Bostwick)	Pyrethrins Rotenone Other cube extractives Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Dichlone Petroleum distillates	0.025% 0.128% 0.236% 0.256% 0.120% 0.102%
BOSTWICK SPRAY-KLEEN SPOT REMOVER (Bostwick)	Trichlorethylene* VMP naphtha* Tetrahydrofurfural* Perchlorethylene*	
BOTANO DE LUXE GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Rotenone Pyrethrins Sulfur* Basic copper-zinc sulfates Copper* as metallic Zinc as metallic	0.50 0.10 20.00 16.60 3.50 3.50

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BOTANO LIQUID SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Rotenone* Other cube resins Pyrethrins* Petroleum oils*	
BOTANO-PY 0.2 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Pyrethrins	0.2%
BOTANO-R 75 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Rotenone* Other resins from cube Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic fatty acids averaging 10-18 carbon atoms	
BOTANO-R 1 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Rotenone* Other resins from cube	
BOTANO-R 2.5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Inert ingredients Rotenone Other resins from cube	 2.5% 2.5%
BOTANO-R 5 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Rotenone from cube* Other cube resins Inert ingredients*	5% 5% 90%
"BOTANY" BRAND FACE POWDER (with Lanolin) (Botany)		
BO-TOX ROACH FOOD (Southland)	Boric acid*	40%
BOTTLE CLEAR Cleaner (Armstrong Chem.)		
BOTTLER'S X SPECIAL Cleaner (Wyandotte)	Conc. alkali*	
BOTTLE WASH NO. 3 (Wyandotte)	Conc. alkali*	
BOTTS STENCIL INK (Botts)		
BOVAC BOWEL EVACUANT Cathartic (Bovac)	Psyllium ovata Linum contusum Figs, prunes, raisins, apples Kelp Lactose	
BOVIMIDE For intestinal irritation (veterinary) (Sharp & Dohme)	Each 100 cc.: Sulfathalidine (phthalylsulfathiazole) Sulfamerazine Sulfamethazine Kaolin Alcohol Benzoic acid	 6.8 gm. 0.6 gm. 0.6 gm. 10.0 gm. 5% 0.3%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BOVINATE For ketosis (veterinary) (Holt)	Sodium propionate
BOVINE PURGATIVE NO. 1 Cathartic (veterinary) (Massengill)	Each 5 oz. package: Powd. gamboge 14.2 gm. Barium chloride* 9.7 gm. Starch 14.2 gm. Powd. capsicum 1.3 gm. Sodium chloride, magnesium carbonate and white mineral oil q.s.
BOVIN LIVESTOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Solarine)	
BOVOC PINK-EYE POWDER For keratitis (veterinary) (Sharp & Dohme)	Tyrothricin 0.05% Sulfanilamide* 78.95% Sulfathiazole* 20.0% Phenacaine hydrochloride 1.0%
BOWEL-TONE (Sacramento)	
BOWEN'S CORN REM- EDY OINT- MENT (Bowen)	
BOWES AUTO POLISH (Bowes)	Carbolic acid 1%
BOWES AUTO WAX (Bowes)	Vegetable wax Petroleum solvent*
BOWES LIQUID WHITE SIDEWALL CLEANER (Bowes)	Caustic* (pH approx. 11)
BOWES RUST PREVENTA- TIVE (Bowes)	Water soluble oil
BOWES STOP-LEAK Automobile radiator sealer (Bowes)	Sulfonate base Alcohol
BOWE'S TABLETS For relief of sour stomach, etc. (Service Drug)	Magnesium oxide (heavy) Calcium carbonate Bismuth subcarbonate Colloidal kaolin Peppermint oil
BOWKER'S LEAD ARSENATE Insecticide (Am. Agric. Chem.)	Lead arsenate* 98.0[illegible] Arsenic as metallic 19.50 Water soluble arsenic [illegible] Lead as metallic [illegible]
BOWLCLEAN (U.S. Sanitary)	
BOWL CLEAN (New im- proved super) (Hillyard Chem.)	Hydrochloric acid*
BOWL CLEAN, POWDERED (Hillyard Chem.)	Sodium bisulfate*
BOWLENE Toilet bowl cleaner (Climalene)	Sodium bisulfate* 90 [illegible]
BOWL-GLO Toilet bowl cleaner (Wambaugh)	Bisulfate of soda*
BOWLING ALLEY DUL-GLO FURNITURE POLISH (Nash, C. A.)	
BOWLING CHALK (Hershkowitz)	
BOWLITE Cleaner (Gisler)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BOWL-KLEEN (No-Dust)		
BOW-WOW FLEA KILLER (Sweeney, W.R.)	Pyrethrins	0.5%
BOYD CREAM DEODORANT (Boyd)		
BOYD WHITE LINIMENT (Boyd)		
BOYER 3B CLOSET BOWL CLEANER (Boyer Chem.)		
BOYER 3B PAINT BRUSH CLEANER (Boyer Chem.)		
BOYER 3B TRAP & DRAIN PIPE CLEANER (Boyer Chem.)		
BOYER SOLDERING SALTS #32 (Boyer Chem.)	Zinc chlorate*	
BOYLE A-H TABLETS Antihistamine (Boyle & Co.)	Pyrilamine maleate*	25 mg.
BOYLE ANALGESIC BALM Analgesic, counter- irritant (Boyle & Co.)	Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Lanolin	
BOYLE BENZOIN COMPOUND Antitussive (Boyle & Co.)	Benzoin compound tincture U.S.P. Alcohol*	78%
BOYLE BRITE EYE LOTION Antiseptic eye wash (Boyle & Co.)	Boric acid* Ephedrine sulfate Sodium ethylmercurithiosal- icylate Sodium borate Sodium chloride Berberine hydrochloride Camphor*	1-5000 1-100,000
BOYLE BUQUETS Stimulant diuretic (Boyle & Co.)	Theobromine sodio salicylate* Oleoresin capsicum Extract buchu Extract uva ursi Extract juniper berries	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BOYLE CALATEX LOTION Poison oak, skin irritation (Boyle & Co.)	Calamine lotion Menthol* Phenol*	
BOYLE CALSA Analgesic (Boyle & Co.)	Each tablet: Salicylamide* Sodium salicylate* Aluminum hydroxide Calcium carbonate Calcium ascorbate Para-aminobenzoic acid	2 gr. 3 gr. 2 gr. 1 gr. 30 mg. 10 mg.
BOYLE C-CAPS COLD CAPSULES (Boyle & Co.)	Each capsule: Acetanilid* Podophyllin creosote* Capsicum Camphor*	1 gr.
BOYLE CERODINE Expectorant (Boyle & Co.)	Each fl. oz.: Codeine phosphate* Chloroform* Potassium guaiacolsulfonate Ammonium chloride Antimony potassium tartrate* White pine and wild cherry bark	1 gr. 2 m. 8 gr. 8 gr. 1/12 gr.
BOYLE CREMOSUL Antitussive (Boyle & Co.)	White pine* Beechwood creosote* Ipecac Antimony potassium tartrate* Alcohol Tar Cascara Menthol*	2%
BOYLE DRAWING SALVE For skin irritations (Boyle & Co.)	Ammonium ichthosulfonate Methyl salicylate* Pine tar* Chloral hydrate*	4.3 gr./oz.
BOYLE DUOCAINE OINTMENT Antiseptic, local (Boyle & Co.)	Benzocaine Menthol* Oxyquinoline benzoate Petrolatum Chlorobutanol Zinc oxide Boric acid*	0.5%
BOYLE HEATABS For excessive perspiration (Boyle & Co.)	Each tablet: Sodium chloride Sucrose Thiamine mononitrate Ascorbic acid	7 gr. 3 gr. 0.05 mg. 1.5 mg.
BOYLE HEMASTHESIA OINTMENT For hemorr- hoids (Boyle & Co.)	Benzocaine Phenol* Boric acid* Zinc oxide Bismuth subnitrate Resorcin* Balsam Peru	
BOYLE HEMASTHESIA SUPPOSITORIES (Rectal) (Boyle & Co.)	Bismuth subgallate Boric acid* Tannic acid Balsam Peru Zinc oxide Resorcin* Benzocaine	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BOYLE HINKLE'S TABLETS Laxative (Boyle & Co.)	Ext. casc. sag. Aloin Podophyllum Ext. belladonna leaf* Glycyrrhiza Oleoresin ginger	16 mg. 16 mg. 10 mg. 8 mg. 10 mg. 4 mg.
BOYLE KAO-GEL Adsorbent (Boyle & Co.)	Each fluid oz.: Kaolin N.F. Pectin N.F. Bismuth subcarbonate	 90 gr. 4-1/2 gr. 5 gr.
BOYLE K-KIL Ectoparasiticide (Boyle & Co.)	Carbolic acid Camphor* Light liquid petrolatum	1.4%
BOYLE- MIDWAY PLASTIC WOOD (Boyle-Midway)	Nitrocellulose lacquer Organic solvents* Wood flour filler Plasticizer Resins	
BOYLE- MIDWAY SANI-FLUSH Detergent (Boyle-Midway)		
BOYLE- MIDWAY SCRATCH COVER POLISH (Boyle-Midway)	Petroleum oils*	
BOYLE- MIDWAY RUG & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Boyle-Midway)		
BOYLE NATONE NOSE DROPS Nasal deconges- tant (Boyle & Co.)	Ephedrine sulfate* Chlorobutanol Aqueous-isotonic mentholated solution	1% 0.5%
BOYLENE Anesthetic brown salve (Commerce)	Benzocaine Resin cerate Ichthammol Carbolic acid* Thymol* Camphor* Juniper tar Hexachlorophene	
BOYLE PHAROAH HENNA For tinting hair (Boyle & Co.)		
BOYLE 77 SOLUTION Antiseptic mouth wash (Boyle & Co.)	Alcohol Menthol* Boric acid* Eucalyptol* Oil thyme Thymol* Benzoic acid Sodium borate Methyl salicylate* Oil peppermint	25%
BOYLE SYCOCIL COUGH MIXTURE Antitussive (Boyle & Co.)	Cocillana Euphorbia White squill* Wild lettuce Cascarin bitterless Tartar emetic* Senega Menthol*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BOYLE SYCOCIL WITH CODEINE COUGH SYRUP Expectorant (Boyle & Co.)	Each fluid oz.: Codeine phosphate* Cocillana* Euphorbia White squill Wild lettuce Cascarin bitterless Tartar emetic* Senega Menthol	 9/10 gr.
BOYLE THERAHIST Antihistaminic, analgesic (Boyle & Co.)	Each capsule: Salicylamide* Phenacetin* Caffeine alkaloid Atropine sulfate Pyrilamine maleate* Quinine sulfate	 3 gr. 2 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/600 gr 25 mg. 1/2 gr.
BOYLE WHITFIELD'S OINTMENT Fungicide (Boyle & Co.)	Benzoic acid Salicylic acid*	12% 6%
BOYLE W-P-T COUGH SYRUP Antitussive (Boyle & Co.)	Alcohol White pine Wild cherry Sanguinaria Sassafras Ammonium chloride Chloroform Tar Aralia Poplar bud Menthol* Beechwood creosote	1% 1-1/2 m.
BOZEMAN'S PREPARA- TIONS FOR ATHLETE'S FOOT (Bozeman)		
B. P. & S. OINTMENT S.F. MFR. NO. 725 For skin irritation (Specialists)	Balsam Peru Sulfur*	
B. Q. R. For colds (Beeman's)	Alcohol Chloroform Fluid extract cascara sagrada aromatic Sodium salicylate* Syrup of ipecac Menthol* Balsam Peru Elixir lactated pepsin	8-1/2% 1/8 m./tsp.
BRACELET EAU DE PARFUM (Harris, B.)		
BRACINE JUNIOR Bracing Liniment (James, L.)	Alcohol* Oil wormwood* Acetone	85%
BRACINE SENIOR Bracing liniment (veterinary) (James, L.)	Alcohol* Oil wormwood* Acetone	84%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BRADLEY BLOCK PRINTING INK (Bradley, M.)		
BRADLEY TRAFFIC CRAYONS (Bradley, M.)		
BRADLYNE CRAYONS (Bradley, M.)		
BRAMBLCIDE B.E.P. BRUSH KILLER (Thompson Chem.)	Butoxy ethoxy propyl 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetate*	69.01%
BRAMBLCIDE ISO-OCTYL BRUSH KILLER (Thompson Chem.)	Iso-octyl 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetate*	63%
BRAMBLE WEEDICIDE ISO-OCTYL BRUSH KILLER (Thomspon's Chem.)	Iso-octyl 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetate* Iso-octyl 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetate*	32% 33%
BRANDENFELS' 5 WEEKS SCALP & HAIR TREAT- MENT (Brandenfels)		
BRANDRETH'S PILLS Laxative (Allcock)	Aloes White castile soap Gum guiac Gum arabic Capsicum Colocynth Cascarin Ext. sarsaparilla	0.0547 gr. 0.0044 gr. 0.0212 gr. 0.0071 gr. 0.0026 gr. 0.0132 gr. 0.0212 gr. 0.0052 gr.
BRANDT'S EAU DENNA HAIR COLORER (Hair Specialty)		
BRANDT'S HAIR WHITENER (Hair Specialty)		
BRANNIGAN'S CORN SALVE (Lester Drug)	Benzoic acid Salicylic acid* Thymol* Petrolatum	
BRASSO METAL POLISH (French, R.T.)	Petroleum solvent* Fatty acids Ammonia* Polishing earth Nitrobenzene	 0.3%
BRATE IMITATION VANILLA (Brate, W.C.)	Vanillin Ethyl vanillin Coumarin* Glycerin Caramel	
BRATER'S ASNARETTES Antispasmodic for asthma (Brater, John K.)	Stramonium (containing in each "cigarette" 0.043 gr. of alkaloids) Lobelia Saltpetre	
BRATER'S POWDER Antispasmodic for asthma (Brater, John K.)	Stramonium* Lobelia* Saltpetre	
BRAUN ARSENIC, WHITE Herbicide (Braun Corp.)	Arsenic trioxide*	
BRAUN POTASSIUM CHLORATE POWDER Herbicide (Braun Corp.)	Potassium chlorate*	
BRAYTON EMULSIFI- ABLE PYRENONE CONC. T-143 OR 10-1 Insecticide (Brayton)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Polyoxyethylene sorbitol mixed ether ester Petroleum oil*	11.84% 1.18% 14.81% 72.17%
BRAYTONE SCALP LOTION (Bray)		
BRAYTON INDUSTRIAL K.D.K. SPRAY Insecticide (Brayton)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Deodorized base oil*	1.02% 0.20% 98.78%
BRAYTON INDUSTRIAL PYRENONE SPRAY Insecticide (Brayton)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Deodorized base oil*	1.53% 0.30% 98.17%
BRAYTON MILL-BIN- WAREHOUSE SPRAY Insecticide (Brayton)	n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Deodorized base oil*	0.666% 0.400% 0.200% 98.734%
BRAYTON P-B INSECT SPRAY (Brayton)	Pyrethrins Tech. piperonyl butoxide Deodorized base oil*	0.25% 0.20% 99.55%
BRAYTON P-M DAIRY FARM SPRAY Insecticide (Brayton)	Petroleum hydrocarbons* Aromatic petroleum deriv. solv.* Polyoxyethylene sorbitol mixed ether ester Methoxychlor tech. Piperonyl butoxide tech. Pyrethrins	58.40% 20.88% 10.00% 5.22% 5.00% 0.50%
BRAYTON PYRENONE SPACE SPRAY Insecticide (Brayton)	Petroleum solvents* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	99.541% 0.383% 0.076%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
B & R BRAND OF RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES (Humphreys)	Aesculus with hamamelis and collinsonia 1-1/2 gr. Cocoa butter
B & R C.C.C. TONIC Stomachic (Humphreys)	Each fl. oz: Alcohol 8%/v Quinine sulfate 1/5 gr. Cinchonidine sulfate 1/4 gr. Berberine sulfate 1/16 gr. Potassium hypophosphite 2 gr. Calcium hypophosphite 3 gr. Sodium hypophosphite 5 gr. Thiamine hydrochloride 500 I.U.
BRE-A-COL Antitussive (Sterling Prod.)	Chloroform 0.02 cc./5 cc. Ammonium chloride White pine Lobelium* Bloodroot F.E. horehound Menthol* Oil of eucalyptus* Honey Pine tar*
BREAKSTONE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS (Stempel)	
BREATHLESS PERFUMES, COLOGNES, DEODORANTS (Parfums Charbert)	
BREATH OF THE FOREST AROMATIC For use in hot-vapor-type inhalator (Pinolator)	Oil of fir siperian Menthol* Camphor* Benzoic acid Thymol* Alcohol* 69%
BREATH-O-PINE Disinfectant, deodorant (Brondow)	Pine oil* Soap
BREATH-O-PINE DISINFECTANT Deodorant, cleanser (Carpenter)	Pine oil* 70% Soap 10%
BRECK SHAMPOO (Breck, J.H.)	Low-alkalinity soaps (pH 8)
BREEZE Detergent (Lever)	Sodium alkaryl sulfonate* Sodium polyphosphates* Fatty amide Sodium sulfate Silicate Perfume Optical dye
BREEZY WICK DEODORIZER (Uncle Sam)	Perfume Emulsifier Formaldehyde* Dye
BREINIG SEALER WOOD PRESERVATIVE (Breinig)	Linseed oil Pentachlorophenol* Mineral spirits
BRENNAN'S LOTION For sunburn, windburn (Brennan)	Isopropyl alcohol* Boracic acid* Chondrus Cydonium Glycerol
BRENNAN'S OINTMENT For skin irritation (Brennan)	Phenol 1-1/2% Zinc oxide Petrolatum Tannin* Benzocaine
BRENNAN'S RECTAL OINTMENT (Brennan)	Phenol 1-1/2% Zinc oxide Petrolatum Tannin* Benzocaine
BRENNESSEL HAARWASSER Hair preparation (Germadol)	
BRET-O-LIN OINTMENT (Bretocol)	
BRET-O-NERVINE (Bretocol)	
B & R EXPECTORANT (Boericke & Runyon)	Alcohol 9%/v Tincture of belladonna* (total belladonna alk., 0.0006 gr.) 2 m. Tincture of hyoscyamus (total hyoscy. alk., 0.00008 gr.) 2 m. Tartar emetic* 1/8 gr. Ipecac, sanguinaria, senega, bryonia, cimicifuga, and cubeb
B & R EYE LOTION Antiseptic for eye (Boericke & Runyon)	Sodium chloride Hydrastine hydrochloride Camphor Boric acid
B & R HOMEOPATHIC POISON OAK PELLETS NO. 1 (Boericke & Runyon)	Rhus toxicodendron 30
B & R HOMEOPATHIC POISON OAK PELLETS NO. 2 (Boericke & Runyon)	Croton tiglium 6x

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 1 For catarrhal irritations (Boericke & Runyon)	Hydrastis canadensis Kali bichromicum* 3x Calcarea carbonica 3x
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 9 Carminative (Boericke & Runyon)	Nux moschata 1x Asafoetida 3x Ignatia amara (strychnine content 0.000004 gr.) 3x
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 10 For climacteric disturbances (Boericke & Runyon)	Sanguinaria canadensis 3x Lachesis 8x Amyl nitrite 3x
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 11 For biliousness (Boericke & Runyon)	Myrica cerifera -o- Chelidonium majus -o- Natrum sulfuricum 3x
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 14 For hoarseness (Boericke & Runyon)	Bryonia alba 3x Causticum 3x
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 18 Antipyretic (Boericke & Runyon)	Aconitum napellus* 2x Bryonia alba 2x Sanguinaria canadensis 3x
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 20 Analgesic (Boericke & Runyon)	Spigelia 3x Magnesia phosphorica 6x Belladonna (total belladonna alkaloids 0.000001 gr.) 3x
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 28A For sore throat (Boericke & Runyon)	Mercurius iodatus ruber 3x-1/3000 gr. Ferrum phosphoricum 3x Belladonna* 3x
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 33 Digestant (Boericke & Runyon)	Garbo vegetabilis 2x Nux vomica (strychnine content 0.00004 grain) 2x Pepsinum 1/8 gr.
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 41 Sedative (Boericke & Runyon)	Ignatia amara (strychnine content 0.00004 gr.) 2x Hyoscyamus niger (total hyoscyamus alkaloids 0.00001 gr.) Chamamilla 1x
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 45A For colds (Boericke & Runyon)	Arsenicum iodatum 3x-1/3000 gr. Gelsemium sempervirens* -o- Eupatorium perfoliatum -o-
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 72 For hay fever (Boericke & Runyon)	Arsenicum iodatum 2x-1/400 gr. Quillaia saponaria -o- Sabadilla 2x Chininum arsenicum 2x-1/400 gr.
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 75 Analgesic (Boericke & Runyon)	Macrotin 2x Sabina 2x Rhus toxicodendron 3x Euonymin 2x
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 83 For skin conditions (Boericke & Runyon)	Echinacea angustifolia Graphites 3x Sulfur 3x Silicea 3x
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 90 For colds (Boericke & Runyon)	Aconitum napellus* 2x Belladonna* 2x Bryonia alba 2x Gelsemium sempervirens* 2x
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 94 (Boericke & Runyon)	Barosma crenata 1x Salix nigra -o- Thlaspi bursa pastoris -o- Triticum repens -o-
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 99 Anti-rheumatic (Boericke & Runyon)	Acidum benzoicum 3x Rhus toxicodendron* 3x Sulfur 3x
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 100 (Boericke & Runyon)	Berberis vulgaris -o- Lycopodium clavatum 3x Terebinthinae oleum 2x
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 154 For eye irritation (Boericke & Runyon)	Gelsemium sempervirens 3x Natrum muriaticum 12x Physostigma venenosum 3x Senega -o-
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 180 (Boericke & Runyon)	Sabal serrulata Oleum santoli Triticum repens Stigmata maydis

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 183 (Boericke & Runyon)	Calcarea phosphorica 3x Ferrum phosphoricum 3x Kali phosphoricum 3x Magnesia phosphorica 3x Natrum phosphoricum 3x
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 195A For throat irritation (Boericke & Runyon)	Mercurius iodatus ruber 2x-1/300 gr. Phytolacca decandra -⊖- Belladonna 1/100 gr.
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 213-A For catarrhal disturbances (Boericke & Runyon)	Allium cepa -⊖- Euphrasia officinalis 1x Camphora* 1x Aconitum napellus 2x Arsenicum iodatum 2x-1/500 gr.
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 227 Sedative in laryngitis and bronchitis (Boericke & Runyon)	Rumex crispus -⊖- Sanguinaria canadensis -⊖- Eriodictyon glutinosum -⊖- Tartarus emeticus* 2x
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 232A For colds (Boericke & Runyon)	Bryonia alba -⊖-/m. Eupatorium perfoliatum -⊖-/m. Gelsemium sempervirens* -⊖-/m. Arsenicum lodatum 1/1000 gr.
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 243 For neuritis, rheumatism (Boericke & Runyon)	Rhus toxicodendron* 4x Hypericum perforatum 3x Kali phosphoricum 3x Arsenicum album (arsenic content, trace) 6x
B & R HOMEOPATHIC TABLETS NO. 263 For catarrhal disturbances (Boericke & Runyon)	Gelsemium* -⊖- Aconite* -⊖- Camphor* -⊖-
BRIDGEPORT AER-A-SOL INSECTICIDE (Bridgeport)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro- ethane (DDT) 3.00% Tech. methoxychlor 1.00% Pyrethrins 0.20% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 1.60% Petroleum distillate 0.80% Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent* 13.40%
BRIDGEPORT BUG BOMB Insecticide (Bridgeport)	Allthrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1) 0.10% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 0.25% Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate 0.82% Related terpenes 0.18% Methoxychlor tech. 1.00% Diethyl diphenyl dichloro- ethane 1.90% Related compounds 0.10% Petroleum distillate* 15.65%
BRIGHT BEAUTY FLOOR POLISH (Candy)	
BRIGHTGLO CLEANERS (Merson)	
BRIGHTLAC FINISH (Phelan- Faust)	
BRIGHT LEAF 10% DITHANE DUST Insecticide (Black Panther)	Zinc ethylene bisdithiocarbamate 6.00
BRIGHTO POLISH AND CLEANERS (Brighto)	
BRIGHTO ROACH SPRAY & POWDER (Brighto)	
BRIGHTOP Aluminum roof paint (Acorn Ref.)	
BRIGHT SAIL AIR PURIFIER (Great Atlantic)	Isopropyl alcohol less than 10% Perfume oils* Formaldehyde* Phenol*
BRIGHT SAIL AMMONIA (Great Atlantic)	Ammonium hydroxide*
BRIGHT SAIL INSECT KILLER (Great Atlantic)	DDT* n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide Beta-butoxy-beta-thiocyano- diethyl ether Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin-1) Methylated aromatic petroleum derivatives* Petroleum distillate
BRIGHT SAIL LAUNDRY BLEACH (Great Atlantic)	Sodium hypochlorite* Sodium chloride Sodium hydroxide
BRIGHT SAIL LIQUID BLUE Bluing (Great Atlantic)	Prussian Blue* Oxalic acid* Acetic acid
BRIGHT SAIL LIQUID LAUNDRY STARCH (Great Atlantic)	Starches Sodium chloride Terpineol Perfume oils o-Phenylphenol

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BRIGHT SAIL PASTE WAX (Great Atlantic)	Waxes Petroleum solvents* Turpentine*
BRIGHT SAIL PORCELAIN CLEANER & METAL POLISH (Great Atlantic)	Silica abrasive Soda soap Pine oil Ammonia Oxalates
BRIGHT SAIL SELF-POLISH- ING FLOOR WAX (Great Atlantic)	Shellac* Wax Synthetic resin Amines* Borax Ammonia
BRIGHT SAIL SOAP FLAKES (Great Atlantic)	
BRIGHT SAIL WINDOW CLEANER BLUE) (Great Atlantic)	Detergent Wetting agent Isopropyl alcohol less than 10%
BRIGHT SAIL WINDOW WAX (Great Atlantic)	Silica abrasive Amine soaps* Waxes Petroleum solvents* Ammonia
BRIGHT SPOT Household ammonia (McDonald)	Ammonium hydroxide*
BRILLIANT- SHINE Metal polish (Bennett, E.W.)	Thinner* Silica Stearic acid Ammonia Elaine oil
BRILLITE ONE COAT ENAMEL (Red Spot Paint)	
BRILUMINUM Aluminum Coating (Breinig)	
BRI-MAR PAINTS (Briggs Maroney)	
BRIOSCHI Antacid (Ceribelli)	Tartaric acid Sodium bicarbonate
BRISK Detergent (U.S.Sanitary)	
BRISK CLEANING FLUID (Feiner)	
BRISK MEN'S AFTER SHAVE COLOGNE (Armand)	
BRISK MEN'S HAIR DRESS (Armand)	
BRISKSOLVE CLEANERS (Feiner)	
BRISK TABLETS Stimulant (Pharmex)	Each tablet: Caffeine 1.5 gm. Dextrose 5 gm.
BRISTALIN (Bristol Labs.)	Each fl. oz.: Bristamin dihydrogen citrate 0.075 gm. Fluid ext. of ipecac, U.S.P. 0.06 cc. Ammonium chloride U.S.P. 0.347 gm. Sodium citrate U.S.P. 0.322 gm. Menthol U.S.P. 0.0033 gm. Sodium benzoate 0.1%
BRISTAMIN APC TABLETS For colds (Bristol Labs.)	Each tablet: Bristamin dihydrogen citrate Acetylsalicylic acid* 210 mg. Phenacetin* 150 mg. Caffeine 30 mg.
BRISTAMIN LOTION For skin irritations (Bristol Labs.)	Bristamin dihydrogen citrate 1%
BRISTAMIN TABLETS Antihistamine (Bristol Labs.)	Each tablet: Bristamin* dihydrogen citrate
BRITE MAGIC Adhesive (Miracle)	Resinous materials Pigments Aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbon*
BRITE METAL POLISH (Worrell)	
BRITE-N-KLEAN Washing com- pound (Puritan Chem.)	
BRITE-N- SWEET Scented Cleaning Powder (Varn-O)	
BRITE SILVER POLISH (Copper Brite)	
BRITE-WOOD Furniture polish (Feiner)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BRIT-TEX For brittle nails (Thomas Prod.)	Lanolin White wax Cocoa butter Spermaceti
BRITISH HAIR LOTION (Page Barker)	
BRITTON'S FAMILY OINTMENT (Britton)	
BRITTON'S FAMOUS CORN REMOVER (Britton)	
BRITTON'S FAMOUS LINIMENT (Britton)	
BROADY'S FOOT POWDER Fungicide (Broady)	Oxyquinoline sulfate Boric acid* Kaolin Sodium perborate*
BROADY'S OINTMENT Fungicide, medical (Broady)	Benzoic and salicylic acids* Other gums and resins
BRODIE'S CORDIAL For intestinal irritation (Lyons, I.L.)	Tincture catechu Tannic acid Oil cinnamon Oil peppermint Alcohol 10%
BROEMMEL POISON OAK EXTRACT (Liquid) (Broemmel)	Alcoholic ext. of poison oak (1.8% extractive standard) Alcohol 22%
BROEMMEL POISON OAK EXTRACT (Tablets) (Broemmel)	Each tablet: Poison oak extract 1 gr.
BROLITE LACQUERS AND ENAMELS (Brown, A.)	Pure alkyd resin*
BROLITE Z-SPAR (Brown, A.)	Long oil resin base Inactive ingredients*
BROMA CHROME FINISH ALUMINUM PAINT (Master Bronze)	
BROMEX Soil Fumigant (Larvacide)	Methyl bromide* 26%
BROMIDROSIS CRYSTALS Astringent (Gordon Labs.)	Zinc sulfate* Sod. chloride
BROMIDROSIS FOOT POWDER Astringent (Gordon Labs.)	Potassium alum Boric acid* Magnesium trisilicate Talc
BROMO CAFFEINE Analgesic (Alkalithia)	Each heaping tsp.: Sodium bromide 6 gr. Caffeine Sodium bicarbonate Citric acid
BROMOFUME-40 Fumigant (Eston)	Ethylene dibromide* 38.0%
BROMO QUININE For colds (Grove)	Acetophenetidin* 1-3/4 gr. Ext. belladonna 1/50 gr. Ext. hyoscyamus (0.155% total alkaloids) 1/16 gr. Quinine hydrobromide 3/8 gr. Caffeine Yellow phenolphthalein Oleoresin capsicum
BROMO-SAL Analgesic (Mediphar)	Each 6 gm.: Acetanilid 0.15 gm. Sodium bromide 0.3 gm. Caffeine Saccharin Sodium bicarbonate Citric & tartaric acids
BROMO-SELTZER Analgesic, antacid (Emerson)	Each heaping tsp.: Acetanilid* 2-1/2 gr. Sodium bromide* 5 gr. Caffeine Sodium bicarbonate Citric acid
BROMOTOX Fumigant (Eston)	Ethylene dibromide* 30.0% Methyl bromide* 69.5%
BRONAHIST Antitussive (Veltex)	Each fl. oz.: Pyranisamine maleate* 25 mg. Chloroform 2 m. Potassium guaiacol sulfonate 8 gr. Ammonium chloride 8 gr. Tartar emetic 1/12 gr. Wild cherry and white pine compound
BRONCHIAL LOZENGES Antitussive (Royal Pharm.)	Powdered extract licorice Powdered cubeb Capsicum Menthol
BRONCHIBALM (Leslie Pharm.)	
BRONCHI-LYPTUS Antitussive (Bronchi-Lyptus)	Oil of eucalyptus Pure glycerine Syrup
BRONCHO AFTER SHAVE LOTION (French-Bell)	
BRONCHO COMPLEXION MEDIC (French-Bell)	
BRONCHO HAND LOTION (French-Bell)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BRONCHOLA COUGH SYRUP Antitussive (Sutliff)	Each fl. oz.: Sanguinaria Lobelia Ipecac Squill Senega Menthol Alcohol	 6 m. 3-3/4 m. 54/64 m. 58/64 m. 58/64 m. 1/10 gr. 6%/v
BRONCHO ODOREX (French-Bell)		
BRONCHO SHAMPOO (French-Bell)		
BRONCHO SHAVING CREAM (French-Bell)		
BRON-CHU- LINE EMUL- SION Antitussive (Internat. Labs.)	Benzylic alcohol less than 1/2 of 1% Guaiacol Creosote* Calcium hypophosphite* Sodium hypophosphite Acacia Synthetic wintergreen*	
BRON-COLE LOZENGES Antitussive (Hance)	Coltsfoot Cubeb Licorice Balsam tolu Capsicum Oil of peppermint Oil of anise Sugar	
BRONIACIN Sedative (Massengill)	Each tablet: Ammonium bromide* Potassium bromide* Niacinamide hydrobromide	 0.25 gm. 0.25 gm. 10 mg.
BRONZITE Paint (Colonial Works)		
BRONZTAN Sunscreen preparation (Shulton)	Silicone	
BROOKS' LINIMENT Anti-rheumatic (Brooks Med.)	Isopropyl alcohol* Oleoresin capsicum Oil wintergreen* (syn.) Spirits turpentine* Camphor*	80%
BROOKS PYRENONE SPRAY INSECTICIDE FORMULA NO. 920 (Brooks Chem.)	Piperonyl butoxide tech. Pyrethrins Petroleum base oil*	1.90% 0.19% 97.91%
BROOKS PYRENONE SPRAY INSECTICIDE FORMULA NO. 923 (Brooks Chem.)	Piperonyl butoxide tech. Pyrethrins Petroleum base oil*	0.635% 0.065% 99.300%
BROOMATIC MIXTURE Anti-rheumatic (Brooks Med.)	Sodium salicylate* Potassium iodide Sodium acetate	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BROVAL TABLETS Sedative (Morton Pharm.)	Each tablet: Potassium bromide* Ammonium bromide Sodium bromide Powdered ext. valerian	 3 gr. 3 gr. 1-1/2 gr. 1 gr.
BROWNATONE Blonde to Medium Brown hair dye (Kenton)	Copper chloride* Pyrogallic acid* Caustic soda* Alcohol (190 proof) Oil lavender Oil bergamot	
BROWNATONE Dark Brown to Black hair dye (Kenton)	Pyrogallic acid* Copper chloride* Ferric chloride Caustic soda* Alcohol (190 proof) Oil lavender Oil bergamot	
BROWNATONE HENNAPAC Hair dye (Kenton)	Clay Ferrous sulfate Copper chloride* Calcium carbonate* Henna Pyrogallic acid*	
BROWNELL'S PERMA BLUE (Casey Chem.)	Selenium* Nitric acid* Methanol*	
BROWN LOZENGES (Compound) Antitussive (Purepac)	Extract of licorice Tartar emetic* Ammonium chloride	
BROWN LOZENGES (Plain) Antitussive (Purepac)	Extract of licorice Tartar emetic*	
BROWN RAT KILLER (Allen)	Alpha-naphthyl-thiourea* Flour Talc	23%
BROWN'S DOPE THINNER (Brown, A.)	Ethyl alcohol Butanol* Butyl acetate* Ethyl acetate Toluene Aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbons	5% 10% 20% 20% 25% 20%
BROWN'S MEDICATED BABY OIL (Cort- Livingston)		
BROWN TOPS For colds (Reese Chem.)	Each capsule: Aspirin U.S.P.* Camphor monobromated* Ephedrine sulfate 1/8 gr. Acetophenetidin*	 2 gr.
B & R SCHUSSLER'S TRITURATED TISSUE SALTS (Boericke & Runyon)	Kali phosphoricum Calcarea phosphorica Magnesia phosphorica	3x 3x 3x
B & R TABLETS NO. 156 Digestant (Boericke & Runyon)	Abies nigra Carbo vegetabilis Hydrastis canadensis Kali carbonicum Nux vomica (strychnine content 0.000003 gr.)	 2x 3x 3x

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
B & R TABLETS NO. 171A Analgesic (Boericke & Runyon)	Henatyne Acetylsalicylic acid* Macrotin Bryonin	1-3/10 gr. 1 gr. 1/200 gr. 1/200 gr.
B & R TABLETS NO. 184 Laxative (Boericke & Runyon)	Extract of cascara sagrada Nux vomica (strychnine content 0.000115 gr.)	2 gr. 1/100 gr.
B & R TABLETS NO. 200 Analgesic (Boericke & Runyon)	Acetanilid* Sodium bicarbonate Iris versicolor Aromatics Caffeine Calomel Nux vomica (strychnine content 0.00015 gr.)	2 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/75 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/10 gr. 1/75 gr.
B & R TABLETS NO. 205-A Digestant (Boericke & Runyon)	Papain Sodium salicylate* Rhubarb Nux vomica (strychine content 0.0005 gr.) Bismuth subgallate Pepsin Phenolphthalein Ginger	3/4 gr. 3/4 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/20 gr. 3/4 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/2 gr.
B & R TABLETS NO. 217A Cathartic (Boericke & Runyon)	Cascarin Aloin Ext. of belladonna* (total belladonna alkaloids 0.0015 gr.) Irisin Podophyllin*	1/4 gr. 1/5 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/10 gr. 1/10 gr.
B & R TABLETS NO. 240A For colds (Boericke & Runyon)	Belladonna tincture Bryonia tincture Gelsemium tincture Camphor Oil anise	1/2 drop 1/2 drop 1/2 drop 1/10 gr. q.s.
B & R TABLETS NO. 241 Antitussive (Boericke & Runyon)	Terpin hydrate Ipecac Antimony and potassium tartrate Tincture of bryonia Tincture of drosera Tincture of belladonna (total belladonna alkaloids 0.00015 gr.)	1 gr. 1/20 gr. 1/100 gr. 1 m. 3/4 m. 1/2 m.
B & R TABLETS NO. 249 Gastric antacid (Boericke & Runyon)	Calcium carbonate Magnesium carbonate Bismuth subnitrate Aromatics	3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
B & R TABLETS NO. 257 Cathartic (Boericke & Runyon)	Phenolphthalein* Podophyllin Cascarin Aloin* Extract of belladonna* (total belladonna alkaloids 0.0015 gr.)	1/2 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/8 gr.
B & R TABLETS NO. 259 Sedative (Boericke & Runyon)	Hyoscyamus tincture (total hyoscyamus alkaloids 0.00008 gr.) Nux vomica tincture (total strychnine content 0.00114 gr.) Passiflora tincture Chamomilla tincture Lupulin Moschus	2 m. 1 m. 1 m. 1 m. 1/10 gr. 1/1000 gr.
B & R TABLETS NO. 279 Analgesic (Boericke & Runyon)	Acetophenetidin* Acetylsalicylic acid* Caffeine	2-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
BRUCE ASPHALT TILE CLEAN- ER (Bruce)	Alkyl aryl polyether alcohol Alkyl aryl sodium sulfonate* Carboxy methyl cellulose	
BRUCE ASPHALT TILE WAX (Bruce)	Vegetable waxes Synthetic waxes Shellac Synthetic resins Oleic acid Emulsifying agents such as morpholine*	
BRUCE CLEANING WAX (Bruce)	Petroleum solvent* (mineral spirits) Vegetable waxes Paraffin waxes Microcrystalline waxes Polyethylene	
BRUCE FLOOR CLEANER (Bruce)	Petroleum solvent* (mineral spirits) Vegetable waxes Paraffin wax Microcrystalline wax Polyethylene Zinc stearate	
BRUCE PASTE WAX (Bruce)	Petroleum solvent* (mineral spirits) Paraffin waxes Microcrystalline waxes Polyethylene	
BRUCE SELF POLISHING WAX (Bruce)	Vegetable waxes Synthetic waxes Shellac Synthetic resins Oleic acid Emulsifying agents such as morpholine*	
BRUCE TUF-LUSTRE WAX (Bruce)	Petroleum solvents* (mineral spirits and naphtha) Paraffin waxes Microcrystalline waxes Polyethylene	
BRUIN PAINT (Baer Bros. Paint)		
BRULAX For colds (Burrough)	Each tablet: Acetanilid* Extract belladonna (alkaloids 0.00062 gr.) Caffeine Aloin Podophyllin Aspirin*	 1 gr. 1/20 gr.
BRUSH-CAP SPOT RE- MOVER (Norton)	Stoddard solvent* Carbon tetrachloride*	
BRUSH-DAY- LITE Paint (Glidden Co.)		
BRUSH FIX Herbicide (Thompson Chem.)	Tetrahydrofurfuryl ester of 2,4-D* Tetrahydrofurfuryl ester of 2,4,5-T*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BRUSHKIL 64 Herbicide (Green Cross)	2,4-D acid* equiv. 32 oz./gal. 2,4,5-T acid* equiv. 32 oz./gal.
BRUSH-NU PAINT BRUSH CLEANER (Brush-Nu)	
BRUSHON PAINTS (Liebich)	
BRUSH-RE- NU-ER Paint brush cleaner (Andersen)	
BRUSH RITE GLUE (Standard Paste)	
BRUSH TREET Paint brush cleaner (Andersen)	Stoddard's solvent*
BRUSH-WASH CLEANER (Ames Labs.)	
BRU-WEED Herbicide (Planetary Chem.)	Butyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 27.5% Amyl ester of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 28.0% Aromatic petroleum naphtha 39.0%
BRYKO (Pennsylv. Salt)	Non-ionic detergent*
B & S BRAND CHALK CRAYON (Binney & Smith)	
B-75 GOLDEN (ALL SOLUBLE BORAX BASE INDUSTRIAL) SKIN CLEAN- SER (Sugar Beet)	Soap 25% Borax formulation* 75%
B-SHUR TABLETS (Danmar)	
BSP LIQUID Astringent (Glidden, O.)	Isopropyl alcohol 4% Ringers solution Calamine U.S.P. Methylcellulose
BTC 50% U.S.P. Insecticide (Onyx)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* U.S.P.
BUBBLE BATH (Stanley Home)	Synthetic detergent Perfume Versene Certified dye
BUBBLE BATH PACKAGE (Glenway)	Sodium sulfate anhydrous Alkyl aryl sulfonate* D&C colors Perfume

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BUBBLING ZOO BUBBLE BATH (Glenway)	Sodium sulfate anhydrous Alkyl lauryl sulfonate* Certified color Perfume pH approx. 7
BUCHAN'S OINTMENT Antiseptic (veterinary) (Myers Labs.)	Coal tar phenols* 15% Coal tar neutral oils 20% Resin 15% Soap 20% Tallow 15%
BUCHU, JUNIPER AND POTASSIUM ACETATE N.F. (Lilly)	Alcohol 36% Buchu 15 gm./100 cc. Juniper* 7.5 gm./100cc. Potassium acetate 5 gm./100 cc.
BUCKEYE ANTUBE Insecticide (Buckeye Chem.)	Sodium arsenate* 8.2%
BUCKEYE BOL-CLEAN Toilet bowl cleaner (Davies-Young)	Hydrochloric acid*
BUCKEYE CORN SALVE Keratolytic agent (Balm Barr)	Salicylic acid*
BUCKEYE PAINTS (Buckeye P.&V.)	
BUCKEYE PINE OIL DISIN- FECTANT Coefficients 3 and 4, FDA (Davies-Young)	Distilled pine oil* 70.00% Soap 13.36% Isopropyl alcohol 6.64%
BUCKEYE PINE OIL DISIN- FECTANT Coefficient 5, FDA (Davies-Young)	Distilled pine oil* 80.00% Soap 7.03% Isopropyl alcohol 3.48%
BUCKEYE SELF POLISHING BEAMAX WAX (Davies-Young)	
BUCKLEY'S ASTRINGENT Oral (Crosby Lab.)	Iodine* Zinc phenolsulfonate Potassium iodide* Menthol Thymol Glycerine
BUCKLEY'S BENZOCAINE PASTE Topical anesthetic, antiseptic (Buckley)	Benzocaine 15% Thymol iodide* 20% Urea 5%
BUCKLEY'S DENTAL GLYCERITE Astringent, stimulant, antiseptic (Crosby Labs.)	Iodine* Zinc sulfocarbolate Potassium iodide* Menthol Thymol Glycerine

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BUCKLEY'S EUCALYPTOL Antiseptic, stimulant, solvent for gutta percha (Crosby Labs.)	Eucalyptol* Menthol Thymol	93% 3% 4%
BUCKLEY'S LINIMENT Local sedative (Crosby Labs.)	Menthol Iodine* Chloroform* Tincture aconite*	
BUCKLEY'S PHENOL Analgesic, antiseptic (Crosby Labs.)	Liquid phenol* Menthol* Camphor*	
BUCKLEY'S Z. O. LIQUID (Crosby Labs.)	Isopropyl alcohol* Oil of cloves	
BUCKSKIN TOILET WATERS (Parfum L'Orle)		
BUCOPIN Urinary sedative (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Ext. buchu Ext. cornsilk Ext. triticum Potassium bitartrate Atropine sulfate Acid tartaric Sodium bicarbonate	 1-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/4 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/500 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/2 gr.
BUDDA COSMETICS (Assoc.Brands)		
BUDDA TOILET WATER (Assoc.Brands)		
BUDERMA OINTMENT (Buckman)		
BU-DU POULTRY WORMER Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Burrell- Dugger)	Phenothiazine Nicotine alkaloid*	21% 2%
BUFETS Analgesic (Pharmex)	Each tablet: Salicylamide* Mag. glycinate Cal. carbonate	 5 gr.
BUFFALO BETTER- BUILT CARBON DIOXIDE EXTINGUISHER (Buffalo Fire)	Carbon dioxide gas*	
BUFFALO BETTER- BUILT CB LIQUID FOR FIRE EXTINGUISHERS (Buffalo Fire)	Chlorobromomethane*	
BUFFALO BETTER- BUILT DRY CHEMICAL RECHARGE For fire extinguishers (Buffalo Fire)	Sodium bicarbonate Magnesium stearate Tricalcium phosphate	
BUFFALO BETTER- BUILT FOAM RECHARGE For fire extinguishers (Buffalo Fire)	Aluminum sulfate Sodium bicarbonate Beta-naphthol Licorice Potassium Phosphate monobasic	
BUFFALO BETTER- BUILT NON- CORROSIVE ANTI-FREEZE RECHARGE For fire extinguishers (Buffalo Fire)	Calcium chloride	
BUFFALO BETTER- BUILT RECHARGE FOR SODA- ACID FIRE EXTINGUISHER (Buffalo Fire)	Sodium bicarbonate Conc. sulfuric acid*	
BUFFALO BETTER- BUILT VAPORIZING LIQUID For fire extinguishers (Buffalo Fire)	Carbon tetrachloride* Trichloroethylene*	
BUFFALO BRAND AMMONIA (Clear) (Robinson Bros.)	Ammonia*	
BUFFALO BRAND AQUA AMMONIA 26° (Tech- nical) (Robinson Bros.)	Aqua ammonia* tech.	26°
BUFFALO BRAND CARBON TETRACHLOR- IDE (Robinson Bros.)	Carbon tetrachloride*	
BUFFALO BRAND CAR WASH (Robinson Bros.)		
BUFFALO BRAND MURIATIC ACID (Robinson Bros.)	Muriatic acid*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BUFFALO BRAND OXALIC ACID (Robinson Bros.)	Oxalic acid*
BUFFALO BRAND SOLDERING FLUX (Robinson Bros.)	Zinc* ammonium chloride
BUFFALO FURNITURE POLISH (Buffalo Scient.)	
BUFFERIN Antacid, Analgesic (Bristol-Myers)	Each tablet: Aspirin* 5 gr. Aluminum glycinate Magnesium carbonate
BUFF PRESERVO Wood preservative (Robeson)	Copper naphthenate 8% Mercury didodecenyl succinate*
BUFF'S BOWL CLEANSE (Buff)	
BUG A BOMB HIGH PRESSURE BUG KILLER (Am.Aerosol)	DDT 3.0% Tech. methoxychlor 1.0% Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate 0.82% Other related terpenes 0.18% n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide 0.166% Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1) 0.10% Petroleum distillate 2.734% Aromatic petroleum derivatives* 12.00%
BUG-A-BOO MOTH CRYSTALS (Judson Dunaway Co.)	Paradichlorobenzene * 100%
BUGACIDE Insecticide (Southwest Distrib.)	Chlordane*
BUG-ANT DOOM POWDER (Murray, E.)	Pyrethrins 0.97% Boric acid* 25.5%
BUG-A-WAY Insecticide (Southland)	Butoxy polypropylene glycol 10.00% Piperonyl butoxide 0.60% Pyrethrins 0.12% Petroleum distillates* 88.28%
BUG BLITZ (Am. Aerosol	DDT 3.0% Tech. methoxychlor 1.0% Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate 0.82% Other related terpenes 0.18% n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide 0.166% Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1) 0.10% Petroleum distillate 2.734% Aromatic petroleum derivatives* 12.00%
BUG BOMB (Bridgeport)	Beta-butoxy-beta'-thiocyano diethyl ether 1.06% Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin #1) 0.10% Petroleum distillate 5.09% Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent* 6.00% n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide 0.75% Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane 2.00%
BUG CHEK Insecticide (Chek)	
BUGDEATH (Wettable Powder) (Hanson, H.)	DDT*
BUG DEVIL Fumigant (Lester)	Ethylene dichloride* Carbon tetrachloride*
BUG DUST Insecticide (Greever's)	Rotenone 0.75% Other cube resins 1.50% Dusting sulfur*
BUG-GETA PELLETS Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Calcium arsenate* 5.00% Arsenic as metallic 1.88% Water soluble arsenic 1.88% Metaldehyde 2.00%
BUG-FIX Insecticide (Thompson Chem.)	Piperonyl butoxide tech. 0.25% Allethrin 0.10% Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane 2.00% Beta-butoxy-beta'-thiocyano diethyl ether 1.00% Xylene* 5.00% Petroleum distillate 11.63% Perfume 0.02%
BUGINE BOMB Insecticide spray (Royal Pharm.)	DDT 2.00% Allethrin 0.10% n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide 0.50 Petroleum hydrocarbon* 16.40% Beta-butoxy-beta-thiocyano diethyl ether 1.00%
BUGINE INSECT REPELLENT (Royal Pharm.)	2-Ethyl hexanediol-1,3* 20.00%
BUG-O-BLITZ (Blitz)	Tech. methoxychlor 1.0% DDT 1.0% Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate 0.82% Other related terpenes 0.18% n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide 0.166% Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1) 0.1% Aromatic petroleum derivatives* 6.0% Petroleum distillate* 10.734%
BUGONE Insecticide (Central Chem.)	Petroleum oil* Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate* Other related terpenes
BUG-GONE LIQUID & POWDER Insecticide (Peres)	

[illegible] This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BUG SLAYER (Slayer)	Chlordane tech. Pyrethrins Inert ingredients*	2% 1% 97%
BUG-STOP (Southland)	DDT* Butoxy polypropylene glycol Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Petroleum distillates*	5.00% 5.00% 0.40% 0.08% 89.52%
BUGZOOKA (For Flowers) Insecticide, Fungicide (Ampion)	DDT* Lindane Tech. chlordane Ferbam Sulfur*	5.00% 1.00% 2.00% 7.50% 25.00%
BUG-ZOOKA Insecticide (Haines)		
BUHACH INSECT POWDER (Internat. Labs.)	Pyrethrins	0.9%
BUILDERS BRAND SEMI-PASTE PAINT (Longman)		
BUKETS Diuretic (Keller)		
BULK-TABS (Clarke,H.)	Methyl cellulose	
BULLARD'S FOB (FIRST ON BURNS) (Bullard)	Oxyquinoline sulfate Liquid petrolatum U.S.P. Rosemary oil U.S.P.* Oil of linseed Oil of geranium*	
BULLARD'S FORMULA For poison oak, poison ivy) (Bullard)	Hectorite Zinc oxide Iron calamine Glycerine	
BULL DOG BRAND SEMI-PASTE PAINT (Longman)		
BULL DOG LIQUID LAUNDRY BLUE (Prescott)		
BULL DOG PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Gillespie)		
BULL DOG REMOVER Paint remover (Gillespie)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
BULL DOG VENETIAN BLIND CLEANER (Gillespie)		
BULLDOG WART REMOVER Keratolytic (Commerce)	Flexible collodion Salicylic acid*	
BULL FROG BRAND CLEANSERS (Berman)		
DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND (Bull)	Alcohol Sarsaparilla root Yellow dock root Wild cherry bark Poke root Licorice root Sodium carbonate Sugar Oil sassafras	13.37%
BULLS EYE SHELLAC (Zinsser)		
BUNT NO MORE SEED DISINFECTANT Insecticide (Green Cross)	Hexachlorobenzene*	40%
BU-PA-CO PAINTS (Buckeye P.& V.)		
BUR-CO PIVAL READY TO USE RAT & MOUSE KILLER (Burr)	Pival(2-pivalyl-1,3-indandione)	0.025%
BUR-CO READY TO USE RODENTICIDE CONTAINING WARFARIN (Burr)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4 hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
BURFEIND'S BLACK CAPSULES For tapeworm (dogs and cats) (Chem.Prod.) (Minn.)	Areca nut* American wormseed* Charcoal Kamala Tobacco* Sucrose	
BURGEE MARINE FINISHES (Republic)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BURMA-SHAVE (Burma-Vita)	Stearates, sodium, potassium, ammonium less than 5% Free stearic acid, glyceryl monostearate, lanolin less than 20% Petrolatum Zinc stearate Boric acid less than 1% Propyl-P-hydroxy benzoate 0.15%
BURNADE For skin burns (Binday)	Calcium oleate Bentonite Phenyl salicylate* Phenol 1/2%
BURN-AIDE (Morgan, H. Labs.)	Camphor* Phenol* Tannin Preservative Gums
BURN-A-LAY For burns (Bauer & Black)	Benzocaine Chlorobutanol* Thymol* Oxyquinoline benzoate Zinc oxide*
BURN EASE For minor burns, sunburn (Nelson Baker)	Carbolic acid 1% Zinc oxide Benzocaine Ichthammol Boric acid*
BURNISHINE Silver polishing cream (Paul, J.C.)	Soap Silica Soda ash Camphor* Sassafras
BUR-NO For burns, sunburn (Carolina)	Boric acid* Carbolic acid 0.93% Glycerine Menthol* Zinc oxide Isopropyl alcohol 7%
BURNODYNE For burns, sunburn, abrasions (Hance)	Cycloform 3% Benzalkonium chloride 0.1% Isopropyl alcohol 10%
BURNTANIK For burns (Horton & Converse)	Tannic acid 5% Pentaseptic 1-5,000 Benzyl alcohol 4% Ethyl alcohol 5% Sodium chloride Calcium chloride Potassium chloride
BURNTONE For burns (McKesson)	Chlorobutanol (chloroform deriv.) 1% Oxyquinoline tannate and tannic acid Gum-gel base
BURNTONE IMPROVED For sunburn, minor burns (McKesson)	Benzocaine 3% Pyrilamine maleate 1.5% Di-isobutyl cresoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride 0.2% Menthol Polyvinylpyrolidone
BUROW'S SOLUTION Astringent (Royal Pharm.)	Aluminum acetate N.F.
BURROUGH SAN HYGIENIC POWDER Douche powder (Burrough)	Phenol* 4.6% Boric acid* Alum Menthol
BURROUGHS EMPIRIN COMPOUND (Tabloid) Analgesic (Burroughs-Wellcome)	Acetophenetidin* 2.5 gr. Acetylsalicylic acid* 3.5 gr. Caffeine* 0.5 gr.
BURSAR PASTE (Gordon Labs.)	Burow's solution 10% Lassar's paste Aquaphor base
BURSOLINE Water Purifying Tablets (Burnham Sol.)	
BURTON MIRACLE FOAM Cleaner for rugs and upholstery (Burton)	
BUSY BEE FL. WAX PASTE (United Chem.)	
BUTCHER'S BOSTON POLISH Wax (Butcher)	Waxes Solvent (Socony-Vacuum Sovasol #5)* Gum turpentine* Oil soluble dye
BUTCHER'S CAR WAX (Butcher)	Waxes Petroleum solvent Diatomaceous earth
BUTCHER'S COMMERCE BRAND SELF-POLISHING WAX (Butcher)	Waxes Oleic acid Morpholine Borax* Caustic soda Bleached shellac emulsified with ammonia
BUTCHER'S FLOOR CLEANER (Butcher)	Waxes Solvent*(Socony-Vacuum Sovasol #5) Oil soluble dye
BUTCHER'S FLOORBATH Detergent (Butcher)	Oleic acid Carbide and carbon tergitol NPX Monoethanolamine Boric acid* Tri-sodium phosphate
BUTCHER'S GREEN STRIPE SELF-POLISHING WAX (Butcher)	Waxes Oleic acid Morpholine* Borax* Caustic soda Bleached shellac emulsified with ammonia
BUTCHER'S KITCHEN CREAM Wax polish (Butcher)	Waxes Oleic acid Monoethanolamine* Sovasol #5* General Electric silicone fluid

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
BUTCHER'S LIQUID WAX (Butcher)	Waxes Solvent* (Socony-Vacuum Sovasol #5) Oil soluble dye
BUTCHER'S #3 REVIVER Paint product (Butcher)	Linseed oil Japan drier Petroleum solvent*
BUTCHER'S RUBLESS ANTI-SLIP SELF-POLISHING WAX (Butcher)	Waxes Oleic acid Morpholine* Borax* Caustic soda* Industrial resin Ammonia
BUTCHER'S WHITE DIAMOND Wax (Butcher)	Waxes Solvent* (Socony-Vacuum Sovasol #5) Gum turpentine*
BUTCHER'S WOOD & FLOOR SEAL (Butcher)	Synthetic and natural resins Varnish oils Petroleum solvent*
BU-TEE-WAVE HOME PERMANENT (Halgar)	
BU-VAR-CO VARNISH (Buckeye P.&V.)	
BUG-X Insecticide (Davis, O. D.)	Petroleum distillate* 98% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 0.5% Xylene 1.16%
BUZZ 1% DDT INSECT SPRAY (Triangle)	Petroleum distillate* DDT* Beta butoxy beta thiocyano-diethyl ether* Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic acids containing 10-18 carbon atoms
BVH VINYL CEMENT (Barrett)	Toluol* Methyl ethyl ketone C. P. acetone* Vinyl resin
B W C AND B W X Specialized cleaning products (Wyandotte)	Conc. alkali*
BYE-BYE-FLY CATTLE SPRAY Insecticide (Warren Chem.)	Lindane 1/4-1/2% Pyrenone* 8%
BYE NOW DEW OILS DANDRUFF RINSE (Esamar)	Isoquinolinium bromide Polyethylene glycol* 400 monolaurate Preservative
BYONAL TABLETS Antispasmodic (Byon)	Phenobarbital* 16.2 mg. Hyoscyamine sulf 0.1036 mg. Atropine sulf. 0.0193 Hyoscine hydrobromide 0.0065
CABELL CRYOLITE-TALC DUST Insecticide (Cabell)	Sodium flucaluminate* 30%
CABELL DUSTOX Insecticide (Cabell)	Rotenone 3/4% Other cube extractives 1.5%
CABELL ROSE DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Cabell)	Ferric dimethyldithiocarbamate 11.4% Benzene hexachloride, gamma isomer 1.0% Sulfur* 15.0%
CABELL ROSE DUST & SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Cabell)	Zineb 9.0% Sulfur* 15.0% Lindane* 1.5% Inert ingredients* 74.5%
CABELL TOMATO DUST Insecticide (Cabell)	Calcium arsenate* 4.1% Copper 7%
CABINET-SAN DEODORANT Toiletry (Huntington)	
CABODEX FLOOR FINISH (Devoe)	
CABOT'S BRUSH CLEANER (Cabot)	Caustic soda Creosote oil Cresylic acid* 10% Rosin Tall oil
CABOT'S SYLPHO NATHOL (originally Sulpho-Napthol) Disinfectant (Sulpho-Napthol)	Coal tar neutral oil cresylic acids* Soaps 90% Water and phenol* 10%
CACTALIS NO. 2 Cardiac stimulant (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Digitalis leaves* F.F. and P.T. 1 gr. Caffeine 1/2 gr. Tinc. Cactus grandiflorous 5 m. Tinc. Strophanthus 1 m.
CACTUS BUFFING WAX (Thornton, L. M.)	Carnauba wax Petroleum wax Naphtha*
CACTUS CORN CALLOUS COMPOUND Corn remedy (Cactus)	
CACTUS CREME POLISH (Thornton, L. M.)	Tech. petroleum* Artificial lemon oil
CACTUS FLOOR CLEANER (Thornton, L. M.)	Soap Sodium trisulfide*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CACTUS GLASS CLEANER (Thornton, L.M.)	Alcohol* Carbitol*	
CACTUS LIQUID SCRATCH REMOVER (Thornton, L.M.)	Stains Petroleum spirits* Carbon tetrachloride*	
CACTUS PASTE WAX (Thornton, L.M.)	Carnauba wax Petroleum wax Naphtha*	
CACTUS POLISH & CLEANER (Thornton, L.M.)	Tech. petroleum* Camphor oil artifice*	
CACTUS RUG & UPHOLSTERY SHAMPOO (Thornton, L.M.)		
CACTUS SCRATCH REMOVER POLISH (Thornton, L.M.)	Stains Petroleum spirits*	
CACTUS SELF-POLISHING WAX (Thornton, L.M)	Carnauba wax Oleic acid	
CACTUS SILICONE SHEEN Polish (Thornton, L.M.)	Naphtha Toluol* Silicone	
CACTUS UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Thornton, L.M.)	Naphtha Carbon tetrachloride*	
CADET OIL WAX SHOE POLISH (Whittemore)		
CAD-I-CIDE Anthelmintic (Parsons Chem.)	Cadmiun oxide*	1.5%
CADMINATE Turf fungicide (Mallinckrodt)	Cadmium succinate*	60%
CADMIUM HOG WORMER (Hess, Dr.)	Cadmium anthranilate*	4.4%
CADO INKS (Cushman)	Coal tar naphtha* Coumarone-indene resin Aniline dyes* Phenol camphor* Picric acid* Amino acids Asphalt in black ink	
CADOPHILL Skin ointment (Torch)	Oil of cade Sulfur Salicylic acid*	5% 5% 3%
CAFAGEN TABLETS Analgesic (Halperin)	Acetophenetidin* Aspirin * Caffeine Salicylamide	1 gr. 3 gr. 1/2 gr. 1-1/2 gr.
CAFEDIN Analgesic (Veltex)	Each tablet: Acetylsalicylic acid* Acetophenetidin Caffeine alkaloid	 1-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/20 gr.
CAFETAN Analgesic (Strasenburgh)	Acetanilid* Caffeine Tartaric acid Capsicum Sodium bicarbonate	150 mg. 30 mg. 30 mg. 8 mg. 120 mg.
CAFO INSECTICIDES (Flash)		
CAKE A LITE Mechanical dishwash (Armstrong)		
CALABAR GRAINS Cathartic (Richards Bros.)	Calabar bean Gamboge * Podophyllin* Ipecac Capsicum Hydrargyri bichloridum* Strychnia* Jalap Juglandin Aloes Betanaphthol* Castor oil	 1/270 gr. 1/270 gr.
CALACOMP CREAM Skin antipruritic (Jeffrey-Fell)	Calamine Zinc oxide Phenol Camphor	19% 15% 0.5% 0.5%
CALA CREAM Antipruritic (McKesson)	Benzocaine Phenol Prepared calamine Zinc oxide Bentonite Solution of coal tar and lime water	2-1/2% 2%
CALAFOR Skin ointment (Mako)	Prepared calamine Aluminum hydroxide Methyl salicylate* Glycerin Zinc oxide Carbolic acid 1/10 of 1% Synthetic menthol In a base of oleostearates, lanolin and petroleum.	
CAL-A-GRIN LOTION Skin astringent (Rogers Park)	Prepared neo-calamine Magma of bentonite Carbolic acid* liquified Grindelia robusta fl. ext. Sulfur precipitated	
CALAJEN Skin astrigent (Jenkins)	Calamine Zinc oxide Carbolic acid Camphor	5% 5% 0.5% 0.5%
CALAMATUM OINTMENT Antipruritic (Tailby)	Calamine Zinc oxide Camphophenol*	
CALAMATUM OINTMENT WITH ANTIHISTAMINE Antipruritic (Tailby)	Calamine Zinc oxide Camphophenol* Antihistamine*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CALAMATUM OINTMENT WITH BENZOCAINE Antipruritic (Tailby)	Calamine Zinc oxide Camphophenol* Benzocaine
CALAMOIN Skin ointment (Upjohn)	Calamine 5% Zinc oxide 5% Camphor-phenol 1%
CAL-A-SAL Soldering fluid (Callahan)	Pure ammonium chloride* over 99%
CALBAR AQUARIUM CEMENT (Calbar)	
CALBAR CAULK-O-SEAL, CALBAR COLD-BAR, CALBAR MASTER CAULK Caulking compounds (Calbar)	Heat-treated oil, such as soya bean oil, linseed oil, etc. Asbestos fiber Calcium carbonate Titanium (when tinted)
CAL-BIS-MA Antacid (Warner-Chilcott)	Sodium bicarbonate 585.0 mg. Calcium carbonate 325.0 mg. Magnesium carbonate 195 mg. Magnesium trisilicate 146.2 mg. Bismuth subcarbonate 16.2 mg.
CALCIMO, DUTCH, MURALO KALSOMINE Paint (Muralo)	
CALCIMO, DUTCH, MURALO WALL COATING (Muralo)	
CALCIMUL Calcium therapy (Prescription Spec.)	Each oz.: Calcium phosphate dibasic 120 gr. Sodium benzoate 1-10% Alcohol 5.5%
CALCINATE WITH DEXTROSE Food supplement (veterinary) (Wilke)	Each 100 cc.: Calcium borogluconate*(23% w/v calcium, 4.5% w/v Boric acid) 21.80 gm. Dextrose 9.8 gm.
CALCIPIL Nutritive supplement (Stevens Chem.)	Each tablet: Dicalcium phosphate 7.5 gr. Viosterol 333 U.S.P. units
CALCITINE CALCIMINE Paint (Fox)	
CALCY DROPS FOR DOGS & CATS Diuretic (veterinary) (Daniels, Dr. A.C.)	Methenamine Saw palmetto berries Sandalwood Corn silk Dog grass

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CALDWELL'S DR. W. B. SENNA LAXATIVE (Centaur-Caldwell)	Alcohol* 4-1/2% Senna Peppermint oil Syrup pepsin
CALENDO-PINUS CERATE (SOFT) Nasal emollient (Boericke & Runyon)	Oil of dwarf pine* needles
CALENDULA SALVOL Emollient (Clapp, Otis)	Calendula oil*
CALFALFA, GRANULAR SOIL SULFUR Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Sulfur* 99.5%
CALFALFA SOIL SULFUR (Calif. Spray)	Sulfur* 99.5%
CALF-EZ NO. 2 Intestinal irritation (veterinary) (Wilke)	Sulfaguanidine* 8.82% Bismuth subnitrate 3.12% Thymosol (pine oil 32.3%, soap anhydrous 23.0%, isopropyl alcohol 16.0%) 3.12% Desiccated blood flour 84.94%
CALGON, CALGON BOUQUET Detergent (Calgon)	Vitreous sodium phosphate* (sodium hexametaphosphate)
CALGONITE Detergent, water softener (Calgon)	Alkaline sodium silicate Alkaline sodium polyphosphates*
CALGREEN Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Cuprous arsenite* 7% Calcium arsenate* 64.43%
CALICARB Antacid (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Calcium carbonate 4 gr. Magnesium carbonate 2-1/2 gr. Bismuth subnitrate 1 gr. Powdered ipecac 1/250 gr. Aromatics q.s.
CAL-ICE Skin cream (Wright, M.)	Benzocaine Digidex (2,2'-di hydroxy 3,5,6, 3',5',6',-hexachlorid phenyl-methane)* Calamine Menthol* Camphor*
CALICO TABS Rodenticide (Rat Lunches)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.025%
CALI FIG Laxative (Sterling Prod. Div.)	Elixir of senna Syrup of figs Alcohol* 6% Peppermint
CALIFORNIA SINOX-W Herbicide) (Calif. Spray)	Ammonium dinitro ortho secondary butyl phenol* 18%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CALIFORNIA SYSTOX 2 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif.Spray)	o,o-diethyl-o-2-(ethylmercapto)- ethyl thiophosphate* 31.8% Related organic phosphates 1.8%	
CALIGESIC OINTMENT Antipruritic (Sharp & Dohme)	Each 100 gm.: Calamine, prepared Benzocaine Hexylated metacresol	8.00 gm. 3.00 gm. 0.05 gm.
CALLAHAN'S SOLDERING FLUID (Callahan)	Zinc ammonium chloride*	
CALMACARB Gastric antacid (Vernon)	Calcium carbonate Magnesium carbonate Bismuth subnitrate Aromatics	3-1/2 gr. 2 gr. 1/2 gr. q.s.
CALMAR Analgesic (Am. Apoth.)	Each tablet: Phenacetin* Caffeine Aspirin*	0.15 gm. 0.03 gm. 0.37 gm.
CALMATONE BABY COUGH SYRUP (Commerce)	Alcohol Spruce Wild cherry Sanguinaria Ammonium chloride Honey Menthol	2.0%
CALMIRIN Analgesic (Kremers)	Each tablet: Aspirin* Calcium glutamate	0.25 gm. 0.12 gm.
CALMITOL LIQUID Skin astrin- gent, analgesic (Leeming)	Each fl. oz.: Hyoscyamine oleate (0.28 mg. hyoscyamine alkaloid) Alcohol Camphor* Ether Chloroform Chloral hydrate Menthol	0.55 mg 14.3 cc. 1.64 gm. 5.1 cc. 1.9 cc. 1.3 gm. 1.7 gm.
CALMITOL OINTMENT Skin analagesic, astringent (Leeming)	Each oz.: Calmitol liquid Hyoscyamine oleate (0.028 mg. hyocyanus alkaloid) Alcohol Camphor Ether Chloroform Chloral hydrate Menthol	10% 0.055 mg. 1.4 cc. 0.16 gm. 0.5 cc. 0.19 cc. 0.13 gm. 0.17 gm.
CALMIX C-D-M-P Food supple- ment (veter- inary) (Wilke)	Each 100 cc.: Calcium borogluconate (23% w/v calcium and boric acid 4.2%) Dextrose Magnesium chloride Phosphorus Calcium hypophosphite	 21.80 gm. 9.8 gm. 3.04 gm. 1.0 gm.
CALNATES Tonic (Hance)	Each 2 fl. dr.: Strychnine glycerophosphate* Sodium glycerophosphate Calcium glycerophosphate Phosphoric acid	 1/64 gr. 2 gr. 2 gr. 1.5 m.
CALOCAINE CREME Skin ointment (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Calamine Zinc oxide Benzocaine Menthol	
CALOCIDE Skin astringent (Consolid. Royal)	Ammonium alum Zinc sulfate Tannic acid*	
CALO-CURE Turf fungicide (Mallinckrodt)	Mercurous chloride* Mercuric chloride*	30% 15%
CALOCYLATE Analgesic (Kremers)	Aspirin* Ascorbic acid Calcium glutamate	0.3 gm. 15 mg. 0.12 gm.
CAL-O-DYNE Analgesic (C. A. L.)	Aspirin* Caffein Phenolphthalein U.S.P. Acetophenetidin*	3.25 gr. 0.32 gr. 0.12 gr. 2.65 gr.
CALOGREEN Turf fungicide (Mallinckrodt)	Mercurous chloride*	90%
CAL-O-MINE Skin astringent (Penslar)	Carbolic acid Prepared calamine Zinc oxide	1%
CAL-O-SECT FLY SPRAY (Calif.Chem.)	Thiocyanate* Inert ingredients*	
CALOTABS Cathartic (Calotabs)	Calomel* Aloes* Orizaba jalap Extr. bitter apple Oils of cloves and peppermint Rhubarb Myrrh	2 gr.
CALOTEX Skin astrigent (Texas Pharm.)	Calamine Zinc oxide Corn starch Glycerin	
CALOX Tooth powder (McKesson)	Amyl phenol* Heptyl phenol* Octyl phenol* Benzoic acid Sodium chloride	
CAL-SAL Analgesic (Commerce)	Salicylamide Sodium salicylate* Caffeine alkaloid Phenacetin* Manganese salicylate Thiamine chloride	 3/4 gr.
CAL-SAL COMPOUND (Pulvoid) Gastric antacid, laxative (Drug Prod., N.Y.)	Calcium carbonate precipitated Calcium salicylate* Powdered rhubarb Lithium carbonate Powdered ipecac	0.16 gm. 80 mg. 65 mg. 65 mg. 6.5 mg.
CALSAMATE Analgesic (Trout)	Acetylsalicylic acid* Calcium glutamate Ascorbic acid	0.3 gm. 0.13 gm. 15 mg.
CALSOLITE CALSOMINE Paint (Sterling Paint)		

*Cond. Lex., N., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CALSO WATER Antacid (Calso)	Sodium phosphate Sodium chloride Bicarbonates of calcium, magnesium, and sodium	
CALSECOF Antitussive, sedative (Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Chloroform Ethylmorphine hydrochloride Lobelia Tartar emetic Aromatics	 20 mg. 2.5 mg. 75 mg. 1.3 mg. q.s.
CALSOM & MURESCO KALSOMINE (Moore, B.)		
CALSUL EMULSION Fungicide (Dextruxol)	Mineral oil Pine oil Ammonia Soap Calcium polysulfide	67.0% 0.9% 0.9% 2.1% 1.0%
CALSUS LOTION Skin astringent (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Each fl. oz.: Calamine Zinc oxide Glycerin Carbolic acid	 40 gr. 20 gr. 20 m. 4 m.
CAL TAN LOTION Cosmetic (Schram)	Ethyl alcohol Methyl anthranalate	10%
CAL-TRI-HIST CREAM Antipruritic (Pharmex)	Calamine Tyrothricin Antihistamine* Benzocaine Benzalkonium chloride	
CALUMET BROWN COPPER OXIDE FUNGICIDE (Calumet Div.)	Copper material*	75%
CALUMET COPPER OXIDE Fertilizer (Calumet Div.)	Copper*(50% available only in Florida)	80%
CALVES CORDIAL Intestinal astringent (veterinary) (Our Husbands)	Alum Charcoal Ginger Calcium carbonate	
CALZINOCAINE Skin protective, analgesic (Pitman-Moore)	Zinc oxide Calamine Phenol Benzocaine	6.80% 7.70% 0.85% 1.00%
CAMAY BAR Soap (Procter & Gamble)	Soaps of animal and vegetable fats Cold cream	
CAMDEN FLOTATION SULPHUR PASTE Insecticide (Camden)	Sulfur*	
CAMELLIA COLOGNES (Assoc. Brands)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CAMEO Copper cleaner (Cameo Corp.)		
CAMEO ALUMINUM, POTTERY CLEANER (Cameo Corp.)		
CAMEO ENAMELS Paint (Denny)		
CAMEO STARCHING POWDER (Staley)	Borax*	
CAMICIDE CATTLE SPRAY (Oil type) Insecticide (Campbell Labs.)	Refined petroleum oil Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	
CAMICIDE DAIRY CATTLE SPRAY CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Campbell Chem.)	Refined petroleum oil Polyoxyethylene sorbitol mixed ether ester Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	
CAMICIDE GARDEN SPRAY (Aerosol) (Campbell Chem.)	Pyrethrins Rotenone Cube extractives Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Petroleum distillate* Freon 11 and 12	
CAMICIDE INSECT SPRAY (Campbell Chem.)	Refined petroleum oil Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide	
CAMICIDE NO. 15 PYRENONE MILL SPRAY CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Campbell Chem.)	Refined petroleum oil Polyoxyethylene sorbitol mixed ether ester Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	
CAMICIDE PYRENONE LIVESTOCK SPRAY CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Campbell Chem.)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Polyoxyethylene sorbitol mixed ether ester Petroleum oil	11.90% 0.59% 14.87% 72.64%
CAMICIDE REPELLENT (Campbell Chem.)	Dimethyl phthalate Ethylhexanediol* Butyl dimethyl dihydro gamma pyrone carboxylate Freon 11 and 12* Isopropanol*	
CAMICIDE ROACH SPRAY (Campbell Chem.)	Petroleum oil Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CAMPANA ITALIAN BALM Cosmetic (Campana)	Essential oils Alcohol* Phenol* Benzoic acid Gum tragacanth Glycerin Sorbitol	
CAMPBELL'S NO. 782 WASH THINNER (Campbell, M.L.)	Isopropyl acetate* Toluol* VM and P naphtha*	27.2% 27.2% 45.6%
CAMP DRAIN PIPE & TRAP CLEANER (Camp)		
CAMPHEMEN- THOL LOZEN- GES (Hancock's) Antitussive (Hancock, J.)	Camphor* Menthol* Thymol Phenol* Slippery elm Licorice Oil of eucalyptus* Methyl salicylate*	
CAMPHE THYMEN Skin ointment (Arlo)	Carbolic acid* with 3% camphor-phenol Thymol Menthol* Aromatic oils	2%
CAMPHOLIN Counter- irritant (Jenkins)	Oleoresin capsicum Camphor* Oil of turpentine* Croton oil* Oil of sassafras Oil of origanum	
CAMPHO- PHENIQUE Antiseptic (Sterling Prod. Div.)		
CAMPHO- PHENIQUE LIQUID Skin astringent (Centaur- Caldwell)	Carbolic acid Camphor*	4.75% 10.86%
CAMPHO- PHENIQUE POWDER Skin astringent (Centaur- Caldwell)	Carbolic acid* Camphor* Boric acid*	2.0% 4.375%
CAMPHOR CREAM Astringent skin cream (C & M)	Camphor* Menthol Phenol Aluminum acetate Solumol	1.5% 0.5% 0.5% 0.5%
CAMPHOR- DISKOIDS (Homeopathic) (Clapp, Otis)	Pure cane sugar Tincture of camphor	
CAMPHORETTE BLOCKS Insecticide (Reliable (Chem.)	Refined naphthalene* Perfume oils	99-1/2% 1/2%
CAMTHOL Skin emollient counter- irritant (Shuptrine)	Oil of eucalyptus* Oil of peppermint Menthol Camphor* Thymol* Lanolin Petrolatum	
CAMTOX EC- 71 Insecticide (Arizona)	Toxaphene* Tech. chlorinated camphene*	71.0%
CAMZINOL BALM CREAM Analgesic (Continental Labs.)	Camphor* Zinc oxide Vegetable oils and volatile oils* Carbolic acid* analgesic compounds Menthol* Balsam Peru	
CANARADYNE For wheezing (veterinary, avian) (Spratts)	Capsici B.P. Cubeba Glycerin Benzoin Sp. aeth. nit.	
CANARY PULVEX Insecticide (Cooper)	Rotenone Other cube resins	0.5% 1.5%
CANCEL DEODORANT CREAM Hypo- allergenic (Peau Seche)	Aluminum salt	
CANDLE SURPRISE Toilet water (Pessel)		
CANDO METAL POLISH (Cando)	Infusorial earth Silica Oleic acid (Red Oil) Oxalic acid* Ammonia Pine oil*	
CANDO SILVER POLISH (Cando)	Water Infusorial earth Pure soap Carbonate of soda Antiseptic oil	
CANISEAR For ear cankers (veterinary) (Erwin)	Phenol* Sulfanilamide* Carbonyldiamide in glycol base Malachite green Methylcatechol* Ethylaminobenzoic acid Metacresyl acetate*	1%
CANIS-EYE Eye, nose irritation (veterinary) (Erwin)	Procaine Hydrochloride Ethylaminobenzoic acid Metacresyl acetate Methylcatechol* Phenol Sulfanilamide* Carbonyldiamide Malachite green	0.15% 1%
CANISKIN External fungicide (veterinary) (Erwin)	Ethylaminobenzoicacid Metacresyl acetate* 2-β-mercaptobenzothiazole* acidified in formalinized glycol base	

[illegible] ingredients poison. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CANISOL LOTION Antipruritic (veterinary) (Canisol)	
CANKERINE for cankers (veterinary) (McCleillan	Mineral oil Phenol* Oil of eucalyptus* Thymol F. D. & C. coloring Pine oil Oil of camphor* Menthol
CANNED PLUMBER Drain pipe cleaner (Puritan Chem.)	
CANNIBAL DRAIN PIPE CLEANER (Sunshine)	Sodium hydroxide*
CANOE GLUE NO. 180 (Ferdinand)	
CAN-PHO-SAL BOMB Inhalant, nasal decongestant (poultry) (Salsbury's)	Ortho-hydroxydiphenyl Creosote* Guaiacol Oils of pine*, camphor*, and eucalyptus Dichlorodifluoromethane* and trichloromonofluoromethane* 70%
CANVASEAL WATER- PROOFING (Everseal)	
CAPHENIN CALAMINE- ZINC-CARBOL- IC CAMPHOR Skin ointment (CaPhenin)	Calamine and zinc oxide 10% Camphor* and carbolic acid 1%
CAPHENIN MENTHOL & METHYL SALICYLATE Skin ointment (CaPhenin)	Menthol 10% Methyl salicylate* 20%
CAPHENIN MERCURY AMMONIATED Skin ointment (CaPhenin)	Ammoniated mercury* U.S.P. 10%
CAPILOR HAIR OIL (Germadol)	
CAPITOL CEMENT Household adhesive (Capitol Cem.)	
CAPITOL DEVELOPER Photographic supply (General Photo.)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CAPITOL ROACH SPRAY (Capitol Chem.)	Tech. chlordane Petroleum distillate*
CAPROKOL JELLY Vaginal antiseptic (Sharp & Dohme)	Hexylresorcinol 1-1000 Tragacanth Quince seed Glycerin 5%
CAPRONEX FUNGICIDAL OINTMENT (Medical) (Horton & Converse)	Copper caprylate Sodium caprylate Caprylic acid 3%
CAPRONEX POWDER Skin fungicide (Medical) (Horton & Converse)	Calcium caprylate 10% Zinc caprylate 8% Copper caprylate 0.5%
CAPROVINE DRENCH Veterinary (Anchor Serum)	Phenothiazine* N.F. Lead arsenate*
CAPSAN Ectoparasiti- cide (Vogel)	Phenyl cellosolve 5% Isopropyl alcohol* 50% Aerosol OT Methyl salicylate*
CAPSICOLA Counter- irritant, rube- facient (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Capsicum Camphor* Eucalyptol*
CAPSOLIN Counter- irritant (Parke, Davis)	Oleoresin capsicum Camphor* Oil of turpentine* Cajuput oil Croton oil*
CAPSONAMINE (formerly Capsicum Compound) Counter- irritant (CaPhenin)	Oleoresin capsicum Croton oil* Camphor* Oil of turpentine* Aromatic oils
CAPSTAN MARINE PAINTS (Reeder)	
CAPUDINE LIQUID Analgesic (Capudine)	Each tsp.: Antipyrine* 1-1/2 gr. Sodium salicylate* Caffeine
CARAGOL Counter- irritant (Caragol)	Menthol* Camphor* Oil of wintergreen*
CARA NOME BATH SALTS, CLEANSING CREAM, COLD CREAM (Cara Nome)	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CARA NOME COMPRESSED DEODORANT BATH POWDER (Cara Nome)		
CARA NOME CREAM DEODORANT (Cara Nome)	Aluminum chlorhydrate Benzoic acid	
CARA NOME CREAM MASQUE (Cara Nome)		
CARA NOME ESTROGENIC HORMONE CREAM (Cara Nome)	Natural estrogenic hormones (principally Estrone and estradiol)	10,000 I.U./oz.
CARA NOME EYE CREAM, FOUNDATION CREAM, HAND CREAM, SKIN CREAM (Cara Nome)		
CARA NOME VANISHING CREAM (Cara Nome)		
CAR-A-SOL SOLVENT CLEANER (Whitfield)		
CARBENSUL Antiseptic (veterinary) (Lloyd)	Each fl. oz.: Sulfanilamide* Urea Benzyl alcohol* Propylene glycol-acetone base	40 gr. 40 gr. 15 gr.
CARBEX BELL TABLETS Gastric antacid (Hollings-Smith)	Sodium bicarbonate Ginger Aromatics	
CARB MASTER Carburetor conditioner (Rust Master)		
CARBO-COL Insecticide (Globe)	Coal tar creosote*	98.5%
CARBO CREAM Skin antiseptic (Jeffrey-Fell)	Liquid carbonis detergent Phenol Menthol Lanum	5.0% 0.5% 0.01% 5.0%
CARBO DUSTLESS CRAYON (Andrews, A.H.)		
CARBOFORM Antacid, carminative (Massengill)	Chloroform Bismuth subcarbonate Magnesium carbonate Prepared chalk	20 mg. 0.22 gm. 0.22 gm. 0.11 gm.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CARBOLA DISINFECTING WHITE PAINT Insecticide (Carbola)	Phenol Coal tar oils Lindane Malathion	1.0% 1.0% 0.5% 0.5%
CARBOLA DRY FLY BAIT Insecticide (Carbola)	Malathion	2.00%
CARBOLASTIC ROOF PAINT (Thompson & Co.)		
CARBOLATED LYCOZINE (HUMMEL'S) Skin astringent (Park Pharm.)	Zinc oxide Lycopodium Magnesium carbonate Carbolic acid*	
CAR-BO-LAX Cathartic (Carbozine)		
CARBOLEUM DISINFECTANT (Pacific Chem.)		
CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT Antiseptic, emollient (Allied Drug)	Carbolic acid* Glycerin White ointment	2%
CARBOLINE Disinfectant (Germo)		
CARBOLINEUM Insecticide (Carbolineum)	Coal tar oils* Carbon	97% 1-1/2%
CARBOMIDE Sedative (Welin-Sater)	Potassium bromide* Charcoal Pepsin	5 gr./tablet
CARBONA CLEANING FLUID (Carbona)		
CARBONA INSTANT LATHER (Carbona)		
CARBONA SHOE POLISH & SHOE WHITENER (Carbona)		
CARBONA SOAPLESS LATHER (Carbona)		
CARBONA WALL-WIPE (Carbona)		
CARBON BISULFIDE Rodenticide (Santa Clara)	Carbon bisulfide*	100%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CARBON EATER WINDOW CLEANING COMPOUND (Zapo)	
CARBONOEL LIQUID Toiletry (Gordon Thomas)	
CARBONOEL PINE NEEDLE TAR SHAMPOO CREAM (Gordon Thomas)	
CARBONOEL PRESSING COMPOUND Hair conditioner (Gordon Thomas)	
CARBONOEL SCALP OINTMENT, SKIN OINTMENT (Gordon Thomas)	
CARBO-RESIN (CARBACRYLAMINE RESINS) Diuretic (Lilly)	Alkylene polyamine resin 12% Potassium carbacrylic resin 29% Carbacrylic resin 59%
CARBO-SEPTIC Antiseptic gargle (Carbo-Septic)	Glyceric-tannic* acid Phenol* 3.3%
CARBOSOL NO. 2 Herbicide (Indust. Mat.)	Sodium arsenite* 26% Soap 11% Potassium cresylate 10%
CARBOSOTA CREOSOTE OIL Wood preservative (Barrett Div.)	Creosote*
CARBOSOTA WOOD PRESERVATIVE (Barrett Div.)	Coal-tar creosote* oil
CARBOWAX COMPOUND 1500 Emollient (Barnes-Hind)	Polyethylene glycol 300 50% Carbowax compound 1540 50%
CARBOXIDE FUMIGANT (Carbide)	Carbon dioxide 90% Ethylene oxide* 10%
CARBURET PAINT PRODUCTS (Jewell P.&V.)	
CAR CARE CAR FINISHER (Cannon)	
CARCO CATTLE SPRAY (Carpenter)	Light petroleum oil Beta butoxy beta thiocyano diethyl ether* Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent* Methoxychlor (bis (methoxyphenyl) trichlorethane)
CARCO ROACH SPRAY (Carpenter)	Chlordane tech. 2% Petroleum distillate* 98%
CARDINELL Ink eradicator (Cardinell)	
CARDOSIPTEC Douche tablets (Chattanooga)	Acetylsalicylic acid* Sodium acid pyrophosphate Boric acid* Methyl salicylate* Thymol* Chlorothymol Menthol*
CARDUI Tonic, antispasmodic (Chattanooga)	Blessed thistle Black haw Alcohol 19% v Golden seal
CARESS CREME Skin emollient (Airem)	Phenol less than 1% Bismuth subnitrate Boric acid Zinc oxide Glycerin
CARFOAM AUTO CLEANER (Magnus)	
CARFUSIN RORER Fungicide (external) medical (Rorer)	Alcohol 10% Boric acid 1% Carbolic acid 4.5% Resorcinol* 10% Fuchsin 0.3% Acetone 5%
CAR GLO AUTO POLISH (Jones Prod.)	
CARMESAL Analgesic (Carmel)	Carmel salicylamide* 5 gr.
CARMETHOSE Gastric antacid (Ciba)	Each 15 ml.: Sodium carboxymethylcellulose 750 mg. Methyl parahydroxybenzoate 0.16%
CARMETHOSE WITH MAGNESIUM OXIDE Gastric antacid (Ciba)	Each tablet: Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose 225 mg. Magnesium oxide 75 mg.
CARMEX Cold sores chapped lips (Carma)	Menthol* Camphor* Phenol* Salicylic acid* Lanolin and petrolatum base
CARMOLIN SKIN OIL FOR DRY SKIN (Carmel)	Liquid lanolin

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CAR-NA-LAC Floor wax (Continental Car-Na-Var)		
CARN-NA- ORETE Rubber enamel (Continental Car-Na-Var)		
CAR-NA-SEAL Floor sealer (Continental Car-Na-Var)		
CARNICA SALVE Emollient (Burrough)	Carbolic acid* Witch hazel Arnica* Zinc oxide	
CARNU Polish (Johnson, S.C.)		
CAR-O-DENE Skin astringent (Carolina)	Boric acid* Tannic acid* Carbolic acid* Zinc sulfate Glycerin	
CARODONE (CARROLL'S) Antitussive (Carroll Chem.)	Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate Pyrilamine maleate* Terpin hydrate* Potassium guaiacolsulfonate* Honey Glycerin Sodium Citrate	1/6 gr. 30 mg.
CAR-O-LAC SHELLAC SUBSTITUTE (Carroll S.&V.)		
CAROLATE Therapeutant (Bartlett, F. A.)	Salicylic acid* Urea Copper sulfate (crystalline)	26.77% 9.21% 1.78%
CARON EAU DE COLOGNE (Caron)		
CAROSANTI PERFUMES, COLOGNES, TOILET WATERS (Carosanti)		
CAROSEL CONCENTRATE Tree disease (Bartlett, F.A.)	Helione orange* 8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate Malachite green	10% 2% 5%
CAROTHRICIN Throat irritations (Carroll Chem.)	Tyrothricin Benzocaine	2 mg. 5 mg.
CARPENTER CLEANING COMPOUNDS (Carpenter)		
CARPENTER- MORTON MARINE PAINT REMOVER (Carpenter- Morton)	Acetone* Toluol* Paraffin wax	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CARPINE FACE LOTION, FACE POWDER, HAIR TONIC, SHAMPOO JELLY (Hudson & Co.)		
CAR PLATE Auto polish (Johnson, S.C.)	Petroleum wax Silicone fluid Petroleum naphtha*	
CARROLL PAINT BRUSH CLEANER (Carrol S.&V.)		
CARROLL'S BABY COUGH SYRUP (Carroll Chem.)	Extr. cocillana Euphorbia Wild lettuce Cascara* Squill* Sodium citrate Ammonium chloride Honey and sugar	
CARROLL'S DIURETIC COMPOUND (Carroll Chem.)	Buchu Couch grass Uva ursi Saw palmetto berries Potassium acetate Sodium citrate Methenamine Oil of juniper	
CARROLL'S NERVINE Sedative (Carroll Chem.)	Potassium bromide* Sodium bromide* Ammonium bromide*	12 gr. 12 gr. 6 gr.
CARSINCAL CICAL Ringworm, athlete's foot (Chem. Ind.)	Fuchsin Resorcin* Phenol* Acetone Alcohol	1% 10% 4% 5% 10%
CARSULENE OINTMENT Skin emollient (Penslar)	Carbolic acid Potassium carbonate Oil of Thuja Sulfur	2%
CARTER'S BLACK LAUNDRY INK (Carter's Ink)	Xylenol* Turpentine Dyes	
CARTER'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID (Carter's Ink)	Tannic acid Ferrous sulfate Gallic acid Sulfuric acid Cellosolve Sodium thiocyanate* Aniline dyestuff*	
CARTER'S HECTOGRAPH INK (Carter's Ink)	Alcohol-type solvent* Dyes* Mineral acid	
CARTER'S HOUSEHOLD INDELIBLE INK (Carter's Ink)	Propylene glycol Pigment Synthetic resin Carboxymethylcellulose	
DR. CARTER'S K & B TEA Cathartic (Wells, S.C.)	Senna leaves Mandrake root Aromatic herbs	

*Consult sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous products of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CARTER'S LINIMENT Counter- irritant, rube facient (Carter-Luff)	Camphor* Ammonia Refined spirit turpentine* Volatile oils Emulsifiers
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS Choleretic, laxative (Carter Prod.)	Podophyllum resin* Curagaoaloes
CARTER'S MUSIC INK (Carter's Ink)	Mineral acid (chromic)* Pigment Phenol
CARTER'S OPAQUE RUBBER STAMP INKS (Carter's Ink)	Glycols Alcohols* Synthetic resins Dyes or pigments Tannic acid
CARTER'S PASTE (Carter's Ink)	Dextrine Corn syrup Sulforcited castor oil Borax Trisodium phosphate
CARTER'S RUBBER STAMPING INK (Carter's Ink)	Propylene glycol Polyols (glycerin) Dyes or pigments
CARTER'S SMART WEED & CAPSICUM Carminative, rubefacient (Wells,S.C.)	Each fl. oz.: Alcohol* 65% Extr. capsicum Aromatic oils Extr. smart weed Gum camphor*
CARTER'S STAMPING INDELIBLE INK (Carter's Ink)	Propylene glycol Butyl carbitol Resin Dyes
CARVER'S OINTMENT (Carver)	
CARYL RICHARDS JUST WONDERFUL CREAM WAVE LOTION (Richards,C.)	Ammonium thioglycolate with ammonia water (pH 8.5-9.42) approx. 1-1/2-6%
CARYL RICHARDS NEW INSTA- MATIC ROCKET WAVE CREME WAVING LOTIONS (Richards,C.)	Ammonium thioglycolate with ammonia water*(pH 9.40-9.45) approx. 1-1/2-6%
CARYL RICHARDS PERMATONE CREME NEUTRALIZER (Richards,C.)	Sodium bromate*approx. 10-14%
CARYL RICHARDS PERMETTE COLD WAVE, PERMETTE COLD WAVE LANOLIN LOTION, QUICKIE COLD WAVE CREAM OIL LOTION, ROCKET SPEED WAVE CREAM WAVING LOTION (Richards,C.)	Ammonium thioglycolate with ammonia water*(pH 9.40-9.52) approx. 1-1/2-6%
CARYL RICHARDS ROCKET WAVE (dh) NEUTRALIZER, SILVER BLONDE NEUTRALIZER (Richards,C.)	Sodium bromate*approx.10-14%
CARYL RICHARDS ROCKET WAVE POODLE PERMANENT (Richards,C.)	Ammonium thioglycolate with ammonia water*(pH 9.4-9.52) approx. 1-1/2-6%
CARYL RICHARDS ROCKET WAVE (dh) WAVING LOTIONS (Richards,C.)	Ammonium thioglycolate with ammonia water*(pH 8.5-9.50) approx. 1-1/2-6%
CARYL RICHARDS ROCKET WAVE WITH MILK BATH WAVING LOTIONS (Richards,C.)	Ammonium thioglycolate with ammonia water*(pH 8.5-9.52) approx.1-1/2-6%
CARYL RICHARDS THE 400 CREME FIXATONE (Richards,C.)	Sodium bromate*approx. 10-14%
CARYL RICHARDS THE 400 CREME WAVING SOLUTIONS (Richards,C.)	Ammonium thioglycolate with ammonia water*(pH 9.40-9.52) approx.1-1/2-6%
CARYL RICHARDS TIKI DE PARIS NEUTRALIZER (Richards,C.)	Sodium bromate approx. 10-14%
CARYL RICHARDS TIKI DE PARIS WAVING LOTIONS (Richards,C.)	Ammonium thioglycolate with ammonia water*(pH 9.32-9.42) approx.1-1 2-6%
CASA BLANCA PERFUME, TOILET WATER (Masie)	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CASCO FLEXIBLE CEMENT (Borden)	Casein-latex emulsion	
CASCO HOUSEHOLD INSECTICIDE Aerosol (Casco)	Pyrethrins DDT Piperonyl butoxide Petroleum distillate* Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12) Trichloromonofluoromethane (Freon 11)	0.25% 3.00% 0.50% 11.25% 42.50% 42.50%
CASCOPHEN LT-68 Adhesive (Borden)	Phenol-resorcinol-formaldehyde resin	
CASCOPHEN, RS-216 & RS-240M Adhesives (Borden)	Phenol-resorcinol-formaldehyde resin	
CASCO POWDER CASEIN GLUE (Borden)	Powdered casein glue	
CASEY'S COMPOUND (Casey,D.)	Alcohol Potassium iodide*U.S.P. Syrup sarsaparilla compound U.S.P. Fl. extr. of glycyrrhiza Oil of sassafras Oil of anise Methyl salicylate*	1-1/4%/v
CASEY'S ERB-LAX Laxative (Casey,D.)	Extr. of cascara Aloin Podophyllin resin Extr. belladonna Oleoresin ginger Belladonna alkaloids	 1/8 gr. 0.0015 gr.
CASHMERE BOUQUET LIPSTICK (Colgate- Palmolive)		
CASHMERE BOQUET TOILET SOAP (Colgate- Palmolive)		
CASITE Oil additive (Hastings)	Light petroleum fractions* Creosote* oil	
CASITE SLUDGE SOLVENT (Gr[illegible])		
CASMA COLOGNE WATER, PERFUME (Caswell- Massey)		
CASMA TOILET WATER (Caswell-Massey)		
CASSEBEER EAU DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER, POLISH REMOVER (Cassebeer)		
CASSILL MEN'S AFTER SHAVE LOTION, PERFUMES (Cassill)		
CASTELLANI FORMULA (Improved) For fungus infections (Gordon Labs.)	Carbolfuchsin Resorcin* Boric acid* Methyl rosaniline* Acetone-alcohol resinous base	
CASTELLANIS CARBO- FUCHSIN PAINT Fungicide, medical (Koehler's Lab)	Phenol* Boric acid Resorcinol* Fuchsin Acetone Alcohol	4.5% 1% 10% 0.3% 5% 10%
CASTELLANI'S PAINT Fungicide medical (Handley)	Fuchsin Resorcinol* Acetone* Boric acid* Phenol liquefied* Isopropyl alcohol*	 5% 20%
CASTILLA TOOTH SOAP (Castilla)	Menthol*, thymol* and sodium phosphate Soap	 17-1/2%
CASTORIA, FLETCHER'S Cathartic (Centaur- Caldwell)	Alcohol Senna extract	3-1/2%
CASTROID EXTRACT Hemorrhoids (Sargeant)	Menthol Boric acid* Benzoic acid Sulfur lac Zinc oxide Benzocaine Sodium stearate Camphor* Salol* Balsam of fir	
CASTROID INJ. UNGUENTUM Hemorrhoids (Sargeant)	Sulfocarbolates of calcium and sodium Camphor Salol Balsam of Peru Balsam of fir Castor oil	
CASUAL Home per- manent (Toni)		
CASWELL- MASSEY BALSAMIC OINTMENT, PERFUMES, COLOGNES, TOILET WATERS (Casswell- Massey)		

*Consult Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be dangerous [illegible] if [illegible] amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CATEX SEED TREATER (Southern Pine Chem.)		
CATTLEZE CATTLE SPRAY (Calumet Ref.)		
CAT WASH & DISINFECTANT (?) (Clayton)		
CAULK-O-SEAL (Calbar)		
CAULKTEX CAULKING COMPOUND (Ever-Plastics)		
CAUSTIC BALSAM Counter-irritant (Lawrence-Williams)	Sulfonated vegetable oil Cantharides Gum euphorbia Terebene Spirit of turpentine* Camphor* Croton oil*	 0.12%
CAUSTIC DEHORNING PASTE Horn treatment (veterinary) (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Potassium hydroxide* Estrol absorption base	58% 10%
CAVALIER BOOT CREME (Cavalier)	Vegetable waxes Beeswax Oleate soap Detergents Lanolin Turpentine*	
CAVALIER COSMETICS (Isana)		
CAVALIER FINISH Paint (Atlantic V.&P.)		
CAVALIER LEATHER DYES (Cavalier)	Dyestuffs Methanol and benzol* as much as 30% Shellac Vegetable oil	
CAVALIER NURSERY WHITE Leather whitener (Cavalier)	Titanium dioxide Detergents Vegetable wax Dowicide Casein Processed vegetable oil	 0.25%
CAVALIER SUEDE DRESSINGS (Cavalier)	Isopropyl alcohol* 20-30% Aniline dyes*	
CAVALIER WHITE CLEANERS Leather cleaner (Cavalier)	Titanium dioxide Trisodium phosphate or aerosol products	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CAVOS, CAVREX Embalming fluid (Embalmers')	Formaldehyde*	
CAWCO ANT POISON (Cawthon-Coleman)	Sodium arsenate*	2-1/2%
C.B.L. ANTI-CHIGGER-MOSQUITO CREAM STAINLESS Insect repellent (Worth)	Dimethyl phthalate Cis-bicyclo-heptene-dicarboxylic acid dimethyl ester Butyl dimethyl dihydro gamma-pyrone carboxylate Benzocaine Citronella oil (Java)	15.375% 5.075% 4.550% 5.000% 5.000%
C.B.L. LIQUID CHIGGER-MOSQUITO Insect repellent (Worth)	Dimethyl phthalate Cis-bicyclo-heptene-dicarboxylic acid dimethyl ester Butyl dimethyl dihydro gamma-pyrone carboxylate Citronella oil* (Java) Benzocaine	21.525% 7.105% 6.370% 35.000% 5.000%
CCC CAPTAN SPRAY Insecticide (Carbola)	Captan	50%
CCC COPPER DUST Insecticide (Carbola)	Copper*	6%
CCC COPPER SPRAY Fungicide (Carbola)	Copper*	31%
CCC 10% DDT Insecticide (Carbola)	DDT*	10%
CCC DDT POWDER Insecticide (Carbola)	Wettable DDT*	50%
CCC 3-7 DUST Insecticide (Carbola)	Copper* DDT	7% 3%
CCC FLEA & LOUSE KILLER (Carbola)	Rotenone Sulfur β-thiocyano ethyl esters of mixed fatty acids (10-18 carbon atoms) Sodium fluosilicate*	0.40% 15.00% 0.75% 10.00%
CCC FRUIT TREE SPRAY (Carbola)	DDT* Lindane Sulfur* Captan	7.00% 0.50% 33.00% 7.50%
CCC 5% GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Carbola)	DDT*	5%
CCC GARDEN ROTE Insecticide (Carbola)	Rotenone	0.75%
CCC 25-31 GARDEN SPRAY (Carbola)	DDT Copper*	25% 31%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CCC RAT KILLER (Carbola)	Red squill*	
CCC ROSE DUST OR SPRAY (Carbola)	Rotenone Captan DDT* Benzene hexachloride, gamma isomer Sulfur*	0.75% 7.50% 5.00% 0.50% 20.00%
C.C.C. TONIC Appetite stimulant (Humphreys)	Quinine sulfate Cinchonidine sulfate Berberine sulfate Potassium hypophosphite Calcium hypophosphite Sodium hypophosphite Thiamine hydrochloride	1/5 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/16 gr. 2 gr. 3 gr. 5 gr.
C.C. & F. DROPS Antipyretic (veterinary) (Daniels, Dr. A.C.)	Solid extr. aconite root* Solid extr. belladona root (alkaloids) each fl. oz.: 1/30 gr. Solid extr. Bryonia	
CC-413 Cathartic (Vegetrates)	Rhubarb root Base of dehydrated parsley, Irish moss, asparagus, okra, cranberry, rhubarb stalk	
C & C PAINTS (Cowman-Campbell)		
C.C.S. ALKALI Cleaning product (Wyandotte)	Concentrated alkali*	
C & C UNGUENT Rubefacient, counter-irritant (Tilden)	Camphor* Oil of thyme Menthol* Eupinol Oil of eucalyptus* Petrolatum and suet base	
C. & D. OIL COLORS Paints (Cook & Dunn)		
C.D.R. FURNITURE CREAM (Shield-All)	Sulfonated castor oil Essential* such as artifical oil of citronella	
C.D.R. FURNITURE POLISH & FINISH PRESERVER (Shield-All)		
CECOBEST CECODURE, CECOLAC CECOLOID, CECOLUX, CECO, CECOTEX, CECOTILE, CECOTITE, ROOF COATING, COCOTONE PAINTS (Cheesman-Elliott)		
CEDACOTE Cedar compound (Carbola)		
CEDAR FLOOR SPRAY (Pioneer)		
CEDAR-GLO POLISH (Worrell)		
CEDAR-LUX Cedar compound (Cedar-Lux)		
CEDAR MOTH CHIPS (Reliable Chem.)	Refined naphthalene* Red cedar chips	97% 3%
CEDAR-NAP MOTH CRYSTALS (Reliable Chem.)	Refined naphthalene* Perfume oil	99-1/2% 1/2%
CEDAR OIL POLISH (Uncle Sam)	Mineral oil Cedar oil* Perfume and dye	
CEDAROLEUM ANTI-RUST COMPOUND (Bradford)		
CETAPHEN TABLETS Analgesic (Jeffrey-Fell)	Each tablet: Phenacetin* Caffeine Aspirin*	 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr. 3-1/2 gr.
CETAPHIL (Ointment, Lotion) Ointment for skin irritations (Texas Pharm.)	Cetyl alcohol Propylene glycol Stearyl alcohol Sodium lauryl sulfate	
CETRO-CIROSE Sedative, antitussive (Ives Cameron)	Each fl. oz.: Codeine phosphate Chloroform Alcohol Fl. extr. of ipecac Glycerin Potassium guaiacolsulfonate Sodium citrate Citric acid	 1/2 gr. 1-1/2 m. 1-1/2% 1 m. 240 m. 8 gr. 18 gr. 6 gr.
CETYLIN (Ossar)	Cholesterin Cetyl alcohol Glyceryl monostearate solution Corn oil Butoben (Merck) Methyl paraben	
CETYLON Fungicide (Fairfield)	Cetyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	100%
CEDAR PINE AIRTONS Deodorizer (Thayer)	Isobornyl acetate Oil of cedar leaves Nonionic emulsifiers Quaternary ammonium Antifoam silicones	0.75% 0.75% 3.50% 0.2%
CEE-DEE Fungicide (Fairfield)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chlorides*	20%
CEFERA Food supplement (Haag)	Each tablet: Ferrous sulfate* exsiccated Ascorbic acid	 194 mg. 25 mg.

Cosmet. Sec., II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CEFERA-PLUS Food supplement (Haag)	Each tablet: Ferrous gluconate 324 mg. Ascorbic acid 30 mg. Thiamine hydrochloride 2 mg. Riboflavin 2 mg. Pyridoxine hydrochloride 0.5 mg. Nicotinamide 15 mg. Vitamin B_{12} 5 μ gm. Folic acid 0.67 mg.
CELACETTS Laxative (Tailby)	Methyl cellulose 6 gr.
CELAG Bulk Laxative (Haack)	Methyl cellulose 5 gr. Magnesium hydroxide 9 gr.
CELCURE Wood preservative (Am.Celcure)	Copper sulfate* (anhydrous) 3.84% Sodium dichromate* (anhydrous) 5.27% Acetic acid (free) 0.20%
CE-LITE PAINT (Elliott)	
CELLIUM TABLETS Laxative (Pharmex)	Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose 7.7 gr.
CELLOMENT Adhesive (Hughes)	Nitrocellulose base Acetone* Butyl acetate Butanol*
CELLO-STICK Adhesive (Varniton)	Toluene*
CELLOTHYL Laxative (Warner-Chilcott)	Methyl cellulose 0.5 gm.
CELLTONE Laxative (Tutag)	Each tablet: Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose 0.5 gm.
CELLUGRAN Laxative (Tilden)	Methyl cellulose Food dextrose Powdered sugar, cocoa and vanillin
CELLULOID STARCH (Staley)	Borax*
CELLUTABS Laxative (Veltex)	Each tablet: Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose 0.5 gr.
CELLU-TONE SATIN PAINT (Pratt & Lambert)	
CELLZAN Laxative (Tutag)	Each tablet: Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose 7-1/2 gr. Extr. cascara sagrada 1/8 gr.
CELOLITE ENAMELS, VARNISHES, STAINS (Sapolin)	
CEL-TON-SA BRAND HERB TEA Cathartic (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Senna leaves
CEL-TON-SA RE-O-LAX BRAND HERBS Cathartic (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Cascara sagrada Senna leaves
CEL-TON-SA SNOW WHITE LINIMENT Rubefacient (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Chloroform 27.36 m Turpentine* Methyl salicylate* Oil of camphor* Oil of Mustard (synthetic) Stronger ammonia water Oleic acid Sassafras fraction of camphor oil
CEL-TOX WOOD PRESERVATIVE (General Paint) (Calif.)	
CEMCOAT PAINT (Sonneborn)	
C.E.M DIE Insecticide (St. Lawrence)	Petroleum* Kendrin Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins*
CEMELEX Cathartic (Rossmar)	Each 60 gr.: Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose 1 gm. Dextrose
CEMENTROL Concrete additive (Allied Comp.)	
CEMENTSEAL ENAMELS (Acorn Ref.)	
CEM-REM Cement and concrete sealer, coating (Speco)	Silicone compounds Fish oils Processed soya resins Terpene resins Rubber copolymer resin Cement Aromatic and aliphatic solvents* Iron Chrome* Titanium Lampblack
CEN-DEW Dust mop wax (Central Chem.)	
CEN-DEW (Water-soluble) Polishes, waxes (Central Chem.)	
CEN-GLOW Wax (Central Chem.)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CEN-KLOR Disinfectant (Central Chem.)	Chlorinated compound*
CENTOX SPRAY Insecticide (Central Chem.)	Chlordane* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins
CENTRALOID PAINT (Central P.&V.)	
CENTRAL'S ALL- PENETRATING SEAL Polish, waxes (Central Chem.)	
CENTRAL'S BOLWHITE Toilet bowl bleach (Central Chem.)	
CENTRAL'S C.C. CONCENTRATE Cleanser (Central Chem.)	
CENTRAL'S CEN-KLEEN, CREAMERY CLEANSER, 44 D DISH- WASHING COMPOUND, FURNITURE POLISH (Central Chem.)	
CENTRAL'S METAL POLISH (Central Chem.)	
CENTRAL'S PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Central Chem.)	
CENTRAL'S PIPE SOLVENT (Central Chem.)	
CENTRAL'S PORCELAIN CLEANER, SUPER RHINO-CEN (Central Chem.)	
CENTRAL'S 100% RUBBER BASE ENAMEL (Central Chem.)	
CENTRAL STA Anti-Freeze (Central Solv.)	Methanol*
CENTRAL'S TRAFFIC WAX LIQUID (Central Chem.)	
CENTRAL'S WAX PASTE (Central Chem.)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CENTRAL 2, 4-D AMINE 64 Herbicide (Central Supply)	Aklanolamine salts of 2,4- dichlorophenoxyacetate monohydrate
CENTRANOX PAINT (Central P.&V.)	
CENTURY BRAND PAINT (Mound City)	
CENTURY PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Nat'l Chem.)	
CENTURY SCOURING POWDER (Finnell)	
CENUS COMPOUND RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES (Horton & Converse)	Oil of cedar* Pinus canadensis Extr. witch hazel Powdered elm Linalool Terpineol*
CEPACOL Antibacterial solution (Merrell)	Alcohol 15% Ceepryn chloride (cetylpyridin- ium chloride) 1-4000 Phosphate buffers
CEPACOL THROAT LOZENGES (Merrell)	Ceepryn chloride (cetylpyridini- um chloride) 1-1500 Benzyl alcohol
CEPHEB Analgesic (Superior Pharm.)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* 2 gr. P.E. belladonna U.S.P. 1/50 gr. Sodium salicylate* 2 gr. Gum camphor 1/8 gr. Capsicum 1/10 gr. Iodized calcium 1/3 gr.
CERATE Hemorrhoids (Boericke & Runyon)	Aesculus Hamamelis* Collinsonia Petrolatum paraffin base
CERESAN M SEED DISINFECTANT (and M-2X) (Du Pont)	Ethyl mercury p-toluene sulfonanilide*
CERESAN SEED DISINFECTANT 2% (and New Improved) (Du Pont)	Ethyl mercury chloride*
CERETOL REMEDY (Manhattan Drug)	
CERFEX SPACKLING COMPOUND (United Gilson.)	Gypsum Animal glue Zinc sulfate

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CERICODE Antitussive (Premo)	Codeine phosphate Alcohol Potassium guaiacol sulfonate* Ammonium chloride Chloroform	1 gr. 3% 8 gr. 8 gr. 2 gr.
CERTANE VAGINAL JELLY (Vogarell)	Phenylmercuric acetate Boric acid* Oxyquinoline sulfate Sodium sulfodioctyl succinate	0.02%
CERTA-VIN (Certa-Vin)	Iron Ammonium citrate Riboflavin Berberis Sarsaparilla Manganese sulfate Salicylic acid Flavoring oils Thiamine hydrochloride Gentian Bitter orange Cloves Niacin Saccharin	
CERTIFIED PURE SHELLAC, CERTILAC (Bradshaw)		
CERT-O-CIDE GRAIN FUMIGANT (Cook Chem.)	Carbon tetrachloride* Carbon bisulfide Ethylene dibromide	81% 12.1% 6.6%
CERT-O-KILL Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Methylated naphthalene*	25% 60%
CERTOX Insecticide (Certox)	DDT	2%
CERTOX 40% CHLORDANE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Certox)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
CERTOX CRYSTAL MOTH SPRAY (Certox)	Carbon tetrachloride* Ethylene dichloride* Paradichlorobenzene	
CERTOX DE-25 AQUASOL Insecticide (Certox)	Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* DDT Polyoxyethylene sorbitol esters of mixed fatty resin acids	71% 25% 4%
CERTOX DE-50 WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Certox)	DDT*	50%
CERTOX INSECTICIDE DUSTING POWDER (Certox)	DDT*	10%
CERTOX INSECT SPRAY (Certox)	Petroleum distillate* Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic acids (10-18 carbon atoms) Beta butoxy β thiocyano diethyl ether* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	
CERTOX INSECT SPRAY 5% DDT PLUS PYRETHRUM (Certox)	Petroleum distillate* DDT* tech. Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	5%
CERTOX INSECT SPRAY D-10 (Certox)	Petroleum distillate* DDT* tech. Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	5%
CERTOX INSECT SPRAY (Certox)	DDT Inert ingredients*	1%
CERTOX LINDANE FLY SPRAY (Certox)	Petroleum distillates* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* Piperonyl butoxide tech. Pyrethrins	
CERTOX MOTH NUGGETS (Certox)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%
CERTOX NORWAY RAT TRACKER FORMULA 25% ANTU (Certox)	ANTU* (alpha naphthyl thiourea)	25%
CERTOX PROFESSIONAL MOTH SPRAY (Certox)	Petroleum distillate* Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic acids (10-18 carbon atoms) Beta butoxy beta thiocyano di- ethyl ether* Dichloro diphenyl trichloro- ethane tech.	
CERTOX P-5 WOOD PRESERVER (Certox)	Petroleum distillate* Pentachlorophenol* Other chlorophenols	95.00% 4.40% 0.60%
CERTOX P-40 WOOD PRESERVER (Certox)	Pentachlorophenol* Other chlorophenols	36.08% 4.92%
CERTOX RAT BUTTER (Certox)	Thallium sulfate*	1%
CERTOX RAT BUTTER (contains red squill) (Certox)	Red squill powder* (fortified)	10%
CERTOX RAT BUTTER (contains zinc phosphide) (Certox)	Zinc phosphide*	5%
CERTOX RAT BUTTER FORMULA ANTU (Certox)	ANTU (alpha naphthyl thiourea)	5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CERTOX RAT GRAIN (Certox)	Red squill powder* (fortified)	10%
CERTOX R-14 MOUSE POWDER (Certox)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane*	50%
CERTOX ROACH & ANT POWDER (Certox)	Tech. chlordane	5%
CERTOX ROACH PASTE (Certox)	Phosphorus*	1.38%
CERTOX ROACH POWDER (Certox)	Sodium fluoride*	95%
CERTOX SEEDS Rodenticide (Certox)	Strychnine sulfate*	0.5%
CERTOX SEEDS Rodenticide (Certox)	Thallium sulfate*	0.5%
CERTOX TERMITE LIQUID (Certox)	Orthodichlorobenzene tech. Paradichlorobenzene Trichlorobenzene*	
CERTOX WARFARIN CONCENTRATE Rodenticide (Certox)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl) - 4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.5%
CETAB Fungicide (Fairfield)	Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide*	100%
CETAMIDE SOLUTION Antiseptic (Maltbie)	Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide	1-1000
CETAMIDE TINCTURE Antiseptic (Maltbie)	Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide Alcohol Acetone	1-500 50% 10%
CFS CAMPBELL'S FOOT SALVE (Campbell-Cook)		
CHAFE-AID OINTMENT (Citadel)		
CHAFIX For skin irritation (Norcraft-Westware)	Spermaceti White beeswax Hydrocarbon base	
CHAIR-LOC Wood sweller (Chair-Loc)	Gum resin Zein (corn protein) Denatured ethyl alcohol* Triethanolamine Glycol	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CHAIRMAN COLOGNE (For men) (Stanley Home)		
CHAIRMAN LIQUID DEODORANT (For men) (Stanley Home)		
CHAIRMAN SHAVE TALC (Stanley Home)		
CHALKBOARD FINISH (Chi-Namel)	Lampblack Silica Calcium carbonate Magnesium silicate Varnish* (naphtha)	2.5 7.4 19.3 17.8 53.0
CHAMBERLAIN HABER PORCELAIN, TILE & MARBLE CLEANER (Chamberlain Haber)		
CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC RELIEF Carminative (Standard Labs.)	Chloroform* Ether* Camphor Capsicum Ginger	20 m 64 m. 0.81 gr. 0.81 gr. 6.5 gr.
CHAMBERLAIN'S FACE CREAM. HAND LOTION (Chamberlain Sales)		
CHAMBERLAIN STOCK DIP & DISINFECTANT (Chamberlain, F.B.)	Coal tar neutral oils* Phenols* Soap	
CHAMOCREME Skin irritation (Dome)	Extr. chamomile Buffered acid cream base (pH 4.2)	
CHAMO-POWDER Skin irritation (Dome)	Each packet: Extr. chamomile	2 gr.
CHAMPAGNE LATHER Toiletry (Hubere)		
CHAMPION BRAND PAINTS (Champion Bronze)		
CHAMPION CARPENTER'S CHALK (Champion Chalk)		
CHAMPION CHALK CRAYONS (Champion Chalk)	Calcium carbonate Calcium sulfate Non-toxic colors	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CHAMPION LIQUID PLASTIC & ROOFING (Upco)	
CHAMPION SPRAYON Paint (Champion Bronze)	
CHAMPO ANTISEPTIC (Champo)	
CHANDLER'S CHICK TABLETS (Chandler)	
CHANDLER'S FAMOUS EYE SALVE (Chandler)	
CHANDLER'S HEALING OINTMENT & PILE SALVE (Chandler)	
CHAP-ANS Hand cream (Chap Stick)	Lanolin Camphor* Petrolatum Hexachlorophene* (bis (3,5,6-trichloro-2-hydroxyphenyl) methane)
CHAPERONE Cat, dog repellent (Sudbury Lab.)	Oil of lemon grass* 11% Synthetic oil of mustard 0.2%
CHAP-EZE Skin irritation (Binday)	Hexachlorophene* Camphor* Menthol*
CHAP-ICE For cold sores, fever blisters (Commerce)	Hexachlorophene* Lanolin Tinct. benzoin Ammonia Benzocaine Menthol Camphor* Petrolatum
CHAPIN'S AROMAIRE Deodorizer (Chapin)	Denatured alcohol* 96.5% Essential oils*
CHAPMAN ALDRIN (118) EQUIVALENT EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Chapman Chem.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* 21.85% Related compounds 16.48% Petroleum hydrocarbons 54.17%
CHAPMAN BHC-1 EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Chapman Chem.)	Benzene hexachloride, gamma isomer* 11.3% Benzene hexachloride, other isomers 17.0% Methylated naphthalene* 56.7%
CHAPMAN CHLORDANE-4 EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Chapman Chem.)	Tech. chlordane* 45.2% Petroleum hydrocarbons* 49.8%
CHAPMAN DDT-2 EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Champan Chem.)	DDT* 24.5% Petroleum distillate* 73.5%
CHAPMAN DIELDRIN (497) EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Chapman Chem.)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-dimethano-naphthalene (from Dieldrin)* 15.40% Related compounds (from Dieldrin 2.70% Petroleum hydrocarbons 76.90%
CHAPMAN MALATHION- 5 Insecticide (Chapman Chem.)	Malathion* 55.1% Petroleum hydrocarbons 34.1%
CHAPMAN ROACH & PEST KILLER CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Chapman Chem.)	Tech. chlordane* 20% Deodorized kerosene* 80%
CHAPMAN'S ATHLETIC LINIMENT (Chapman's)	
CHAPMAN'S PENTA-WR Wood preser- vative (Wisconsin Solv.)	Pentachlorophenol* 5.0% Petroleum hydrocarbon* 83.4% Water repellents 11.6%
CHAPMAN'S SPECIAL OINTMENT (Chapman's)	
CHAPMAN'S VET. LINIMENT (Chapman's)	
CHA POLISHING CREAM (Shield-All)	
CHAP STICK Lip emollient (Chap Stick)	Petroleum Waxes Mineral oil Camphor* Hexachlorophene* (bis(3,5,6-trichloro-2-hydroxyphenyl) methane)
CHARBERT COLOGNE & COLOGNE STICK (Parfums Charbert)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CHARFAIN STICKS Charcoal (Am. Crayon)	
CHARKET OIL Wood preservative (Tenn. Prod.)	Soluble hardwood tar* (higher boiling components)
CHARLES ANTELL HAIR SPRAY (Antell)	Lanolin Alcohol*
CHARLES ANTELL SOAP (Antell)	Lanolin Chlorophyll Hexachlorophene
CHARLES OF THE RITZ HAND-BLENDED FACE POWDER (Charles of the Ritz)	
CHARLTON VELVET LAMP BLACK (Bihn & Wolff)	
CHARM ASTRINGENT Cosmetic (Starr Sheen)	
CHARM OF YOUTH CREME COLOGNE (Wirth)	
CHARM PAINTS, ENAMELS (Chicago Paints)	
CHARM SKIN FRESHENER (Star Sheen)	
CHARO REFRIGERATOR DEODORIZER (Requa)	Activated charcoal
CHASE COAL TAR OINTMENT WITH MERCURY SALICYLATE (Chase Chem.)	Each oz.: Mercury salicylate 0.01 gm. Menthol 0.08 gm. Liquid carbonis detergent 0.88 cc.
CHASE COAL TAR STAINLESS SYNTHETIC OINTMENT (Chase Chem.)	Each oz.: Stainless synthetic coal tar* N.F. 1.418 gm. Zinc oxide* paste N.F. 26.932 gm.
CHASE (Dr,A.W.) CO. OINTMENT Skin Irritation (Chase,Dr.A.W.)	Petrolatum Calomel* (23%) 109 gr. Zinc oxide Carbolic acid* Beeswax
CHASE'S ANT KILLER (Chase Prod.)	Sodium arsenate*
CHASE'S CASCARA COMPOUND TABLETS Cathartic (Chase Chem.)	Each tablet: Cascara sagrada extr. 1,4 gr. Aloin 1/4 gr. Podophyllin* 1/6 gr. Belladonna extr.* 1/8 gr. Ginger oleoresin 1/16 gr Glycyrrhiza 1/6 gr.
CHASE'S COLD CAPSULES Analgesic, antipyretic, cathartic (Chase Chem.)	Each capsule: Acetanilid* 1 gr. Quinine sulfate 1/8 gr. Belladonna leaf* 1/8 gr. Camphor 1/8 gr. Podophyllin Cascara Quassia
CHASE'S INSECT BOMB Insecticide (Chase Prod.)	DDT* Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide Beta-butoxy-beta-thiocyano diethyl ether* Petroleum
CHASE'S RAT KISSES (Chase Prod.)	Red squill extr.*
CHASKA PERFUME (Sager)	
CHASOPHEN PILLS Cathartic (Chase Chem.)	Each pill: Phenolphthalein* 1/2 gr. Aloin 1/4 gr. Extr. belladonna leaves* (alkaloids 1/960 gr.) 1/12 gr. Ipecac 1/15 gr.
CHASSIS LUBE Automobile grease (Kendall Ref.)	
CHAT Machine-dish-washing detergent (Antara)	
CHECKPEST C-46 CHLORDANE EMULSION CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Wood-Treating)	Tech. chlordane* 45% Petroleum hydrocarbons* 40%
CHECKPEST C-74 Insecticide (Wood-Treating)	Tech. chlordane* 74%
CHECKPEST C-75 CHLORDANE EMULSION CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Wood-Treating)	Tech. chlordane* 75% Petroleum hydrocarbons* 17%
CHECK PEST C-75 CHLORDANE EMULSION CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Assoc.Sales)	Tech. chlordane* 75% Petroleum hydrocarbons* 17%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CHECK PEST 25% DDT EMULSION CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Assoc.Sales)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro- ethane Xylol*	25% 70%
CHECK PEST 1.5 DIELDRIN INSECTICIDE Insecticide (Assoc.Sales)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Petroleum hydrocarbons	15.83% 2.79% 73.38%
CHECK PEST 11% GAMMA BHC EMULSION CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Assoc.Sales)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride Methylated naphthalenes* Petroleum distillates	11% 17% 35% 30%
CHECK PEST 2-LB ALDRIN LIQUID INSECTICIDE (Assoc.Sales)	Hexachloro-hexahydro- dimethano-naphthalene* Related compounds Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent*	23.1% 17.4% 52.0%
CHECKPEST 5-LB MALATHION LIQUID FOR FLY CONTROL (Assoc.Sales)	Malathion* Xylene*	57% 33%
CHECK PEST OMPA SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE SPRAY (Assoc.Sales)	Octamethyl pyrophosphoramide* Related organic phosphates	18.1% 5.2%
CHECK PEST 25% PARATHION INSECTICIDE CONCENTRATE (Assoc.Sales)	Parathion (o,o-diethyl-o-p- nitrophenyl thiophosphate* Petroleum hydrocarbons	25.0% 65.0%
CHECK PEST 40% TEPP SPRAY CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Assoc.Sales)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* Other ethyl phosphates	40.0% 57.5%
CHECK PEST TOXAPHENE Insecticide (Assoc.Sales)	Toxaphene* Petroleum distillate	60% 35%
CHEK-PICK Veterinary (Ralston)	Pine tar oil* Tannic acid*	
CHEK-R- MYCIN Veterinary (Ralston)	Aureomycin*	
CHEK-R-TON Insecticide (Ralston)	Nicotine (alkaloid)*	
CHEER Detergent (Procter & Gamble)	Anionic synthetic detergent Sodium tripolyphosphate Sodium sulfate Sodium silicate	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CHEESEMAN PILLS (Cheeseman)		
CHEK-ROACH POWDER (Chek)		
CHEK TABLETS (Perdue)	Chlorophyll	100 mg.
CHEMAGRO SYSTOX SPRAY CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Chemagro)	o,o-diethyl-(2-ethyl-mercapto- ethyl) thiopho sphate* Related organic phosphates	26.2% 2.3%
CHEM. CORP. RID-O-WEED Herbicide (Chem.Corp.)		
CHEMCRAFT Chemistry set (Porter Chem.)		
CHEM-FROST DEFOLIANT (Pacific Coast)	Sodium and ammonium borates* Sodium chlorate*	
CHEM-FROST LIQUID DEFOLIANT (Pacific Coast)	Sodium metaborate* Sodium chlorate*	
CHEMICAL FORMULA- TORS ALDRIN #2 Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethan naphthalene* Related compounds Aromatic hydrocarbon solvent Emulsifier	22.0% 16.5% 53.0% 8.5%
CHEMICAL FORMULA- TORS BUTOXY BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Chem.Form.)	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (butoxy ethoxy propanol esters 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (butoxy ethoxy propanol esters) Emulsifier, solvents*	26.0% 13.3% 58.7%
CHEMICAL FORMULA- TORS 5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Tech. chlordane Talc	5% 95%
CHEMICAL FORMULA- TORS 40% CHLORDANE EMULSION Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Chlordane* Methylated aromatic petroleum oil* Aryl alkyl sulfonate emulsifier	40.0% 56.0% 4.0%
CHEMICAL FORMULA- TORS COMMERCIAL BEAN DUST NO. 1 Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Rotenone Other cube resins -Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethan	1.0% 2.5% 3.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CHEMICAL FORMULATORS COMMERCIAL BEAN DUST NO. 2 Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Rotenone	0.75%
	Other cube resins	1.65%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	3.00%
CHEMICAL FORMULATORS COPPER DUST Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Basic copper sulfate*	14.2%
	Talc	85.8%
CHEMICAL FORMULATORS COPPER 53 SPRAY Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Basic copper sulfate* (copper as metallic fixed 53%)	100%
	Inert ingredients*	
CHEMICAL FORMULATORS DAIRY CATTLE SPRAY Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Butoxypolypropylene glycol	6.2%
	Pyrethins	0.02%
	Piperonyl butoxide tech.	0.205%
	Methoxychlor tech.	0.50%
	Petroleum distillate*	93.06%
CHEMICAL FORMULATORS 25% DDD, EMULSION CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane	25.0%
	Xylol*	70.0%
	Emulsifier	5.0%
CHEMICAL FORMULATORS 25% DDT EMULSION Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Diphenyl dichloro trichloroethane*	25.0%
	Aromatic petroleum solvent*	75.0%
CHEMICAL FORMULATORS DDT GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5.0%
	Talc	95.0%
CHEMICAL FORMULATORS 15% FERBAM DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Chem.Form.)	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate	11.40%
	Talc	88.60%
CHEMICAL FORMULATORS FERBAM WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate*	76.0%
	Talc	24.0%
CHEMICAL FORMULATORS FLY & MOSQUITO AEROSOL SPRAY (Chem.Form.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	2.00%
	Allethrin	0.10%
	N-octyl bicycloheptane dicarboximide	0.50%
	Methylated naphthalenes*	5.00%
	Petroleum hydrocarbon*	11.40%
	Beta butoxy beta thiocyano diethyl ether	1.00%
	Dichloro difluoromethane, trichloro monofluoromethane	80.00%
CHEMICAL FORMULATORS FORMULA 444 GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Methoxychlor	4.0%
	Malathion* (o,o-demethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate)	4.0%
	Zinc ethylene-bis (dithiocarbamate)	4.0%
	Talc	88.0%
CHEMICAL FORMULATORS FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL SPRAY Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	10.0%
	N-trichlormethyl mercapto-4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide	4.0%
	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate	7.0%
	o-o-Dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate	4.0%
	Sulfur	15.0%
	Talc	60.0%
CHEMICAL FORMULATORS LEAD ARSENATE Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Lead arsenate*	96%
	Talc	4%
CHEMICAL FORMULATORS 1% LINDANE DUST Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	1%
	Talc	99%
CHEMICAL FORMULATORS 5% MALATHION DUST Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Malathion* (o,o-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate)	5.0%
	Talc	95.0%
CHEMICAL FORMULATORS 50% MALATHION LIQUID Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Malathion* (o,o-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate)	50.0%
	Aromatic hydrocarbon solvent*	45.0%
	Emulsifier	5.0%
CHEMICAL FORMULATORS 1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Parathion (o,o-diethyl-o,p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate*	1%
	Talc	99%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CHEMICAL FORMULA- TORS ROACH & ANT AEROSOL BOMB (Chem.Form.)	Tech. chlordane Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Polymerized glycerol oleate Petroleum distillate* Dichlorodifluoromethane	2.00% 0.115% 0.046% 0.100% 72.739% 25.000%
CHEMICAL FORMULA- TORS SPECIAL POTATO DUST Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Fixed copper* Talc	5.0% 7.0% 88.0%
CHEMICAL FORMULA- TORS SPECIAL TOMATO DUST Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Rotenone Other cube resins Fixed copper* Talc	0.75% 1.65% 7.5% 90.1%
CHEMICAL FORMULA- TORS STRAW- BERRY DUST Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Chlordane tech.* Talc	5.0% 5.0% 90.0%
CHEMICAL FORMULA- TORS 10% TDE (DDD) DUST Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane Talc	5.0% 95.0%
CHEMICAL FORMULA- TORS 60% TOXAPHENE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Toxaphene (tech. chlorinated camphene)* Aromatic petroleum hydrocarbon solvent* Emulsifier	60.0% 32.0% 8.0%
CHEMICAL FORMULA- TORS 50% WETTABLE DDT Insecticide (Chem.Form.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Talc	50.5% 50.0%
CHEMICAL FORMULA- TORS ZINEB BLIGHT DUST Fungicide (Chem.Form.)	Zinc ethylene-bis (dithiocarbamate) Talc	8.0% 92.0%
CHEMICAL INSECTICIDE'S CHLORDANE 20% SOLUTION (Chem.Insect.)	Chlordane tech.* Petroleum distillate*	20% 80%
CHEMICAL INSECTICIDE'S CHLORDANE 46% (Chem.Insect.)	Chlordane tech.* Petroleum distillate*	46.0% 44.5%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CHEMICAL INSECTICIDE'S DDT 30% EMULSIFIA- BLE (Chem.Insect.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* and methylated naphthalene	98%
CHEMI-LUME LIGHTS Chemistry set (Varniton)	Fluorescein* Rhodamine B Methyl cellulose Sodium hydroxide*	approx. 2.4%
CHEMIPURE ACID HARDENING FIXER (Chemipure)	Sodium thiosulfate Sodium sulfite* Potassium alum* Acetic acid*	
CHEMIPURE SOLUTIONS CP-4, CP-6, CP-8 Developers (Chemipure)	Metol* Hydroquinone* Sodium sulfite Sodium carbonate Sodium metaborate* Potassium bromide*	
CHEMISTS FLYPROOFING CONCENTRATE (Continental Chemistry)	DDT*	
THE CHEMISTRY OF FOILLE Skin burns (Carbisulphoil)	Benzyl alcohol Benzocaine Oxyquinoline base Eugenol Sulfur	4.00% 2.00% 0.20% 0.20% 0.175%
CHEMITIZING RUST COMPOUND (Safe-Gard)		
CHEMOL RUST REMOVER (Taft)		
CHEMICAL INSECTICIDES ISOPROPYL ESTER OF 2,4-D LIQUID CONCENTRATE Herbicide (Chem.Insect.)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	44.7%
CHEMICAL INSECTICIDE'S 2,4-D SODIUM SALT 85 (Chem.Insect.)	Sodium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate monohydrate*	96.8%
CHEMIC ENAMEL PAINT (U.S.Gutta)		
CHEMICO EMBALMING FLUIDS (Nat'l Sanitary)		
CHEMICO PAINTS FOR HOSPITALS (Vita-Var)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CHEMIGLOV Laboratory hand protectant (Fisher Scient.)	Glyceryl monostearate Anhydrous lanolin Light mineral oil Levigated alumina Bentonite Talcum powder Glycerin White wax Oil of lemon Methyl paraben
CHEM-REM CHEMICAL RESISTANT PAINT (Speco)	Metallic pigments of chrome,* iron, aluminum, copper,* and titanium Lampblack with various hydrocarbon vehicles Resins Plasticizers Coal tar solvents*
CHEM-SECT D-25 Insecticide (Chem.Insect.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* and aromatic petroleum deriv.* 98% Soap of petroleum sulfonates and polyethylene glycol esters of fatty acids 2%
CHEM-WEED Herbicide	Iso-octyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 33.7% Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 35.3%
CHEM-WEED Herbicide (Chem.Insect.)	Butoxy ethoxy ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid* 38.8% Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 35.3%
CHEM-WEED Herbicide (Chem.Insect.)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 25% Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 27%
CHEM-WEED 2,4-D Herbicide (Chem.Insect.)	Mixed isopropyl & triethyl amine salts of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid * 56%
CHEM-WEED 2,4-D WEED KILLER (Chem.Insect.)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 76.0%
CHEM WEED 2,4,5-T Insecticide (Chem.Insect.)	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid,* butoxy ethoxy propanol ester 66% 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid*
CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT (Daniel,J.)	
CHERACODE Sedative, expectorant (Approved)	Each fl. oz.: Codeine phosphate 1 gr.
CHERACOL-COCILLANA-STOKES EXPECTORANT Antitussive (Steinmann)	Cheracol Cocillana
CHERALTO COUGH SYRUP (Altone)	
CHERAMY SKIN BALM Toiletry (Cheramy)	
CHERI HANCE SYRUP Antitussive (Hance)	Each fl. oz.: Chloroform 2 gr. Potassium guaiacolsulfonate 8 gr. Ammonium chloride 8 gr. Antimony and potassium tartrate 1/12 gr. Alcohol 3%
CHERI HANCE WITH CODEINE Antitussive (Hance)	Each fl. oz.: Codeine phosphate 1 gr. Chloroform 2 gr. Potassium guaiacolsulfonate 8 gr. Ammonium chloride 8 gr. Antimony and potassium tartrate 1/12 gr. Alcohol 3%
CHEROLA COUGH SYRUP Antitussive (Penslar)	Each fl. oz.: Syrup wild cherry bark 240 m. Syrup sanguinaria 60 m. Tartar emetic 1/4 gr. Senega 8 gr.
CHERONIA Antitussive (Veltex)	Each fl. oz.: Codeine phosphate 1 gr. Chloroform 2 m. Potassium guaiacolsulfonate 8 gr. Ammonium chloride 8 gr. Tartar emetic 1/12 gr. Wild cherry and white pine compound
CHERRY COPOSIL FUNGICIDE (Calif.Spray)	Copper* 26%
CHERRY'S FAMOUS SALVE (Cherry's)	
CHESTER - FIELD PAINTS (Roberts Paint)	
CHESTER-FIELD RUG & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Nu-Age)	
CHESTOL Inhalant (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Guaiacol* Camphor* Methyl salicylate* Eucalyptol*
CHEXALL DEODORANT (Quality Cosm.)	
CHEX FOR ATHLETE'S FOOT (Howell Co.)	

*[illegible] Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CHEXIT ANTI- PERSPIRANT (Scandia)		
CHEXIT TABLETS Antacid, absorbent (Wander)	Aluminum hydroxide, magnesium trisilicate, calcium carbonate, and magnesium carbonate	12.04 gr.
CHI-CHES- TERS Dysmenarrhea (Chichester)	Salicylamide* Ephedrine sulfate Para-aminobenzoic acid	3 gr. 1/16 gr. 1/2 gr.
CHICK-EZ Sanitizer (poultry drinking water) (Wilke)	Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride	2.46%
CHICORA PAINT (Moore- Leland)		
CHIEF PAINTS, ENAMELS (Chicago Paints)		
CHIEF TWO MOON BITTER OIL, COUGH ELIXIR, HERB HOUSEHOLD OINTMENT, LINIMENT, MEDICATED CREAM, RECTAL OINTMENT (Chief Two Moon)		
CHIFFON FLAKES Soap (Armour)	Sodium and potassium salts of fatty acids (pure coconut oil and tallow) Glycerine	
CHIGGER-TOX (Dermal)	Soft soap U.S.P. Benzocaine Benzyl benzoate Aromatic alcohol base*	48%
CHILAX Laxative (Chicago Pharm.)	Each tablet: Phenolphthalein* Sugar and flavor	1 gr. 4 gr.
CHILCO PAINT (Chilton Paint)		
CHILDREN'S 217 TABLETS Analgesic (Frosst, C.E.)	Aspirin* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine citrate	56 mg. 40 mg. 8 mg.
CHILDREN'S TONI Permanent wave (Toni)		
CHILDS SODA ACID EXTINGUISHER (Am.-La France)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CHILL-IT Canned refrigerant (Speco)	Cellulose derivatives Glycol blends Water-soluble dye Rust inhibitors (Nuodex 545)	
CHIL-TONA PAINT (Chilton Paint)		
CHILTON'S THROAT TABLETS Throat irritation (Chilton)	Tyrothricin Benzocaine	2 mg. 5 mg.
CHIMNEY SWEEP Soot destroyer (Coughlan)		
CHINACOTE PAINT (McMurtry)		
CHINALINE PAINT (U.S.Gutta)		
CHI-NAMEL ALL PURPOSE ALUMINUM PAINT (Chi-Namel)	Aluminum standard paste Varnish* (see naphtha) Drier	15.6% 81.9% 2.5%
CHI-NA-VAR SPAR VARNISH (Chi-Namel)	China wood oil* Phenolic resin Petroleum thinner* Dipentene Drier	35.9% 13.8% 47.9% 1.9% 0.5%
CHINOSOL Skin anti- septic (Jewell Pharm.)	Each tablet: Oxyquinoline sulfate	3/5 gr.
CHIONACEA Carthartic (Nelson Baker)	Each fl. oz.: Tinct. Chionanthus Tinct. Echinacea Lappa Taraxacum Glycyrrhiza Euonymus Syrup senna Solution sodium phosphate	180 m. 20 m. 16 gr. 16 gr. 24 gr. 8 gr. 120 m. 24 m.
CHI-ONA- PAINT (Chilton Paint)		
CHIPEC Intestinal irritation (Chicago Pharm.)	Each oz.: Pectin Kaolin Belladonna tinct.* Sodium benzoate	10 gr. 100 gr. 10 m. 1 gr.
CHIP FIX Household appliance repair (Glidden Co.)		
CHIPMAN 20% ALDRIN Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Tech. aldrin*	20.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CHIPMAN ALDRIN 2-1, 2% - DDT 5% DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT*	2.38% 0.40% 5.00%
CHIPMAN ALDRIN 2-1/2%-DDT 5%-SULPHUR 40% DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT* Sulfur*	2.38% 0.40% 5.00% 40.00%
CHIPMAN 2-1/2% ALDRIN DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	2.38% 0.40%
CHIPMAN 5% ALDRIN DUST Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd)	Aldrin* tech.	5.0%
CHIPMAN 5% ALDRIN GRANULAR Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd)	Aldrin*	5%
CHIPMAN 20% ALDRIN EMULSIFIA- BLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Aldrin*	20%
CHIPMAN ALDRIN 2L Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Aromatic petroleum deriv.*	22.0% 3.7% 65.0%
CHIPMAN ALDRIN 25% SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	23.8% 4.0%
CHIPMAN ARAMITE 4% DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	2-(p-tert-butylphenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	4.00%
CHIPMAN ARAMITE 15% SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	2-(p-tert-butylphenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite*	15.00%
CHIPMAN BORAX DUST Fungicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Impalpable borax (sodium tetraborate)* Celite, pyrophyllite Boron equivalent	50% 50% 5.7%
CHIPMAN BASIC COPPER FUNGICIDE (Chipman Chem.)	Basic copper sulfate*	53.00%
CHIPMAN BRUSH KILLER 76 Herbicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Iso-octyl ester 2,4-dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid* (2,4-D acid equiv. 38.4 oz./imp. gal.) Iso-octyl ester 2,4,5-trichloro phenoxyacetic acid* (2,4,5-T acid equiv. 38.4 oz./imp. gal.)	
CHIPMAN BUNT CURE Nonmercurial seed disinfec- tant (Chipman, Ltd.)	Hexachlorobenzene*	40%
CHIPMAN CALCIUM ARSENATE Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Tricalcium arsenate*	70%
CHIPMAN CAL-SUL 50-50 DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Tricalcium arsenate* Sulfur	35.00% 49.00%
CHIPMAN 7-1/2% CAPTAN DUST Fungicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Captan	7.5%
CHIPMAN CAPTAN 50W Fungicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Captan	50%
CHIPMAN CHLORAX 40 Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Sodium chlorate* Sodium metaborate*	40.0% 58.0%
CHIPMAN CHLORAX LIQUID Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Sodium chlorate* Sodium metaborate* anhydrous	18.20% 10.00%
CHIPMAN 5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Tech. chlordane	5%
CHIPMAN 10% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Tech. chlordane*	10%
CHIPMAN CHLORDANE 8L Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Tech. chlordane* Petroleum distillate*	73.70% 20.00%
CHIPMAN 50% CHLORDANE SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Tech. chlordane*	50%
CHIPMAN CHLOREA Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Sodium chlorate* Sodium metaborate* 3-(p-chlorophenyl)-1, 1-dimethyl urea	40.0% 57.0% 1.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CHIPMAN CIPC-4L Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Isopropyl-n-(3-chlorophenyl)-carbamate*	47%
CHIPMAN CONCENTRA- TED BORASCU Herbicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Sodium borate*	
CHIPMAN COPPER SULPHATE Fungicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Copper sulfate*	99%
CHIPMAN CUCURBIT 3-5 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Methoxychlor tech. Fixed copper*	3% 5%
CHIPMAN 50% DDD Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	DDD* (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	50.0%
CHIPMAN 7-1/2 % DDD DUST Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd)	DDD (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	7-1/2%
CHIPMAN 5% DDD 75% SULFUR DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	DDD Sulfur*	5.00% 75.00%
CHIPMAN 50% DDT Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	DDT*	50.0%
CHIPMAN 3% DDT DUST Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	DDT	3%
CHIPMAN 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	DDT*	5%
CHIPMAN 7-1/2 % DDT DUST Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	DDT	7-1/2%
CHIPMAN 10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	DDT*	10%
CHIPMAN 25% DDT EMULSIFIA- BLE CONC- ENTRATE Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	DDT*	25.0%
CHIPMAN DDT 2L Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	DDT* Aromatic petroleum deriv.*	24.8% 68.0%
CHIPMAN DDT 3L Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	DDT* Aromatic petroleum deriv.*	34.6% 41.0%
CHIPMAN 10% DDT-1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	DDT Parathion*	10.00% 1.00%
CHIPMAN 5% DDT-1 2% PARATHION- 50% SULFUR DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Chipman Chem.)	DDT* Parathion* Sulfur*	5.00% 0.[illegible]% 50.00%
CHIPMAN 50% DDT SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	DDT*	50%
CHIPMAN 5% DDT-50% SULFUR DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Chipman Chem.)	DDT* Sulfur*	5.00% 50.00%
CHIPMAN DIELDRIN- DDT 1-5L Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	DDT Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene Related compounds Aromatic petroleum deriv.*	24.2% 4.1% 0.7% 65.0%
CHIPMAN 2-1/2% DIELDRIN- 10% DDT- 40% SULFUR DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT* Sulfur*	2.13% 0.37% 10.00% 40.00%
CHIPMAN 2-1/2% DIELDRIN- 40% SULFUR DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Sulfur*	2.13% 0.37% 40.00%
CHIPMAN DIELDRIN 15L Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Aromatic petroleum deriv.*	16.0% 2.8% 72.0%
CHIPMAN DIELDRIN W75 Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	63.75% 11.25%
CHIPMAN ENDRIN 16L Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene* Aromatic petroleum deriv.*	19.9% 71.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CHIPMAN 1% ENDRIN DUST Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Endrin*	1%
CHIPMAN 2% ENDRIN DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene*	2.0%
CHIPMAN FERBAM 76 Fungicide (Chipman Chem.)	Ferbam* (ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate)	76%
CHIPMAN FERBAM PLANT BED DUST Fungicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Ferbam (ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate)	10.0%
CHIPMAN FRUIT SET LIQUID (Oil type) Preharvest control (Chipman Chem.)	Alpha naphthalene acetic acid	0.80%
CHIPMAN FRUIT SET LIQUID (Regular type) Preharvest control (Chipman Chem.)	Alpha naphthalene acetic acid	6.70%
CHIPMAN FUNGICIDE DUST SPECIAL (Chipman Chem.)	Copper*	14%
CHIPMAN GENERAL Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Dinitro-o-secbutylphenol*	55.0%
CHIPMAN GRAIN FUMIGANT (Chipman Chem.)	Ethylene dichloride* Carbon tetrachloride* Ethylene dibromide Sulfur dioxide	65.0% 27.0% 5.0% 3.0%
CHIPMAN GRAPE DUST SPECIAL Fungicide (Chipman Chem.)	Tribasic copper sulfate Sulfur*	2.00% 70.00%
CHIPMAN HEPTACHLOR 2L Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Heptachlor* Related compounds Aromatic petroleum deriv.*	22.3% 8.7% 62.0%
CHIPMAN 2-1/2% HEPTACHLOR- 10% DDT- 40% SULFUR DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Heptachlor Related compounds DDT* Sulfur*	2.50% 0.97% 10.00% 40.00%
CHIPMAN 2-1/2% HEPTACHLOR DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Heptachlor* Related compounds	2.50% 0.97%
CHIPMAN HI- TEST ARSENATE Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Di-ortho (acid) lead arsenate*	98.00%
CHIPMAN IPC 3L Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Isopropyl n-phenyl carbamate	36.52%
CHIPMAN LEAD ARSENATE Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Arsenic*	19.5%
CHIPMAN LIME- SULPHUR SOLUTION Insecticide, fungicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Calcium polysulfide*-sulfide sulfur	23%
CHIPMAN 25% LINDANE Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	25%
CHIPMAN 1% LINDANE DUST Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1%
CHIPMAN 2% LINDANE DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane)	2.0%
CHIPMAN LINDANE 2L Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane) Aromatic petroleum deriv.*	23.50% 29.00%
CHIPMAN LINDANE W75 Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane)	75.00%
CHIPMAN 25% LINDANE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane)	25%
CHIPMAN LOUSE POWDER (Chipman, Ltd.)	Rotenone Sulfur*	0.5% 20.0%
CHIPMAN LOW VOLATILE BRUSH KILLER NO. 2 Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (propylene glycol butyl ether esters) 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (propylene glycol butyl ether esters)	34.80% 33.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CHIPMAN 4% MALATHION DUST Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Malathion*	4%
CHIPMAN 5% MALATHION DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Malathion*	5.0%
CHIPMAN 50% MALATHION EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Malathion*	50%
CHIPMAN MALATHION 4L Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Malathion Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	47.00% 43.00%
CHIPMAN MALATHION 5L Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Malathion Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	56.4% 31.0%
CHIPMAN 4% MALATHION-50% SULFUR DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Malathion* Sulfur*	4.0% 50.0%
CHIPMAN 25% MALATHION W.P. Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Malathion*	25%
CHIPMAN MERCURIAL APPLE SPRAY Fungicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Phenyl mercuriacetate*	2.5%
CHIPMAN METHOXONE-CHLORAX LIQUID Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Sodium chlorate* Sodium metaborate* 2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxy-acetic acid	16.30% 9.10% 0.20%
CHIPMAN 50% METHOXY-CHLOR Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Methoxychlor tech.*	50%
CHIPMAN M-H AMINE 30 Herbicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Maleic hydrazide*	30%
CHIPMAN MICROFINE SULPHUR 95 Fungicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Sulfur*	92%
CHIPMAN NICOTINE SULPHATE 40 Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Nicotine*	40%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CHIPMAN ORGANIC 6 DUST Fungicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Zineb (zinc ethylene bis-dithiocarbamate)	3.9%
CHIPMAN ORGANIC 6-3 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Zineb (zinc ethylene bis-dithiocarbamate) DDT	3.0% 3.0%
CHIPMAN 15% PARATHION Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Parathion*	15%
CHIPMAN 2% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Parathion*	2.0%
CHIPMAN 25% PARATHION DUST BASE Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Parathion*	25%
CHIPMAN 25% PARATHION EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Parathion*	25.0%
CHIPMAN PARATHION 2L Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Parathion* Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent	25.00% 65.00%
CHIPMAN PARATHION 4L Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Parathion*	45.00%
CHIPMAN 15% PARATHION SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Parathion*	15%
CHIPMAN 25% PARATHION SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Parathion*	25.00%
CHIPMAN PARIS GREEN Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Copper aceto-arsenite*	91.70%
CHIPMAN PARIS GREEN Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Copper acetometarsenite* Arsenic Copper	96.0% 39.0% 24.0%
CHIPMAN POLYBOR-CHLORATE Herbicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Sodium pentaborate* Sodium tetraborate* Sodium chlorate*	58% 15% 25%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CHIPMAN POTATO DUST SPECIAL Insecticide, fungicide (Chipman Chem.)	DDT*	5.0%
	Copper hydroxysulfate*	7.0%
CHIPMAN 5% ROTENONE SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Rotenone*	5.00%
	Other cube resins	10.00%
CHIPMAN SODIUM ARSENATE Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Sodium arsenate*	94%
CHIPMAN SODIUM ARSENITE Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Sodium arsenite* (75% arsenious oxide)	90.67%
CHIPMAN SODIUM CHLORATE Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Sodium chlorate*	99%
CHIPMAN SODIUM TCA 90% Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Sodium trichloroacetate*	90%
CHIPMAN STOCK SPRAY NO. 50 Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	DDT*	24.85%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane)	2.15%
CHIPMAN TCA-CHLORAX LIQUID Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Sodium chlorate*	12.40%
	Sodium trichloroacetate	2.70%
	Sodium metaborate anhydrous*	6.70%
CHIPMAN THIRAM SF 75 Seed treatment (Chipman, Ltd.)	Thiram (tetramethyl thiuramdisulfide)*	75%
CHIPMAN TOBACCO INSECT DUST (Chipman, Ltd.)	DDT*	7.5%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.0%
CHIPMAN TOMATO DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Copper hydroxysulfate	7.00%
	Tricalcium arsenate*	14.00%
CHIPMAN 20% TOXAPHENE DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Toxaphene*	20.00%
CHIPMAN 60% TOXAPHENE LIQUID Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Tech. toxaphene*	60%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CHIPMAN 40% TOXAPHENE SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Toxaphene*	40%
CHIPMAN 20% TOXAPHENE-40% SULFUR DUST Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Toxaphene*	20.00%
	Sulfur	40.00%
CHIPMAN TOX-DDT 4-2 LIQUID Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Toxaphene*	39.3%
	DDT	19.6%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	34.00%
CHIPMAN 2,4-D AMINE NO. 2 Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Alkanolamine salts (ethanol and isopropanol series) 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	65.0%
CHIPMAN 2,4-D BUTYL ESTER 6 Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (n-butyl ester)	78.7%
CHIPMAN 44% 2,4-D ESTER Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (isopropyl ester)	44%
CHIPMAN 10% 2,4-D ESTER DUST Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	10%
CHIPMAN 76% 2,4-D ESTERS Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (isopropyl ester)	37.1%
	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (n-butyl ester)	39.0%
CHIPMAN 2,4-D LOW VOLATILE ESTER 4L Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (propylene glycol butyl ether esters)	70.50%
CHIPMAN 44% 2,4,5-T ESTER Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Isopropyl ester 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	44.32%
CHIPMAN 2,4,5-T LOW VOLATILE ESTER 4L Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (propylene glycol butyl ether esters)	65.3%
CHIPMAN WETTABLE LEAD & ZINC Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Sulfur	35.0%
	Arsenic*	4.7%
	Zinc	11.0%
CHIPMAN WETTABLE SULPHUR 95 Fungicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Sulfur*	95%

*See Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CHIPMAN ZIRAM W.P. Fungicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Ziram (zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate)	76%
CHIPPEWA FLAKES, SOLID Cleaning products (Wyandotte)	Concentrated alkali*	
CHIROGILL (Red syrup) Sedative, antitussive (Massengill)	Each 5 cc: Chloroform Wild cherry Red spruce bark Blood root (sanguinaria) Pleurisy root (asclepias) Lungwort Aromatics	 21.5 mg. 86.5 mg. 86.5 mg. 86.5 mg. 43 mg. 43 mg. q.s.
CHIROLIN LINIMENT Rubefacient, counter- irritant (Gordon Labs.)	Thymol* Eucalyptol* Camphor* Methyl salicylate* Propylene glycol and alcohol base	
CH-IVY CERATE (Nurlburt)	Chloramine-T* Benzocaine	4% 2%
CHLORAGESIC Rubefacient, counter- irritant (La Crosse)	Each oz.: Chloral hydrate* Methyl salicylate* Menthol*	 10 gr.
CHLOR-AGOL Antiseptic mouth wash (Agol)	Oil of peppermint Oil of anise Boric acid* Salol Sodium benzoate Methyl salicylate* Oil of cloves Oil of thyme Menthol* Turmeric Saccharin Alcohol*	 47%/v
CHLORAJETS Breath deodorizers (Chilton Labs.)	Chlorophyll Corn and cane sugar	
CHLORAMEDS COUGH LOZENGES Antitussive (Chilton Labs.)	Chlorophyll Menthol* Glycerin Corn and cane sugar	
CHLORAMINT Antiseptic mouth wash (Purepac)	Alcohol Sodium dehydroacetate Sodium n-lauroylsarcosinate Chlorophyll derivatives Mentholized base	15%/v
CHLORASAL OINTMENT Rubefacient, counter- irritant (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Chloral hydrate* Menthol Methyl salicylate*	10 gr.
CHLORASOL FUMIGANT (Carbide)	Ethylene dichloride* Carbon tetrachloride*	70%/w 30%/w
CHLORAZENE POWDER, AROMATIC Gargle base (Frost Labs.)	Chlorazene (Chloramine-T, N.F.) Sodium bicarbonate Sodium chloride Saccharin Eucalyptol*	5%
CHLORAZENE (Powder, Tablets) Antiseptic (Frost Labs.)	Chloramine-T*	89%
CHLOR-DUST Insecticide (Commercial Chem.)	Tech. chlordane	5%
CHLORENAN Inhalant (Radin)	Chlorobutanol* (chloroform derivative) Camphor* Menthol*	4-1/2 gr./fl.oz.
CHLORESIUM OINTMENT Skin irritation (Rystan)	Chlorophyll "A" N.N.R. (non-toxic water-soluble derivative) Hydrophilic base	0.5%
CHLORETS CHLORINE TABLETS Bleach (Gliss'n)	Calcium hypochlorite*	68%
CHLOR-KIL HOME & GARDEN INSECTICIDE (Durham's)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
CHLORO Insecticide (Beck, I.)	Petroleum distillate* Paradichlorobenzene*	67% 33%
CHLOROBEN- ZILATE 15W Insecticide (Geigy)	Ethyl 4,4'-dichlorobenzilate	15%
CHLOROCIDE 128 Insecticide (Thompson Chem.)	Tech. chlordane* Petroleum distillate*	73% 17%
CHLORO (CONCEN- TRATED MOTH SPRAY (Chloro)	Petroleum distillate* Paradichlorobenzene*	67% 33%
CHLORO-FIX TABLETS (Danmar)		
CHLOROFORM LINIMENT Counter- irritant (Purepac)	Alcohol Chloroform*	45% approx. 30%/v.
CHLOROGEST TABLETS Antacid (Pharmex)	Aluminum hydroxide Magnesium trisilicate Chlorophyll	4 gr. 6 gr. 50 mg.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CHLOROGIENE DOUCHETTES Vaginal douche (Perdue)	Each tablet: Chlorophyll "A" concentrated water-soluble derivatives Lactose	 3 gm.
CHLOROLIN DEODORANT STICK (Chlorolin)		
CHLOROQUINOL Photographic developer (General Photo.)		
CHLORO- SALICYLATE OINTMENT Counter-irritant (Kremers)	Chloral hydrate* Menthol* Methyl salicylate*	10 gr./oz.
CHLOROSHEEN Dry cleaning detergent (Riverside)		
CHLOROTABS Breath freshener (Pharmex)	Blended chlorophyll	100 mg.
CHLOR PINE EMULSIFI- ABLE Insecticide, disinfectant, deodorant (Collins Feed)	Tech. chlordane* Vegetable oil soap Distilled pine oil*	25.0% 7.5% 60.0%
CHLORSPRAY Insecticide, wood preservative (Commercial Chem.)	Tech. chlordane	65.5%
CHLORSPRAY Insecticide (Florida Chem.)	Chlordane* Petroleum base oil* Nonionic emulsifier	50% 40% 10%
CHLORTHION Insecticide (Chemagro)	o,o-Dimethyl-o-3-chloro-4-nitrophenyl thiophosphate*	
CHLOR-TOX 96 Insecticide (Thompson Chem.)	Technical chlorinated camphene* (toxaphene) Aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbons	60% 28%
CHOCTAW Detergent (Wyandotte)	Concentrated alkali*	
CHOLAXENE Cholagogue (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Extr. nux vomica* (Strychnine 1/185 gr.) Podophyllin* Sodium glycocholate Extr. wahoo Extr. chionanthus Extr. Taraxacum Hydrastis	1/10 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/8 gr.
CHOLELITH Laxative (Parke, Davis)	Each pill: Acid sodium oleate Sodium salicylate* Phenolphthalein* Menthol*	1-1/2 gr. 1-1/2 gr. 1/3 gr. q.s.
CHOOZ (Medicated gum) Antacid, digestant (Pharmaco)	Magnesium trisilicate Calcium carbonate Peppermint oil Sugar Starch Chewing gum base	
CHROM-A-NAL PAINTS (Bownes)		
CHROMATONE PAINTS (Alumatone)		
CHROME FINISH ALUMINUM PAINTS (Ill. Bronze)		
CHROME-GLO Polish (Speco)	Abrasives Ammonia*	
CHROME OINTMENT Skin irritation (Wambaugh)	Balm Gilead Lanolin base	
CHROM-NU- CLEANER (Nat'l. Chem. Labs.)		
CHYPRE BRILLIAN- TINE, EXTRACT, TOILET WATER (Coty)		
CICAL LOTION Skin emollient (Chem. Ind.)	Phenol Glycerin Zinc oxide Lime water	0.80% 1.60% 6.25% 91.35%
CICAL LOTION WITH OIL Skin emollient (Chem. Ind.)	Phenol Glycerin Zinc oxide Olive oil Deodorized neatsfoot oil Lime water	0.80% 1.60% 6.25% 6.25% 6.25% 78.85%
CIDANTA Antacid (Sharpe & Dohme)	Each 100 cc.: Alcohol Aluminum hydroxide Glycine Oil of maize Magnesium citrate	 0.35% 12.5 gm. 3.0 gm. 20.0 gm. 3.0 gm.
CIDSON INK (Davids, T.)		
CIMADROX Antacid, adsorbent (Massengill)	Each tablet: Aluminum hydroxide Magnesium trisilicate Ascorbic acid (as calcium salt)	 0.2 gm. 0.4 gm. 20 mg.
CIMADROX (Powder) Antacid, adsorbent (Massengill)	Each 2 gm.: Aluminum hydroxide Magnesium trisilicate Ascorbic acid (as calcium salt) Aromatic	 0.6 gm. 1.2 gm. 60 mg. q.s.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CINCY WALLPAPER CLEANER (Cincy)	Wheat flour Refined kerosene* oil Vegetable dye, salt and preservatives
CINDERELLA LIQUID LEATHER CREAMS (Everett & Barron)	Turpentine* Water-soluble waxes Non-toxic dye
CINDERELLA SUEDE DRESSINGS (Everett & Barron)	Isopropanol*
CINDERELLA WAX FINISHES Shoe dressings (Everett & Barron)	Turpentine* Naphtha*
CINDERELLA WHITE CLEANERS Shoe dressings (Everett & Barron)	Trisodium phosphate Titanium dioxide
CIRCART, CIRCOL Embalming fluids (Embalmers')	Formaldehyde*
CIRCUT ATHLETIC LINIMENT (Chandler)	
CIRICREME VAGINAL CREME (Gray Fox)	Triethanolamine Stearic acid Glycerin Sodium oleate Paraformaldehyde Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate Propyl p-hydroxybenzoate Perfume (rose geranium)
CIRLJEL VAGINAL JELLY (Gray Fox)	Oxyquinoline sulfate* Glycocoll Glycerin Carob gum Starch Propyl p-hydroxybenzoate Lactic acid Boric acid* Tragacanth Karaya Methyl-p-hydroxybenzoate Perfume (violet)
CIRITINE VAGINAL DOUCHE SOLUTION (Gray Fox)	Lactic acid Eucalyptus* Zinc sulfocarbolate Thymol* Menthol* Boric acid* Sodium borate, certified dye and dextrose in isotonic sodium chloride base (pH 3.5 in dilution of 1 tbsp. to 1 qt. water)

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CISCO 48% TECHNICAL CHLORDANE EMULSION CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Am. Disinfect.)	Tech. chlordane* 48% Aliphatic petroleum solvents* 42%
CISTALIC, NO. 1 Diuretic (Massengill)	Each tablet: Atropine sulfate* 0.13 mg Boric acid 0.13 gm Potassium bicarbonate 0.13 gm Extr. buchu 65 mg. Extr. Triticum 65 mg. Extr. corn silk 32 mg. Extr. Hydrangea 32 mg.
CISTALIC, NO. 2 Diuretic (Massengill)	Each tablet: Atropine sulfate* .13 mg. Benzoic acid .2 gm. Sodium borate .13 gm. Extr. buchu 65 mg. Extr. Triticum 65 mg. Extr. corn silk 32 mg. Extr. Hydrangea 32 mg.
CISTALIC, NO. 3 Urinary antiseptic (Massengill)	Each tablet: Atropine sulfate 0.032 mg. Extr. Hyoscyamus* 16 mg. Methenamine 32 mg. Benzoic acid 32 mg. Salol 32 mg. Methylene blue 6.5 mg.
CITROCOL Antitussive (Briggs Lab.)	Each tsp.: Potassium citrate 2-1/2 g Ammonium chloride 1/2 gr. Syrup ipecac 4 m. Syrup squill 4 m.
CITRO MULSION Fungicide (Sherwin- Williams)	Petroleum oil* 80%
CITROX Skin ointment (Citrox)	Lanolin Glycerin Stearic acid Sodium benzoate Oil of lemon
CITY FUMIGATING'S LINDANE 25% WETTABLE INSECTICIDE (City Fum.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
C.K. DDT- PARATHION DUST 20-1 Insecticide (Crop King)	DDT 20% Parathion* (o,o-diethyl o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) 1%
CK-20 DISINFECTANT (Corn King)	Alkyl (C_8H_{17}-$C_{18}H_{37}$) dimethyl benzyl ammonium chlorides* Sodium salt of 2-bromo-4-phenylphenol
CLAIRE FAST-KILL Insecticide (Claire)	Tech. chlordane 1068 2.000% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 0.115% Pyrethrins 0.046% Polymerized glycerol oleate 0.100% Petroleum distillates* 72.739%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CLAIRE INSECT REPELLENT (Claire)	2-Ethyl hexanediol-1,3* 20.00%
CLAIRE ROSE & PLANT SPRAY Insecticide (Claire)	Pyrethrins 0.0255% Rotenone 0.128% Other cube extractives 0.236% Tech. piperonyl cyclonene 0.256% Petroleum hydrocarbon 0.102% Inert ingredients*
CLAIR REMOVES HAIR (Carter Co.)	Strontium sulfide*
CLARKE GYM FINISH Floor sealer (Clarke Sanding)	Tung or China wood oil blended with linseed approx. 25 gal./ 100 lb. resin Modified phenolic and ester gum resin Cobalt, lead* and manganese Mineral spirits* (49 gravity)
CLARKE INSTANT DRYING PENETRATING FLOOR SEALER (Clarke Sanding)	Polystyrene Vegetable oil Fatty acids Epoxy resin Aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbon* solvents Cobalt based on resin solids 0.01%
CLARKE PASTE WAX MR 203 F (Clarke Sanding)	Paraffin-type waxes Carnauba wax Petroleum solvents* (mineral spirits) Oil of orange 0.01% Perfume 0.02%
CLARKE SELF-POLISH- ING WAX MR 101 & MR 100 (Clarke Sanding)	Carnauba wax Hydrocarbon waxes Morpholine approx. 1% Commercial oleic-stearic acid Borax approx. 1/4% Terpene-phenolic resins
CLARKE SELF-POLISH- ING WAX MR 106 (Clarke Sanding)	Carnauba wax Hydrocarbon waxes Morpholine approx. 1% Commercial oleic-stearic acid Borax approx. 1/4% Terpene-phenolic resins DuPont Ludox
CLARKE SLIP-RESIS- TANT LIQUID WAX (Clarke Sanding)	Paraffin waxes Carnauba wax Coumarone-indene resins Petroleum solvents* (mineral spirits)
CLARKE WATER EMULSION PASTE WAX MR 104 (Clarke Sanding)	Carnauba wax Paraffin Oxidized microcrystalline wax Borax less than 1/2-3/4% Ammonia approx. 1/4% Organic amine soap of stearic acid
CLARK'S PILL Cathartic (Chicago Pharm.)	Extr. belladonna 1/12 gr. Aloin 1/8 gr Strychnine sulfate* 1/150 gr Oleoresin capsicum 1/160 gr. Ipecac 1/24 gr. Podophyllin 1/24 gr. Calomel* 1/24 gr Extr. iris 1/24 gr. Extr. chionanthus 1/65 gr.
CLAX-WAX & CLEANER (Internat. Chem.)	
CLAYOLA MODELING CLAY (Binney & Smith)	Plastic clay Grease-type binder
CLAYTONIA SHOE DRESSING (Sigma)	
CLAYTON'S DOG, CAT & BIRD PREPARA- TIONS (Clayton)	
CLAYTON'S GOITER MEDICINE For dogs (Clayton)	
CLAYTON'S SONG RESTORER For birds (Clayton)	
CLAYTON'S TAPE WORM EXPELLER For cats and dogs (Clayton)	
CLEANAID (Williams Soap)	
CLEAN-ALL (Solvit)	Complex phosphates
CLEANALL DRY CLEANER (Whittemore)	
CLEAN BRIGHT (United Chem.)	
cLEAnegg COMPOUND (Lea)	See Lea Compound (similar to)
CLEAN HOUSE LIQUID ROACH TRAP (Bell Trap)	
CLEAN-O Fabric cleaner (Packard Dressing)	
CLEAN-O-LITE Floor cleaner (Hillyard Sales)	
CLEAN-O- SHINE Floor cleaner (Continental Car-Na-Var)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CLEAN-SCENT Toilet cleaner (Sanascent)	Sodium bisulfate*
CLEANSILINE Dry cleaner (Assoc. Prod.)	Petroleum ether (naphtha)*
CLEAN WALLPAPER CLEANER (Clean Prod.)	Wheat flour Salt 17% Alum 0.06% Mineral spirits 1.0% Methyl salicylate 0.02% Amacid dye 0.005%
CLEARASIL For acne (Eastco)	Sulfur* Resorcinol*
CLEARCOTE WALL PAINT (Watson- Standard)	
CLEAREX GLASS CLEANER (Wilco)	Isopropanol* 15%/v Ammonia Dye Perfume
CLEAR-GLASS Window cleaner (Cristy)	
CLEAR LAC Paint (Thompson & Co.)	
CLEARLITE DELUXE PAINT (Payson Corp.)	
CLEARTOX Wood preser- vative, insecticide (Abesto)	Pentachlorophenol*
CLENESCO FARM CLEANER (Cowles)	Santomerse Triton X-100* Sodium tripolyphosphate*
CLENESCO SANITIZER (Cowles)	Quaternary ammonium compound* Alkyl-dimethyl-benzyl ammonium chloride Sodium carbonates Sodium bicarbonates Sodium tripolyphosphate approx. 60%
CLENESCO STONE REMOVER (Cowles)	Hydroxyacetic acid Lactic acid Phosphoric acid* approx. 25% Triton X-100
CLENESCO SUPERCLEN (Cowles)	Sodium metasilicate 25% Sodium carbonate 25% Santomerse 25% Sodium tripolyphosphate 25%
CLENOPINE Disinfectant (U.S.Sanitary)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CLENSOL CORROSION INHIBITOR COMPOUND (Elk)	Mercurial derivative*
CLENSOL DISHWASHING COMPOUND (Elk)	Caustic alkali* Alkyl aryl sulfonate*
CLENSOL DRAIN PIPE SOLVENT (Elk)	Caustic alkali* Sodium bisulfite
CLENZOMATIC CLEANING COMPOUNDS (French Ren.)	
CLEODOFLEX BOWL CLEANER (Williams Soap)	
CLEOPATRA'S LOTION Toiletry (Cline)	
CLEREX (Hygiene)	Carbohydrate gum Glycerin
CLEVELAND CLEANER'S PAINT BRUSH, PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Cleveland C. P.)	
CLIMALENE Cleaner (Climalene)	Trisodium phosphate* crystalline 100%
CLIMATIZED PAINTS (Miller Paint)	
CLIMAX WALLPAPER CLEANER (Cleveland C. & P.)	
CLIMEPROOF PAINT (Van Sickle)	
CLING FAST ROOF & METAL PAINT (Davis,H.B.)	Pigment: 28.56% Iron oxide pigment Silicates Vehicle: 71.44% Varnish Ferric oxide Silicates Non volatile gilsonite-tung oil 33% Volatile petroleum thinners* 67%
CLINICO HYGIENIC POWDER (Clinic)	Boric acid* Aluminum and potassium sulfate Menthol* Eucalyptol* Methyl salicylate Phenol* Salicylic acid* Thymol* Oxyquinoline sulfate

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CLINITEST Urine Sugar Test (Ames Co.)	Each tablet: Anhydrous cupric sulfate 0.019 gr. Anhydrous sodium hydroxide 0.25 gm. Sodium bicarbonate Citric acid
CLINTON CEMENT COLORS (Clinton)	Iron oxides
CLIPPERCIDE DISINFEC TANTS (King Res.)	
CLIPPER SPAR ENAMELS (Fisher-Thorsen)	
CLO-FILL DIRECT-FLOW Antiseptic tablet (Products)	Alkyl aryl sulfonate Tetrasodium pyrophosphate* Oxyquinoline sulfate
CLOPANE HYDROCHLOR-IDE Nasal decongestant (Lilly)	Cyclopentamine hydrochloride 0.5% Phenylmercuric nitrate 1-50,000
CLORGRAN 5 Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Tech. chlordane 5.0%
CLORGRAN 10 Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Tech. chlordane* 10.0%
CLORGRAN 25 Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Tech. chlordane* 25.0%
CLOR-O-FEN Disinfectant (Rochester Germ.)	Alcohol* Soap Ortho-benzyl para-chlorophenol*
CLOROX Bleach (Clorox)	Sodium hypochlorite* 5.25% Sodium carbonate 0.20%
CLOTIN Antihemorrhagic (veterinary) (Gland-O-Lac)	Menadione sodium bisulfite U.S.P.
C.M.C. TABLETS Laxative (Approved)	Each tablet: Carboxymethylcellulose sodium 0.5 gm.
CM FLAME RETARDANT (du Pont)	Ammonium sulfamate*
C.M.S. PULV. COMP. Antacid, adsorbent (Jewell Pharm.)	Calcium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate Colloidal kaolin Papain Magnesium carbonate Bismuth subcarbonate Diastase Oil of peppermint

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
C N DISINFECTANT (West Disinf.)	Coal tar neutral oils Soap Coal tar phenols*
COAST LABS' CORN SALVE Keratolytic (Coast)	Salicylic acid* Petrolatum base
COATASTONE FLOOR VARNISH (Johnston)	
COAT-O-LITE Paint (Chi-Namel)	Titanium calcium 31.0% Titanium dioxide 12.2 Diatomaceous silica 5.0% Soya alkyd resin 19.6% Maleic resin 1.3% Drier 1.4% Mineral spirits 29.5%
COATSEAL FOUNDATION PAINT (Monroe Co.)	
COBERON Food supplement (La Crosse)	Each tablet: Ferrous sulfate (exsiccated) 4 gr. Copper sulfate 1/40 gr. Thiamine hydrochloride 1 mg.
CO-CA-SEAL, CO-CA-WALL Paint (Cowman-Campbell)	
COCCIN SCARLET (Neo-Coccine) Photographic dye (Eastman)	
COCI-ADE Fungicide for coccidiosis (veterinary) (Globe)	Sodium borate* Urea
COCILO Antitussive (Druggists)	Each oz.: Chloroform 4 m. Wild lettuce Allspice Malt extr. Potassium hypophosphite Manganese hypophosphite Oil of eucalyptus Euphorbia Cocillana Wild cherry bark Calcium hypophosphite Iron hypophosphite Menthol
COCOGREEN Soap (Pacific Chem.)	
COCO-STER COMPOUND NO.196S Disinfectant (Troy Ind.)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CODACOMP [illegible] (Ethical)	Each fl. oz.: Alcohol 8% Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate 1/6 gr. Ephedrine sulfate 3/8 gr. Potassium guaiacol sulfonate 8 gr. Ammonium chloride 8 gr. Antimony and potassium tartrate 1/12 gr. Syrup white pine Syrup wild cherry
CODACOMP A.H. Antitussive, antihistamine (Ethical)	Each fl. oz.: Alcohol 3% Pyrilamine maleate 90 mg. Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate 1/6 gr. Ephedrine sulfate 3/8 gr. Potassium guaiacolsulfonate 8 gr. Ammonium chloride 8 gr. Antimony and potassium tartrate 1/12 gr.
CODACOMP TABLETS Analgesic (Pharmex)	Salicylamide* 1-1/4 gr. Phenacetin* 2-1/2 gr. Caffeine 1/2 gr. Gelsemium 1/10 gr. Codeine 100 µg.
CODILENE Antitussive, antihistamine (Hance)	Each oz.: Codeine phosphate 2/3 gr. Pyrilamine maleate 36.96 mg. Alcohol 3%/v Potassium citrate Ammonium chloride Potassium guaiacolsulfonate Citric acid Terpin hydrate Sodium benzoate 0.1%
CODOL OINTMENT Skin burns, irritation (Premo)	Cod liver oil Boric acid* Lanolin
COEXOL (Syrup) Antitussive (Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Ethylmorphine hydrochloride (morphine derivative) 2.8 mg. Euphorbia Wild lettuce Cocillana Syrup squill* Tartar emetic* Senega Menthol
COFFELT'S HAIR COLORING (Coffelt)	
COFF-O-DYNE Antitussive (Children) (VB)	Squill* Ipecac Ammonium chloride Sodium citrate Potassium guaiacolsulfonate
COFSEDEINE (Syrup) Antitussive (Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Chloroform 43 mg. Codeine sulfate 2.1 mg. White pine compound 0.78 gm. Sassafras 25 mg.
COFFEY'S RAT KILLER (Coffey)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
COLABY Analgesic- cathartic (Massengill)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* [illegible] Atropine sulfate [illegible] Aspirin* [illegible] Camphor monobromated* 6 mg. Phenolphthalein 6.5 mg. Methyl salicylate* q.s.
COLAGYN DOUCHE POWDER (Smith Lab.)	Boric acid* Ammonium alum Carbolic acid* Menthol* Thymol* Eucalyptol* Aromatics
COLAGYN VAGINAL JELLY (Smith Lab.)	Chinosol Lactic acid Boric acid* Zinc sulfocarbolate* Glycerin Gum tragacanth
COLANA Antitussive (Hance)	Each fl. oz.: Alcohol 5% Tinct. Euphorbia pilulifera 120 m. Syrup wild lettuce 120 m. Tinct. cocillana 40 m. Syrup squill compound* 24 m. Menthol 2/25 gr.
COLCH-OLATE Arthritic pain (Walker Pharm.)	Colchicine* 1/60 gr./ oz.
COLDANE Insecticide (Columbia)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 100%
COLDATE Analgesic, antipyretic (Massengill)	Each tablet: Opium 1/40 gr. Ipecac 1/40 gr. Acetophenetidin* 1-1/2 gr. Acetylsalicylic acid* 2 gr. Camphor monobromated* 1/2 gr. Caffeine 1/8 gr.
COLDFOAM LINOLEUM CLEANER, PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER, PORCELAIN, TILE & MARBLE CLEANER (Savogran)	
COLDPHOR Antipyretic, analgesic, laxative (Massengill)	Each tablet: Acetanilid* 0.13 gm. Atropine sulfate 0.032 mg. Quinine sulfate 32 mg. Camphor* 16 mg. Podophyllum resin 1.6 mg. Aloin 4 mg. Oleoresin Capsicum 2.1 mg.
COLE-ADE Antibiotic for coryza (veterinary) (Globe)	Sulfathiazole 40% Ginger 10% Gentian 40% Nux vomica* 10%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
COLEMANITE HIGH GRADE For boron-sensitive crops (Pacific Coast)	Boron trioxide* Calcium oxide	32.6% 33.8%
COLE'S CALPHENOL Skin ointment (Cole, J.W.)	Lanolin Hamamelis Phenol* Calendula Zinc oxide Eucalyptol*	
COLESCO CALSOMINE Paint (Sterling Paint)		
COLE'S VETERINARY SALVE (Cole, J.W.)	Petrolatum Zinc oxide* Fluid extr. witch hazel leaves Lanolin Phenol*	
COLFENE Disinfectant (U.S.Sanitary)		
COLGATE CHLOROPHYLL TOOTH PASTE (Colgate-Palmolive)		
COLGATE LATHER SHAVING CREAM (Colgate-Palmolive)		
COLGATE TOOTH PASTE (Colgate-Palmolive)		
COLIMIX (Veterinary, Liquid) Antispasmodic, carminative (Massengill)	Each fl. oz.: Camphor* Salicylic acid* Oil of turpentine* Castor oil Oleoresin Capsicum Oleoresin ginger Cotton seed oil base	 1.2 gm. 1 gm. 8 cc. 16 cc. 0.15 gm. 0.15 gm.
COLIT LINIMENT (Colit)		
COLLA-MAC CEMENT (Lamac)	Neoprene type rubber Synthetic adhesive resins Non lead curing agents Aromatic and ketone type solvents*	
COLLA-MAC THINNER Cement thinner (Lamac)	Aromatic and ketone type solvents*	
COLLINS JEWELL BRAND ROSE DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Collins Feed)	Fermate (duPont ferric dimethyldithiocarbamate) Lindane Sulfur*	7.00% 1.00% 18.00%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
COLLINS LAWN GUARD Insecticide (Collins Feed)	Chlordane* DDT* Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Magnesium sulfate Sulfur*	16.0% 15.0% 3.18% 0.57% 0.5% 13.5%
COLLOIDAL MULTI-FILM C Cotton defoliation (Colloidal)	Alkyl aryl poly oxyethylene Free fatty acids Petroleum oil*	
COLLOIDAL MULTI-FILM L Cotton defoliation (Colloidal)	Petroleum sulfonates Petroleum oil* Free and combined fatty acids	
COLLOIDAL Z-1 Cotton defoliation (Colloidal)	Petroleum sulfonates Combined fatty acids	
COLLO-SUL CREAM Skin irritation (Crookes)	Colloidal sulfur	2%
COLOCAINE Skin ointment (Creviston)	Benzocaine Stearyl alcohol Petrolatum Propylene glycol Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate Methyl and propyl paraben	10%
COL-O-CAPS Analgesic, antipyretic (VB)	Acetophenetidin* Bromocamphor* Acetylsalicylic acid* Caffeine citrate Salicylates*	
COL-O-FLOR PAINT (Sewall)		
COLOGEL Laxative (Lilly)	Each 100 cc.: Alcohol Methyl cellulose	 5% 9 gm.
COLOMADE HOUSE PAINT (Colorado)		
COLONIAL CLUB BAY RUM Toiletry (Nelson, Detroit)	Alcohol*	58%
COLONIAL CLUB BRUSHLESS SHAVING CREAM (Nelson, Detroit)		
COLONIAL CLUB CREME OIL HAIR DRESSING WITH LANOLIN (Nelson, Detroit)		

*See Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
COLONIAL CLUB DEODORANT FOR MEN (Nelson, Detroit)	Aluminum sulfate	
COLONIAL CLUB HAIR TONIC (Nelson, Detroit)	Alcohol*	84%
COLONIAL CLUB LILAC LOTION Toiletry (Nelson, Detroit)	Alcohol*	68%
COLONIAL CLUB SHAMPOO (Nelson, Detroit)	Alcohol*	47%
COLONIAL CLUB SHAVING LOTION (Nelson, Detroit)	Alcohol*	51%
COLONIAL DAMES BEAUTY WASH, MAKE-UP BEAUTIFIER (Colonial Dames)	Almond meal Oat meal Magnesium and calcium carbonate Perfume oils	
COLONIAL DAMES BUBBLE BATH (Colonial Dames)	Anionic wetting agents Sodium sulfate Perfume oil	
COLONIAL DAMES COLOGNES (Colonial Dames)	Denatured alcohol* Diethyl phthalate Perfume oil	75% 1%
COLONIAL DAMES CREAM MAKE-UP, EYE SHADOW, LIPSTICK, MASCARA, ROUGE (Colonial Dames)		
COLONIAL DAMES DEPILATORIES NO. 1 (Colonial Dames)	Calcium carbonate Barium sulfide*	
COLONIAL DAMES DEPILATORIES NO. 2 (Colonial Dames)	Calcium carbonate Strontium sulfide*	
COLONIAL DAMES DUSTING POWDER (Colonial Dames)	Talcum Zinc stearate Iron oxide	
COLONIAL DAMES FACE POWDER (Colonial Dames)	Zinc oxide Titanium dioxide Talcum Zinc stearate Iron oxide	
COLONIAL DAMES LOTIONS & FACE CREAMS (Colonial Dames)	Lanolin Lanolin derivatives Lecithin Cetyl alcohol White mineral oil U.S.P. Beeswax Petrolatum Stearic acid Glycerol monostearate Borax Triethanolamine Perfume oil Parahydroxybenzoic acid esters	1/10-1/5%
COLONIAL DAMES SKIN FRESHENER (Colonial Dames)	Denatured alcohol* 40 Brucine sulfate Tertiary butyl alcohol* Hexachlorophene	approx. 15%
COLONIAL PAINTS (Colonial)		
COLONIAL, PURITAN, SILEX LUBRICAT-ING GREASE (Borne-Scrymser)		
COLONIAL WALL FINISH (Morris Paint)		
COLOPTIN Eye wash (Massengill)	Boric acid* Glycerin Camphor water Phenylmercuric nitrate* Sodium borate* Berberine sulfate Rose water	
COLORADO .44 BRUSH MURDER Herbicide (Chem. Corp.)	Each gallon: 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid* as esters	1.66 lb. 1.66 lb.
COLORADO .44 BUG KILLER (Chem. Corp.)	Piperonyl butoxide tech. Pyrethrins Petroleum oil*	0.575% 0.114% 99.311%
COLORADO .44 CHLORDANE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Chem. Corp.)	Tech. chlordane* Petroleum oil Polyoxyethylene sorbitol oleatelaurate	44% 46% 10%
COLORADO .44 BUTYL ESTER OF 2,4-D Herbicide (Chem. Corp.)	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* butyl ester	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
COLORADO .44 DDT EMULSION CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Chem. Corp.)	Tech. DDT*	25%
COLORADO .44 DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Chem. Corp.)	Tech. DDT*	50%
COLORADO .44 GARDEN SPRAY (Chem. Corp.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) Inert ingredients*	0.625% 99.375%
COLORADO .44 GOLD STAR LIVESTOCK & BARN CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Chem. Corp.)	Each gallon: Chlordane* DDT* Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	 2.331 lb. 2.331 lb.
COLORADO .44 INSECTICIDE (Chem. Corp.)		
COLORADO .44 ISOPROPYL ESTER OF 2,4-D Herbicide (Chem. Corp.)	Each gallon: 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	 3.33 lb.
COLORADO .44 KILZIT Insecticide (Chem. Corp.)	Petroleum oil* Tech. chlordane* B-butoxy-β'-thiocyano diethyl ether*	
COLORADO .44 OCTA-KILL Insecticide (Chem. Corp.)	Tech. chlordane	2-1/2%
COLORADO .44 RID-O-WEED Herbicide (Chem. Corp.)	Dimethylamine salt 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	18.1%
COLORADO .44 SUPER 80 BUTYL ESTER OF 2,4-D Herbicide (Chem. Corp.)	Each gallon: 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	 6.4 lb.
COLORADO .44 SUPERSPRAY Insecticide (Chem. Corp.)	Tech. chlordane*	76%
COLORADO .44 TOXAPHENE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Chem. Corp.)	Toxaphene*	74%
COLORADO .44 2,4-D WEED KILLER LIQUID AMINE CONCENTRATE (Chem. Corp.)	Each gallon: 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (amine salt)	 4 lb.
COLORADO WETTABLE DUST CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Chem. Corp.)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
COLORAMA Dye (North American)	Aniline dyes* Levelling agent Wetting agent Water softener	
COLOR-CRAFT PAINTS (Alabama)		
COLORFAST OIL STAIN (Chi-Namel)		
COLORGLAZE (Semi-liquid colored wax base finish) (Horn)	Wax Color Mineral spirits*	
COLOR IT PLASTER COLOR (Alabastine)		
COLORIZER PAINTS (Vane-Calvert)		
COLOR-RAY COLORED CHALK (Am.Art Clay)		
COLOR-RAY POSTER & EASEL PAINT (Am.Art Clay)		
COLOR-SET 1004 Preharvest apple drop (Dow)	Alkanolamine salt alpha-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid*	
COLOR SPRAY Cosmetic (Occasion)		
COLORTHRU MASONRY ENAMEL (Evercrete)		
COLORTONE POWDER COLORS Crayons (Bradley, M.)		
COLORTREAD PAINT (Tremco)		
COLORWAX PLASTER COLORS (Tamms)		
COLOTONE LAXATIVE WAFERS (Colotone)	Each wafer: Powdered senna leaves* on mfg. label TV Powdered extr. belladonna* leaves Powdered extr. licorice and oil of anise	 10 gr. 1/8 gr. q.s.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
COL-O-VAR STAIN (Sewall)		
COL-O-WALL PAINT (Sewall)		
COLSPAR VARNISH (Sterling Paint)		
COLSUL Colloidal sulfur cream paste (Bartlett, N.M.)	Sulfur*	48%
COLUMA Antacid, adsorbent (Premo)	Aluminum hydroxide gel Peppermint	
COLUMBIA AMMONIA (Columbia)	Ammonia*	
COLUMBIA ANTISEPTIC POWDER Skin burns, irritation (Sturtevant)	Boric acid* Carbolic acid* Zinc oxide Talc	
COLUMBIA ANT POW- DER (Sturtevant)	Tech. chlordane	5%
COLUMBIA BRAND PRO-RUB Rubbing compound (Meyer Bros.)	Isopropyl alcohol*	70%/v
COLUMBIA BRAND SO- FLO Insecticide (Meyer Bros.)	Sodium fluoride*	95%
COLUMBIA CHER-CO- SED Antitussive (Meyer Bros.)	Alcohol Chloroform White pine bark Cherry bark Blood root Spikenard Codeine phosphate* Potassium guaiacolsulfonate ammonium chloride Tartar emetic* Balsam poplar buds Sassafras	3% 2 m. 1 gr.
COLUMBIA FLEA POW- DER (Sturtevant)	Pyrethrins Rotenone Other cube extracts Sulfur	0.5% 1.0% 1.0% 5.0%
COLUMBIA GLYCO-CIDE FOR AIR SANITATION (Columbia)	Triethylene glycol*	90%
COLUMBIAN CATTLE-RUB OIL Insecticide (Columbian)	Petroleum oil* Dichloro diphenyl trichloro- ethane* Pine oil* Phenols* Sulfur*	
COLUMBIAN DRY INSECTICIDE (Columbian)	[illegible]* Sulfur Nicotine alkaloid*	2[illegible] 9.0 00.1
COLUMBIAN STOCK DIP (Creosote Base) Insecticide (Columbian)	Coal tar neutral oil, anhydrous soap, phenols* (phenol coefficient 3 F.D.A.)	90%
COLUMBIA PAINT (Phelan- Faust)		
COLUMBIA PAINT (Wadsworth)		
COLUMBIA ROACH POWDER (Sturtevant)	Sodium fluoride* Sodium silicofluoride	71.25% 0.75%
COLUMBIA SYRUP COSICARA Antitussive (Meyer Bros.)	Alcohol Cocillana bark Euphorbia pilulifera Senega Yerba santa Extr. cascara Codeine sulfate* Squill* Wild lettuce Menthol*	3% 1/4 gr.
COLUSA Skin ointment (J & J)	Salicylic acid* Methyl salicylate* Carbolic acid Petroleum oil base	 1/2%
COLUSA ANTIBIOTIC OINTMENT Antiseptic (J & J)	Tyrothricin Benzocaine Hexachlorophene Zinc oxide Salicylic acid* Petrolatum Menthol* Glycerol monostearate Yellow beeswax Petroleum oil base	0.05% 5%
COLYPTUS GOLDEN COUGH EXPECTOR- ANT (Commerce)	Honey Oil of eucalyptus* Pine tar* Creosote* Alcohol	 2.0%
COMATE MEDICINAL EMULSION Emollient, external (Comate)	Chloral hydrate Sodium phenolsulfonate* Sulfonated castor oil Resorcinol monoacetate	0.27%
COMATE MEDICINAL LOTION For the scalp (Comate)	Cinnamic acid Beta naphthol* Sodium sulfocarbolate* Alcohol	 37-1/2%
COMESOL NOSE DROPS Sinus deconges- tant (Park-Adams)	Olive oil Menthol* Camphor* Oil of eucalyptus* Oil of peppermint	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
COMET Household Cleanser (Procter & Gamble)	Trisodium phosphate Sodium hypochlorite Dodecylbenzene sulfonate Quartz sand Sodium tripolyphosphate Sodium sulfate	13.75% 0.35% 2.00%
COMFORT POWDER (Parke, Davis)	Talc Corn starch Zinc stearate Exsiccated alum Magnesium carbonate Salicylic acid Phenol	3% 1.5% 0.3% 0.5% 0.25%
COMFORT'S MILK OF MAGNESIA TOOTHPASTE (Comfort)	Glycerin C.P. Corn starch Gum tragacanth Saccharin Soap Calcium carbonate Magma	
COMMERCE BRAND SELF-POLISHING WAX (Butcher)	Waxes Oleic acid Morpholine Borax* Caustic soda Bleached shellac emulsified with ammonia	
COMMERCE DRUG'S TOILET LANOLIN (Homogenized) (Commerce)		
COMMERCE DRUG'S WHITE PINE & TAR COUGH SYRUP (Commerce)	Alcohol Chloroform White pine bark Wild cherry bark Aralia Poplar buds Ammonium chloride	2% 2 m.
COMMERCE DRUG'S ZINC OXIDE OINTMENT WITH TYROTHRICIN (Commerce)	Tyrothricin Zinc oxide Petrolatum	0.05%
COMMERCIAL CHEMICALS D.D.T. EMULSION Insecticide (Commercial Chem.)	Commercial DDT*	25%
COMMERCIAL CHEMICALS GAMMA DUST 5 Insecticide (Commercial Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	0.5%
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS BHC Insecticide (Commercial Solv.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride, * tech. granular	12-15%
COMMERCIAL SOLVENT'S METALDEHYDE Slug baits Insecticide) Commercial Solv.)	Metaldehyde*	
COMMON SENSE COCKROACH PREPARATION (Common Sense)	Phosphorus*	2%
COMMON SENSE DDT DUST Insecticide (Common Sense)	DDT*	10%
COMMON SENSE INSECT SPRAY (Common Sense)	Pyrethrum DDT Inert ingredients*	5%
COMMON SENSE RAT PREPARATION (Common Sense)	Phosphorus*	2%
COMMUNITY PAINTS (Empire Varnish)		
COMO SADDLE SOAP (Kopf)	Glycerin	
COMPASS MARINE PAINTS (Reeder)		
COMP CLEANSER- SANITIZER- DISINFEC- TANT DEODOR- ANT (Fuld)	Soap Isopropanol Ortho-benzyl para-chlorophenol	10.0% 3.0% 2.0%
COMPO-TEX PLASTIC PAINT (Fox)		
COMPOSITION FLOOR SEAL (Holcomb, J.I.)	Isopropyl alcohol* Cellosolve*	
COMPOSOL (Purity)	Phenol*	
COMPO THE GARDENER'S FRIEND Odorless fertilizer (Niagara Hort.)	Ammonium sulfate Super phosphate* Lime*	
COMQUAT SANITIZER (Commercial Chem.)		
COMSTOCK'S NERVE & BONE LINIMENT (Comstock)	Terebinthina* Lini semina Pix canadensis* Ammonium hydroxide*	2 oz. 0.5 oz. 0.25 oz. 0.25 oz.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
COMSTOCK'S WORM PELLETS (Comstock)	Santonin*
CONALUME PAINT (Continental Prod.)	
CONCEN-TRATED BORASCU Herbicide (Pacific Coast)	Sodium oxide 28.0% Boron trioxide* 61.5% Equiv. anhydrous borax 89.0%
CONCORD BRAND FUNGICIDE (Ellis Chem.)	
CONCRETE PATCHER (United Gilson.)	Sand Cement
CONCRETE SEAL (Holcomb)	Xylene* Cyclohexanone* Methyl isobutyl ketone*
CONCRE-WALTUM PAINT FOR CONCRETE (Vita-Var)	
C-1 IDEAL BLACK STENCIL INK (Ideal Stencil)	Fuel oil Black carbon Stoddard solvent*
CONFIDENCE BRAND LACQUERS (Southern Lacquer)	
CONFLICT BOUQUET CONCEN-TRATE, BOUQUET STICK, SPRAY DEODORANT (Blanchard)	
CONFLOREX PAINT (Claronex)	
CONGO EAU DE PARFUM (Harris, B.)	
CONIDE-20 Disinfectant (Gland-O-Lac)	Methyl alkyl benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride* 20% Isopropyl alcohol 30%
CONOLINE PAINT THINNER (Continental Prod.)	
CONQUERINE Tonic (Conquerine)	Tinct. nux vomica 13/500 gr. Fluid extr. belladonna leaf 1/220 gr. Cascara Capsicum Aromatics
CONQUEROR PAINT (Jewell P.&V.)	
CONQUEST Perfume (Perkins)	
CONSERVO WOOD PRESERVA-TIVE (Cabot)	
CONSUMERS PAINT BRUSH CLEANER, WATERPROOF FILLER CEMENT (Consumer's Glue)	
CONSUMER'S SPECIAL HAND LOTION (Special Formula)	
CONTAX WEED KILLER (Calif. Spray)	Dinitro ortho secondary amyl phenol* 75%
CONTENDER HOUSE PAINTS (Franklin, B.)	
CONTI CASTILE SOAP (Williams, J.B.)	Sodium soap (primarily oleate)
CONTINENTAL HEMATINIC TABLETS Food supplement (Continental Drug)	Ferrous gluconate 5 gr. Folic acid 0.3 mg Zinc sulfate 3.99 mg Vitamin B12 1 mg. Copper sulfate 2.8 mg Manganese sulfate 4.7 mg
CONTINENTAL PAINT (Continental Prod.)	
CONTI SHAMPOO (Williams, J.B.)	Potassium soap
CONTRA CREME Spermicide (Contra)	Phenylmercuric acetate 0.06% Triethanolamine 0.06% Glycerin 2.5% Glycol monostearate 3.5% Stearic acid 12%
CONTRAST Photographic developer (General Photo.)	
CONTREX (Jeffrey-Fell)	Lactic acid Oxyquinoline sulfate Glycerin Tragacanth Starch

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
COOK & DUNN HARMONY HUES Paint (Cook & Dunn)		
COOK'S CHLORDANE EMULSION CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Cook Chem.)	Chlordane* Aliphatic petroleum solvent*	44.4% 44.5%
COOK'S GAS GO TABLETS (Cook, T.)		
COOK'S MILL SPRAY (Non-toxic) Insecticide (Cook Chem.)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide Aliphatic petroleum solv.*	0.13% 1.27% 98.60%
COOK'S NU-WAY CORN REMOVER (Cook, T.)		
COOK'S RAT & MOUSE KILLER (Cook, T.)		
COOK'S REFINED CHLORDANE CONCENTRATE 20% Insecticide (Cook Chem.)	Chlordane* in oil	20%
COOK'S 2% REFINED CHLORDANE SURFACE SPRAY Insecticide (Cook Chem.)	Chlordane in oil Inert ingredients*	2%
COOK'S ROACH POWDER (Cook, T.)		
COOK'S SPOT MILL FUMIGANT (Cook Chem.)	Ethylene dichloride* Carbon tetrachloride* Ethylene dibromide*	
COOK'S STOCK-BARN & GARDEN INSECT KILLER (Cook Chem.)	DDT Chlordane Aliphatic petroleum solv. Methylated naphthalenes*	12.5% 12.5% 34.0% 34.0%
COOK'S WART REMOVER (Cook, T.)		
CO-OL Rubefacient (Sorbol)	Menthol* Camphor thymol* Oil of turpentine* Oil of cedar leaf Oil of eucalyptus Oil of nutmeg	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
COOL-A-PED (Stanley Home)	Cetyl alcohol Orvus WA paste Butoben Essential oils Certified dye	
COOLING LOTION NO. 867 Anti-perspirant (Specialists)	Glycerin Menthol* Salicylic* and benzoic acids Ethyl alcohol*	 50%/v
COOL TINCTURE S.F. NO. 874 External ear canal antiseptic (Specialists)	Menthol* Acetone* Alcohol*	 50%/v
CO-OP CATTLE GRUB POWDER Insecticide (Cotton)	Rotenone Sulfur*	1.6% 45%
CO-OP 5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Tech. chlordane	5.0%
CO-OP 6.5 COPPER DUST Fungicide (Cotton)	Tribasic copper sulfate*	6.5%
CO-OP 3-10 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	3.00% 6.00% 10.00%
CO-OP 3-10-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT* Sulfur*	3.00% 6.00% 10.00% 40.00%
CO-OP 20-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Toxaphene* Sulfur	20% 40%
CO-OP 3% DDT Insecticide (Cotton)	DDT	3%
CO-OP 5% DDT Insecticide (Cotton)	DDT* Sulfur*	5% 90%
CO-OP 5% DDT-SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	DDT * Sulfur*	5.0% 83.5%
CO-OP 10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	DDT*	10%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION SODIUM FLUORIDE Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Coop. Assoc.)	Sodium fluoride*	95%
COOPER CREME Contraceptive (Whittaker)	Trioxymethylene U.S.P. Sodium oleate Stearic acid Trihydroxyethylamine Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate Hydrous aluminum silicate	0.04% 0.67% 23.04% 7.91% 0.50% 2.34%
COOPER CREME GEL Contraceptive (Whittaker)	Trioxymethylene U.S.P. Sodium oleate Carboxymethylcellulose Trihydroxyethylamine Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate Hydrous aluminum silicate	0.04% 0.67% 7.91% 0.50% 2.34%
COOPER & NEPHEWS INSECTICIDAL SKIN DRESSING (Cooper)	Rotenone Other cube resins Inert ingredients*	1% 1.5% 93.5%
COOPER PHENOTHIAZINE ARSENATE DRENCH Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Cooper)	Each fl. oz.: Phenothiazine Lead arsenate*	 12-1/2 gm. 1/2 gm.
COOPER PHENOTHIAZINE DRENCH Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Cooper)	Each fl. oz.: Phenothiazine*	 10 gm.
COOPER PHENOTHIAZINE DRENCH Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Cooper)	Phenothiazine*	12-1/2 gm./fl.oz.
COOPER'S CATTLE DIP Insecticide (Cooper)	Arsenic trioxide* Soap Cresylic acid*	
COOPER'S CATTLE GRUB & LOUSE POWDER (Cooper)	Rotenone Other derris resins	1.5% 2%
COOPER'S DAIRY AND STOCK SPRAY WITH PYRENONE Insecticide (Cooper)	Mineral oil Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins*	
COOPER'S MILK OIL DIP Insecticide (Cooper)	Phenols* Coal tar oils* Soap	16% 56% 17%
COOPER'S SHEEP DIPPING POWDER Insecticide (Cooper)	Sodium arsenate Sodium thioarsenate Arsenic sulfide Arsenic trioxide* Sulfur Rotenone Other derris resins Arsenic sulfite residue	17.8% 3.81% 3.81% 11.91% 60% 1.21% 0.50% 1.91%
COOPER'S UNIVERSAL BALM Tonic, carminative (Myers Labs.)	Alcohol Benzoin Red pepper Cinnamon Spearmint Eucalyptus Sassafras Ginger Camphor Cloves Oils of origanum, peppermint, cajuput, pennyroyal, anise	60%
COOPER-TOX LIVESTOCK DIP OR SPRAY Insecticide (Cooper)	Toxaphene*	61%
CO-OP 1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Parathion*	1%
CO-OP SPECIAL COTTON DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene) Parathion*	20.0% 1.0%
CO-OP 5% TDE DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethan	5.00%
CO-OP 10% TDE DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethan	10.00%
CO-OP 10% TOXAPHENE DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Tech. chlorinated camphene*	10.00%
CO-OP 20% TOXAPHENE COTTON DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Toxaphene*	20%
COPA Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Malathion*	2%
COPAC (Ampules Yellow) Analgesic (Superior Pharm.)	Each ampule: Acetophenetidin* Aspirin* Caffeine alkaloid	 2 gr. 4 gr. 1/4 gr.
COP-O-ZINK Fungicide (Tenn. Corp.)	Copper* as metallic Zinc* as metallic	42% 11%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
COPPER BRITE POLISH (Copper Brite)		
COPPER CAPRYLATE COMPOUND OINTMENT External fungicide (medical) (C & M)	Copper caprylate Zinc caprylate Caprylic acid Salicylic acid Propylene glycol caprylates Aranol Carbowax	6% 3% 6.5% 1.7% 10%
COPPER CAPRYLATE COMPOUND SOLUTION Fungicide (external medical) (C & M)	Copper caprylate Zinc caprylate Caprylic acid Salicylic acid Propylene glycol caprylates Aranol n-Propyl alcohol*	6% 3% 5% 1.7% 35%
COPPER-CLEAN (Jave)		
COPPER-CLEANER (Cop-R-Nu)		
COPPER HYDRO Fungicide (Chipman Chem.)	Copper* hydroxysulfate	26%
COPPER HYDRO BORDO Fungicide (Chipman Chem.)	Copper* hydroxysulfate	13%
COPPERIN A Food supplement (Jowell Pharm.)	Each capsule: Iron Copper	32.0 mg. 1.0 mg.
COPPERIN B FOR CHILDREN Food supplement (Jowell Pharm.)	Each capsule: Iron Copper	32.0 mg. 0.25 mg.
COPPERSHEEN Polish (General Printing)		
COPPERTONE NOSKOTE Sun tan oil (Douglas Labs.)	Lanolin Cocoa butter Beeswax Paraffin Amber petrolatum Meta homo menthyl salicylate*	
COPPERTONE SHADE (Formely Soltek), COPPERTONE SUN TAN CREAM Sun tan creams (Douglas Labs.)	Lanolin Cocoa butter Beeswax Stearic acid Glyceryl monostearate Amber petrolatum Meta homo menthyl salicylate* Sodium borate*	
COPPERTONE SUN TAN LOTION (Douglas Labs.)	Lanolin Cocoa butter Glyceryl monostearate Stearic acid Meta homo menthyl salicylate* Triethanolamine Methyl paraben Propylene glycol	
COPPERTONE SUN TAN OIL (Douglas Labs.)	Lanolin Cocoa butter Liquid petrolatum Meta homo menthyl salicylate*	
COPPERTONE SUN TAN OIL-AEROSOL (Douglas Labs.)	Lanolin Cocoa butter Liquid petrolatum Meta homo menthyl salicylate* Freon 11 and 12	
COPPER-TOX Fungicide (Doggett-Pfeil)	Ammoniated copper*	3%
COPPERTREAT 80 CONCENTRATE Wood preservative (Wood-Treating)	Copper naphthenate* Hydrocarbon solvent*	80% 20%
COPPO CLEAR Wood preservative (King Chem.)	Petroleum distillate* Zinc naphthenate (zinc as metal 1%) Tetrachlorphenol Coconutamine	85.1000% 7.7500% 0.0975% 0.0900%
COPPO COPPER NAPHTHENATE Wood preservative (King Chem.)	Petroleum distillate* Copper naphthenate	90% 10%
COP-R-NU COPPER CLEANER (Cop-R-Nu)		
COPRQURE Fungicide (Bonide)	Copper oxychloride* (copper 6%)	10.1%
COP-R-STICK Copper and brass cleaner (Embree)		
CO-QUINA (Veltex)	Each fl. oz.: Quinine sulfate Chocolate base	10 gr.
CORASEM Bronchial decongestant (Massengill)	Each tablet: Atropine sulfate* Strychnine sulfate* Quinine sulfate Arsenic trioxide* Camphor*	1/600 gr. 1/240 gr. 1/10 gr. 1/240 gr. 1/4 gr.

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CO-RECTALS Hemorrhoids (Am. Druggists)	Each suppository: Extr. stramonium alkaloids 1/500 gr. Benzocaine Phenol* Tannic acid* Zinc oxide Lanolin and cocoa butter base Lotion concentrate: Tinct. green soap Camphor* Menthol* Ti tree oil Butyl parahydroxy benzoate
CORDAY JASMEN, MUGUET, CORDETTE EAU de TOILETTE, PERFUME (Parfums Corday)	
CORDO THINNER #2027 (Cordo)	Ketones Aromatic hydrocarbons*
CORECTOR WAVE Permanent wave (Vienna)	Waving solution: Ammonium thioglycolate approx. 7-1/2% Neutralizer: Sodium bromate* (12% strength) 4 fl. oz.
CORELS Cathartic (Clapp, Otis)	Aloin* Ipomea Extr. belladonna* Podophyllin* Extr. cascara sagrada
CORENTA (Upjohn)	Each fl. oz.: Hydrastis (equiv.) 8 gr. Rhubarb (equiv.) 15 gr. Krameria (equiv.) 12 gr. Zinc sulfocarbolate 2 gr. Calcium sulfocarbolate 5 gr. Sodium sulfocarbolate 5 gr. Alcohol 23%
CORICIDIN PEDIATRIC MEDILETS Colds (Schering)	Each Medilet: Chlorprophenpyridamine maleate 0.75 mg. Aspirin* 80 mg. Phenacetin* 16 mg.
CORICIDIN SYRUP For treatment of coughs, aches and pain associated with colds (Schering)	Each 5 cc.: Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate 1.67 mg. Chlorprophenpyridamine maleate 2 mg. Sodium salicylate* 225 mg. Sodium citrate 120 mg. Caffeine 30 mg. Glyceryl guaiacolate 30 mg.
CORICIDIN TABLETS Colds (Schering)	Each tablet: Chlorprophen pyridamine maleate 2 mg. Aspirin* 0.23 gm. Phenacetin* 0.16 gm. Caffeine 0.03 gm.
CORIDENE Tonic, internal fungicide (vet- erinary) (Gland-O-Lac)	Arsanilic acid (4.73 gr. arsenic as metallic) 13.7 gr./oz. Hydrochloric acid
CORITENE Tonic, internal fungicide (vet- erinary) (Gland-O-Lac)	Arsanilic acid* 3.20% Arsenic as metallic 1.12%
CORNELL CHLORDANE RESIDUAL SPRAY Insecticide (Cornell Chem.)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. chlordane*
CORNELL EQ-53 MOTH- PROOFER FOR WASH- ABLE WOOL- ENS (Cornell Chem.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* 25%
CORNELL GRAIN- GARD Insecticide (Cornell Chem.)	Pyrethrins* Piperonyl butoxide
CORNELL HEPTACHLOR EM 2 Insecticide (Cornell Chem.)	Heptachlor* 23.2% Related compounds 9.0% Xylene* 63.0%
CORNELL METHOXY- CHLOR 25 E Insecticide (Cornell Chem.)	Methoxychlor* 25% Xylene* 63% Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent 7%
CORNELL PENTA-GARD Insecticide (Cornell Chem.)	Pentachlorophenol* Petroleum distillate*
CORNELL PYRENONE BARN & STOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Cornell Chem.)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide 11.87% Pyrethrins 1.18% Polyoxyethylene sorbitol mixed ether ester 72.01%
CORNELL PYRENONE INSECT SPRAY (Cornell Chem.)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide 1.1% Pyrethrins 0.2% Petroleum distillate* 98.7%
CORNELL PYRENONE SPACE SPRAY Insecticide (Cornell Chem.)	Petroleum distillate* Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins
CORNELL TOXAPHENE E-60 Insecticide (Cornell Chem.)	Toxaphene* 60% Petroleum distillate 30%
CORNELL'S LINIMENT (Cornell Med.)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CORN KING DAIRY-CLEAN POWDER Detergent- sanitizer (Corn King)	Sodium carbonate Di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate*
CORN KING FARM BIN SPRAY Insecticide (Corn King)	Petroleum distillates* 88.57% Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* 8.14% Methoxychlor tech. (dimethoxy diphenyl trichloroethane) 2.50% n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide 0.38% Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1) 0.04%
CORN KING FLY SPRAY CONCEN- TRATE, FLY SPRAY FOR LIVESTOCK AND STABLE (Corn King)	Petroleum distillates* Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether* Pine oil*
CORN KING FLY SPRAY WITH 0.5% METHOXY- CHLOR (Corn King)	Petroleum distillates* Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether* Pine oil* Methoxy chlor* tech. (dimethoxy diphenyl trichloroethane)
CORN KING GRAIN FUMIGANT FOR ELEVA- TORS, FOR FARM USE (Corn King)	Carbon tetrachloride* Benzene* Sulfur dioxide Ethylene dibromide*
CORN KING GRUB POWDER Insecticide (Corn King)	Rotenone 1.67% Other cube resins 3.98%
CORN KING HOG WORMER Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Corn King)	Each oz.: Copper acetoarsenite* (19 gr. arsenic trioxide) Antimony potassium tartrate* (8 gr. antimony trioxide) Phenothiazine 22%
CORN KING INCUBATOR FUMIGANT (Corn King)	Furfural* Formaldehyde*
CORN KING INHALANT Respiratory decongestant (veterinary) (Corn King)	Creosote Oil of eucalyptus* Oil of camphor Gum camphor* Cresol* Pine oil
CORN KING K-12 DISINFECTANT (Corn King)	Petroleum hydrocarbons* Pine oil* Soap Chloro-o-phenylphenol o-Phenylphenol Isopropyl alcohol*
CORN KING LARGE ROUNDWORM TABLETS Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Corn King)	Each tablet: Antimony potassium tartrate* (6.7 gr. antimony trioxide) Copper sulfate* 0.27 gr. Cobalt sulfate Sodium phenolsulfonate Boric acid*
CORN KING LOUSE POWDER (Corn King)	Piperonyl cyclonene tech. 0.63% Pyrethrins 0.04% Rotenone 0.31% Other cube extractives 0.63% Sulfur* 27.90%
CORN KING MINERAL BLOCK Mineral supplement (Corn King)	Defluorinated phosphate Phosphate Bone meal Manganese sulfate Iron oxide Irradiated yeast Cobalt carbonate Dicalcium Limestone Curacao rock phosphate Blue vitriol Potassium iodide Anise oil Molasses Calcium 25.000-20.000% Phosphorus 4.000% Iodine 0.038% Salt 20.000-30.000%
CORN KING PENTA Wood preser- vative (Corn King)	Pentachlorophenol* 4.37% Other chlorophenols 0.63% Petroleum hydrocarbons* 94.80%
CORN KING POULTRY ROOST AND ANIMAL INSECT POW- DER (Corn King)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 5.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 28.3%
CORN KING ROOST PAINT Insecticide (Corn King)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 1.3% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 3.2%
CORN KING SANI-CLEAN POWDER Detergent, sanitizer (Corn King)	Sodium carbonate Di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* monohydrate Tetrasodium pyrophosphate Polyethylene glycol mono-iso-octyl phenyl ether
CORN KING SULPHURIZED HOG OIL WITH 0.15% BHC Ectoparasiti- cide (veteri- nary) (Corn King)	Mineral oil Carbon disulfide* Sulfur* Gamma isomer and other isomers of benzene hexachloride*
CORN KING SULPHURIZED OIL Ectoparasiti- cide (veteri- nary) (Corn King)	Mineral oil Sulfur* Carbon disulfide*
CORN KING STOCK DIP Disinfectant (Corn King)	Coal tar hydrocarbons* Tar acids Soap

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CORN KING T. V. T. Poultry cannibalism (Corn King)	Oil of camphor* Powdered extr. quassia*
CORN KING UDDER OINTMENT Udder irritation (veterinary) (Corn King)	Phenol* Oil of wintergreen* Oil of eucalyptus* Oil of turpentine* Lanolin and petrolatum base
CORN KING WARFARIN RATICIDE (Corn King)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.5%
CORN KING 25% WATER MISCIBLE CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Corn King)	DDT 25% Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent* 70%
CORN KING WETTABLE GRUB POW- DER Insecticide (Corn King)	Rotenone* 3.75% Other cube resins 7.50%
CORN-O-CIDE FOOT TREAT (Brown-Vaughn)	
CORN OFF (Corn Off)	
COROBLACK INK (Davids, T.)	
CORODAN COUGH SYRUP (Daniels, Robert)	Each fl. oz.: Alcohol 3% Codeine phosphate (opium deriv.) 1 gr. Chloroform 2 m. Potassium guaiacolsulfonate 8 gr. Ammonium chloride 8 gr. Tartar emetic* 1-12 gr.
CORODANE 5% DUST Insecticide (Corona Chem.)	Tech. chlordane* 5.00%
CORODEX Rust remover (Allied Prod., Ill.)	Phosphoric acid* Aniline dye
CORODINOC Fungicide, insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Sodium salt of dinitro-ortho-cresol* 19% Sodium butyl naphthalene sulfonate 5% Sodium chromate 2%
COROMEL Laxative, antacid (children) (Massengill)	Each tablet: Calomel (mercury deriv.) 3.2 mg. Powdered ipecac 1.3 mg. Sodium bicarbonate 32 mg. Bismuth subnitrate 65 mg. Oil of anise q.s.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
COROMERC, COROMERC LIQUID Fungicide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	n-Phenyl mercuriethylene diamine* (mercury as metal 5.95%) 10%
CORONA ARAMITE CM-216 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite 15.0% Inert ingredients* 85.0%
CORONA 1% BHC DUST CM-68 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 1.00% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 6.50%
CORONA BHC WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Gamma isomer of tech. benzen hexachloride* 10.00% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 50.00%
CORONA BORDEAUX MIXTURE DRY CM-30 Fungicide, insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Metallic copper* 12.50%
CORONA BRUSH KILLER 24 Herbicide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (butoxy ethoxy propanol ester) 23.3% 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (butoxy ethoxy propanol ester) 49.6%
CORONA 2,4, 5-T BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (butoxy ethoxy propanol ester) 70.6%
CORONA 2, 4-D BUTYL ESTER WEED KILLER (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Butyl ester 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid* 40.0%
CORONA 8# CHLORDANE EMULSION CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Tech. chlordane* 75% Petroleum hydrocarbons 17%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CORONA COPPER-CARB NO. 20 Fungicide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (CoronaChem.))	Metallic copper* (in basic copper carbonate) 20.0%
CORONA COPPER-CARB NO. 50 Fungicide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Metallic copper* (in basic copper carbonate) 50.00%
CORONA 26 COPPER FUNGICIDE (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Copper* (in copper oxysulfate) 26.00%
CORONA COROMATE FUNGICIDE CM-245 (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate 76%
CORONA COROSUL D DUSTING SULFUR Fungicide (Pittsburth Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Sulfur* 90.00%
CORONA COROSUL S WETTABLE SULFUR Fungicide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Sulfur* 95.00%
CORONA COROTRAN OVEX CM-198 Fungicide, Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	p-Chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate* 50%
CORONA COROZATE CM-246 Fungicide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate* 76%
CORONA 50% DDT CONCEN-TRATE CM-390 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane* 50.0%
CORONA 75% DDT CONCEN-TRATE CM-575 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane* 75.0%
CORONA 10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	DDT* 10.00%
CORONA 25% DDT EMULSION Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	DDT 25% Aromatic petroleum deriv.* solvent 72%
CORONA DIELDRIN 50% CM-290 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* 42.6% Related compounds 7.6%
CORONA DINITRO POWDER CM-76 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Dinitro ortho cresol* 40%
CORONA DRY POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD CM-10 INSECTICIDE (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Lead arsenate* 98.00% Total metallic arsenic 19.5% Metallic lead 58.0%
CORONA DUST NO. 5 CM-158 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	DDT* 5.00%
CORONA DUST NO. 10 CM-144 Fungicide, Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate 7.00%
CORONA DUST NO. 12 CM-145 Fungicide Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Tricalcium arsenate* 14.00% Total metallic arsenic 5.20% Zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate 79.00%

*Current Reg. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CORONA DUST NO. 57 CM-160 Fungicide, insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	DDT*	5.00%
	Metallic copper*	7.00%
CORONA DUST NO. 100 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Rotenone	1.00%
	Other cube resins	1.75%
CORONA DUST NO. 720 CM-164 Fungicide, insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Tricalcium arsenate*	14.00%
	Total metallic arsenic	5.20%
	Metallic arsenic in water	0.15%
	Metallic copper in tribasic copper sulfate	7.00%
CORONA 1% ENDRIN DUST CM-507 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Endrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene)	1.0%
CORONA ENDRIN 16 INSECTICIDE CONCENTRATE CM-89 (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene*	19.9%
	Aromatic petroleum derivatives*	71.0%
CORONA 50-50 W CM-150 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	DDT*	50.00%
CORONA 11% GAMMA BHC EMULSION BASE CM-81 INSECTICIDE (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	11%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	17%
	Methylated naphthalenes	35%
	Petroleum distillates*	30%
CORONA 2,4-D ISOPROPYL ESTER WEED KILLER (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Isopropyl ester, 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	44.8%
CORONA MALATHION 25% CM-285 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Malathion*	25%
CORONA 4% MALATHION DUST CM-286 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Malathion	4%
CORONA METHOXY-CHLOR CM-280 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Tech. methoxychlor*	50%
CORONA MICRONIZED DUSTING SULFUR Fungicide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Sulfur*	90.00%
CORONA MICRONIZED SULFUR-PHYGON DUST CM-334 Fungicide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Dichlone (2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone)	0.75%
	Sulfur*	90.00%
CORONA 53 MICRONIZED TRIBASIC COPPER SULPHATE Fungicide, Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Basic copper sulfate*	98.00%
CORONA MICRONIZED WETTABLE SULFUR Fungicide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Sulfur*	95.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CORONA 25% PARATHION CM-84 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Parathion* (o,o-diethyl-o,p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) Xylene	25.0% 62.5%
CORONA PHENO-LEAD CM-527 Fungicide Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Phenothiazine Lead arsenate* Total metallic lead Total metallic arsenic	37.0% 56.6% 34.2% 11.5%
CORONA PHYGON-XL Fungicide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Dichlone (2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone)*	50%
CORONA 4-POUND 2, 4-D ACID AMINE WEED KILLER (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Dimethylamine salt 2,4-dichloro phenoxyacetic acid*	49.4%
CORONA POWDERED CALCIUM ARSENATE & OTHER CALCIUM COMPOUNDS Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Tricalcium arsenate* Total metallic arsenic	70.00% 26.00%
CORONA TREE WOUND DRESSING (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Paint div.))	Mercuric chloride* Equiv. metallic mercury	0.193% 0.142%
CORONA WEED KILLER (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Butyl ester, 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	40.0%
CORONA WEED KILLER CM-317 (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Isopropyl ester 2,4-dichloro-phenoxy acetic acid*	44.8%
CORONA 75-25 W SPRAY MIXTURE CM-75 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	75.00%
CORONET PERMANENT WAVING LOTION (Koehler & K.)		
CORONET SHOE POLISH (Barr, G.)		
CORONOL EMBALMING FLUID (Undertakers)		
CORO SDD CORONA LIQUID FUNGICIDE (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate Inert ingredients*	40% 60%
COROSEC PERFUME & TOILET WATER (Corot)		
COROT AFTER SHAVE, COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER, TOILET WATER (Corot)		
COROTHION CM-244 Fungicide, Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Parathion*	15.00%
COROTHION DUST NO. 1 CM-247 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))	Parathion*	1.00%
CORRECTIVE JR. Cathartic, antacid (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Powdered ipecac Calomel Bismuth subnitrate Sodium bicarbonate Pancreatin Papain Pepsin	 1 32 gr. 1 16 gr. 2 gr. 1 gr. 9/40 gr. 9/40 gr. 1/20 gr.
CORRECTIVE MIXTURE Intestinal irritation (Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Zinc sulfocarbolate* Salol Bismuth subsalicylate* Pepsin Carminatives, demulcents, aromatics	 10 mg. 20 mg. 80 mg. 40 mg. q.s.

*See Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CORTAL Analgesic (Sterling Prod. Inc.)	Aspirin*	0.37 gm.
	Phenacetin*	0.15 gm.
	Caffein	0.03 gm.
CORTISOL External fungicide (medical) (Cortisol)	Chlorobutanol (chloroform deriv.)	1%
	Ortho-benzyl phenol*	
	Para-benzyl phenol-benzoic acid	
	Menthol*	
	Benzocaine	
	Glycerin-isopropyl alcohol*	55% v
CORTRIL ACETATE OPHTHALMIC OINTMENT (Pfizer Labs.)	Hydrocortisone	0.5 or 2.5%
	Petrolatum base	
CORTRIL ACETATE TOPICAL OINTMENT Allergic dermatoses (Pfizer Labs.)	Each 1 gm.:	
	Hydrocortisone acetate	10 or 25 mg.
	Hydrophilic ointment base	
CORYZA Nasal decongestant (Jenkins)	Quinine sulfate	1/3 gr.
	Camphor*	1/3 gr.
	Extr. aconite*	1/10 gr.
	Caffeine	1/6 gr.
	Atropine sulfate	1/500 gr.
CO-SALT Salt substitute (Arlington)	Potassium chloride*	
	Ammonium chloride	
	Tricalcium phosphate*	
COSANYL Antitussive (Parke, Davis)	Each fl. oz.:	
	Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate	1/6 gr.
	Tinct. euphorbia pilulifera*	120 m.
	Syrup wild lettuce	120 m.
	Tinct. cocillana	40 m.
	Syrup squill* compound	24 m.
	Cascarin	8 gr.
	Menthol	2/25 gr.
	Alcohol	6%
COSMASUL Emollient (Cosmata)	Toilet soap base	
	Lanolin	
	Glycerin	
	Paraffin	
	Triethanolamine	
	Sodium borate	
	Colloidal sulfur	
	Granulated calcium carbonate	
	Stearic acid	
	Zinc oxide	
COSMETIC LABS. HOMOGENIZED SKIN CLEANSER (Cosmetic)	Lanolin	
	Polyol ester	
	Petrolatum	
	Wax	
	Magnesium sulfate	
COSMETINE For chapped hands, sunburn (Nelson, Detroit)		
COTTON PRODUCERS 3-5-BHC-DDT COTTON DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3.00%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	5.00%
	DDT*	5.00%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
COTTON PRODUCERS 3-5-40 BHC-DDT & SULFUR COTTON DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Gamma isomer of hexachloro cyclohexane*	3.00
	Other isomers of hexachloro cyclohexane	5.00
	DDT*	5.00
	Sulfur*	40.00
COTTON PRODUCERS CATTLE GRUB POWDER Insecticide (Cotton)	Rotenone	1.60
	Other cube resins	3.00
	Sulfur*	45.00
COTTON PRODUCERS COPPER-CRYOLITE DUST Fungicide (Cotton)	Copper* expressed as metallic	7.00
	Cryolite	35.00
COTTON PRODUCERS 6.5% COPPER DUST Fungicide (Cotton)	Copper* expressed as metal	6.50
COTTON PRODUCERS 2-1/2 to 5 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene*	2.375
	Related compounds	1.791
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5.000
COTTON PRODUCERS 2-1/2 to 5 to 40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene*	2.375
	Related compounds	1.791
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5.000
	Sulfur*	40.000
COTTON PRODUCERS 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5.00%
COTTON PRODUCERS 10% DDT-74% SULPHUR COTTON & PEANUT DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	10%
	Sulfur*	74%
COTTON PRODUCERS 2-1/2% DDT SULPHUR DUST (Peanut Dust) Insecticide (Cotton)	Sulfur*	90.0%
	DDT	2.5%
COTTON PRODUCERS 1-1/2% DIELDRIN-5% DDT COTTON DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	1.275
	Related compounds (from dieldrin)	0.225
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5.000
	Sulfur*	40.500

*Consult Sec. II Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
COTTON PRODUCERS 2.5% HEPTACHLOR 5% DDT COTTON DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Heptachlor	2.50%
	Related compounds	0.97%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	5.00%
	Sulfur*	40.00%
COTTON PRODUCERS ROTENONE NO. 100 Insecticide (Cotton)	Rotenone	1.00%
	Other cube resins	1.80%
COTTON PRODUCERS SABADILLA DUST NO. 10 Insecticide (Cotton)	Alkaloids of sabadilla	0.40%
COTTON PRODUCERS TOBACCO PLANT BED DUST NO. 10 Fungicide, insecticide (Cotton)	Zineb	6.50%
	Parathion*	1.0%
COTTON PRODUCERS TOBACCO PLANT BED DUST NO. 15 Fungicide, insecticide (Cotton)	Ferbam	11.4%
	Parathion*	1.0%
COTTON PRODUCERS TOMATO DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Copper sulfate	13.25%
	Calcium arsenate*	20.00%
COTTON PRODUCERS 20% TOXAPHENE COTTON DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Toxaphene*	20.00%
COTTON PRODUCERS 20-40 TOXAPHENE COTTON DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Toxaphene*	20.00%
	Sulfur	40.00%
COTTON PRODUCERS 20-5 TOXAPHENE-DDT COTTON DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Toxaphene*	20.00%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	5.00%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
COTTON STATES 20% ALDRIN EQUIVALENT CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Cotton States)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene*	18.21%
	Related compounds	14.31%
COTTON STATES 10G BHC WETTABLE Insecticide (Cotton States)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	10.00%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride and related compounds*	52.50%
COTTON STATES CHLORDANE 10% DUST Insecticide (Cotton States)	Tech. chlordane*	10.00%
COTTON STATES CHLORDANE 45% EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Cotton States)	Tech. chlordane*	45.00%
	Petroleum distillate*	45.00%
COTTON STATES 74% CHLORDANE EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Cotton States)	Tech. chlordane*	74.00%
	Petroleum distillate	16.00%
COTTON STATES 40% CHLORDANE OIL SOLUTION Insecticide (Cotton States)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
	Petroleum distillate*	60%
COTTON STATES 40% CHLORDANE WETTABLE Insecticide (Cotton States)	Tech. chlordane*	40.00%
COTTON STATES COMBO COTTON DUST 3-5-40 Insecticide (Cotton States)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	3%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	22%
	DDT*	5%
	Sulfur*	40%
COTTON STATES COMBO COTTON DUST NO. 10 (3-10-40) Insecticide (Cotton States)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	20%
	DDT*	10%
	Sulfur*	40%
COTTON STATES COTTON DUST 3-5-0 Insecticide (Cotton States)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	22%
	DDT*	5%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
COTTON STATES COTTON DUST 3-0-0 Insecticide (Cotton States)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	22%
COTTON STATES COTTON DUST 3-10-0 Insecticide (Cotton States)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	20%
	DDT*	10%
COTTON STATES 50% DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Cotton States)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	50%
COTTON STATES 1-1/2% DIELDRIN Insecticide (Cotton States)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	1.27%
	Related compounds	0.23%
	DDT*	10.00%
COTTON STATES 1-1/2% DIELDRIN-10% DDT Insecticide (Cotton States)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	1.27%
	Related compounds	0.23%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	10.00%
	Sulfur*	40.00%
COTTON STATES 2% DIELDRIN DUST Insecticide (Cotton States)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	1.7%
	Related compounds	0.3%
COTTON STATES 1-1/2% DIELDRIN EQUIVALENT-5% DDT-40% SULFUR DUST Insecticide (Cotton States)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	1.27%
	Related compounds	0.23%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5.00%
	Sulfur*	40.00%
COTTON STATES 1-1/2% DIELDRIN EQUIVALENT DUST Insecticide (Cotton States)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	1.27%
	Related compounds	0.23%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
COTTON STATES 25% DIELDRIN WETTABLE Insecticide (Cotton States)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	25%
COTTON STATES 40% TOXAPHENE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Cotton States)	Toxaphene*	40%
COTTON STATES 201 DUST Insecticide (Cotton States)	Tech. chlorinated camphene*	20%
	Parathion*	1%
COTTON STATES 251 DUST Insecticide (Cotton States)	Heptachlor	2.50%
	Related compounds	0.97%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	5.00%
	Parathion*	1.00%
COTTON STATES 971 DUST Insecticide (Cotton States)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	1.27%
	Related compounds	0.23%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	5.00%
	Parathion*	1.00%
COTTON STATES ENDRIN EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Cotton States)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene*	19.5%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons	70.5%
COTTON STATES FLY SPRAY & REPELLENT Insecticide (Cotton States)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	10.00%
	Pyrethrins	1.00%
	Petroleum distillate*	80.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
COTTON STATES 2-1/2% HEPTACHLOR 10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Cotton States)	Heptachlor*	2.50%
	Related compounds	0.97%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	10.00%
COTTON STATES 2-1/2% HEPTACHLOR 5% SULFUR DUST Insecticide (Cotton States)	Heptachlor*	2.50%
	Related compounds	0.97%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5.00%
	Sulfur*	40.00%
COTTON STATES LIVESTOCK SPRAY L-150 Insecticide (Cotton States)	Toxaphene*	62.50%
	Xylene*	32.20%
COTTON STATES MALATHION Insecticide (Cotton States)	Malathion*	50%
COTTON STATES 5% MALATHION DUST Insecticide (Cotton States)	Malathion	5%
COTTON STATES MALATHION 25 W Insecticide (Cotton States)	Malathion*	25%
COTTON STATES 1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Cotton States)	Parathion*	1.0%
COTTON STATES TOXANE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Cotton States)	Toxaphene*	40.00%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	0.90%
COTTON STATES TOXAPHENE 40% CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Cotton States)	Tech. chlorinated camphene*	40.00%
COTTON STATES TOXAPHENE 20% DUST Insecticide (Cotton States)	Tech. chlorinated camphene*	20.00%
COTTON STATES TOXAPHENE 20%-40% DUST Insecticide (Cotton States)	Tech. chlorinated camphene*	20.00%
	Sulfur	40.00%
COTTON STATES VEGETABLE DUST NO. 1 Insecticide, Fungicide (Cotton States)	Parathion*	1.00%
	Zineb	3.9%
COTY FACE CREAM, FACE POWDER, HAND LOTION, LIPSTICK, ROUGE, SOLID COLOGNE, SOAP (Coty)		

*Chemical Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
COTY SAIL POLISH (Coty)		
COUGH-X Antitussive (Binday)	Each oz.: Codeine phosphate Menthol Euphorbia pilulifera Wild lettuce Syrup, squill compound Cascarin Cocillana Alcohol	 1 gr. 5%
COULEUR DE TON TONE COLOR Cosmetic (Orjene)		
COUNTESS MARITZA TOILET WATER (Countess)		
COURTLEY BODY POWDER (Antiseptic Deodorant), BUBBLE BATH (Hudnut, R.)		
COURTLEY'S AFTER SHAVE LOTIONS, COLOGNES, CREAM DEODORANT, CREAM HAIRDRESS, DANDRUFF LOTION, DEODORANT COLOGNES, STIM-STIK (Courtley)		
COVAGRAY HAIR COLORING (Covagray)		
COVERMARK CREAM Cosmetic (O'Leary)		
COVICONE CREAM (Abbott)	Silicone (dimethyl polysiloxane) Nitrocellulose Castor oil	
COWLEY'S RAT & MOUSE POISON (Cowley, S.L.)	Arsenic trioxide*	1.75%
COW-TONE Tonic veterinary (Our Husbands)	Iron sulfate dried Nux vomica* Gentian Salt Foenugreek Bone meal Arsenic trioxide* Copper sulfate Epsom salts	
DR. COX'S BARBED WIRE LINIMENT & ANTISEPTIC Veterinary (Hoover)	Oxyquinoline benzoate Crude oil Iodine* Turpentine* Linseed oil	
DR. COX'S BLISTER FOR ANIMALS Veterinary (Hoover)	Red mercuric iodide* Croton oil* Turpentine Compound solution of cresol Alcohol Linseed oil Potassium iodide* Oil of sassafras Certified red color	1.5% 6%
COYZANS REVISED For colds (Tailby)	Each tablet: Tinct. gelsemium* Acetophenetidin* Atropine sulfate Hyoscyamus* Camphor	 3 m. 1 gr. 1/500 g 1/8 gr. 1/10 g
CO-ZONE COUGH SYRUP (Dunwody)		
CP-4, CP-6, CP-8 Photographic supplies (Chemipure)		
CRAB APPLE CREAM Cosmetic (Hausman)		
CRAB GRASS FIX Herbicide (Thompson Chem.)	Potassium cyanate*	80.00%
CRAB-NOT SPECIAL Herbicide (Nott)	Potassium cyanate* Sodium salt monohydrate 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	69.4% 16.6%
CRAB-NOT STANDARD Herbicide (Nott)	Potassium cyanate*	86%
CRACKSHOT Insecticide (Bell Chem. Co., Inc.)	Sodium fluoride* Borax* DDT* Cayenne pepper* Froud wheat	
CRADOL Skin ointment (Homemakers')	Methyl benzethonium chloride*	
CRAEL TAR Coal tar therapy (Edlich)	Crude coal tar*	10%
CRAFTCO CEMENT PAINT (Nat'l. Gypsum)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CRAFTINT DRAWING INK (Craftint)	Shellac Ammonia Borax* Carbon black Organic dyes	
CRAFTINT LIQUID PORCELAIN GLAZE (Craftint)		
CRAFTINT OIL COLORS (Craftint)	Vegetable oils Paint grade organic and inorganic pigments*	
CRAFT MASTER FINGER PAINT SET (Palmer Paint)		
CRAFT MASTER OIL PAINTING SETS (Palmer Paint)		
CRAFT MASTER TOLEWARE PAINTS (Palmer Paint)		
CRAFTONE EXTERIOR RESIN- EMULSION PAINT & PRIMES (Nat'l. Gypsum)		
CRAG COPPER ZINC CHRO- MATE FUNGI- CIDE 658 (Carbide)	Copper* Zinc Chromium*	29.6% 20.4% 9.7%
CRAG FLY REPELLENT (Carbide)	Butoxy polypropylene glycol*	100%
CRAG FRUIT FUNGICIDE 341 (Carbide)	Glyodin (2-heptadecyl glyoxalidine acetate)* Isopropanol*	34%/w 66%/w
CRAG FUNGICIDE 974 (Carbide)	3, 5-Dimethyl tetrahydro-1, 3, 5, 2H-thiadiazine-2-thione*	95%
CRAG FUNGICIDE 974-85W (Carbide)	3, 5-Dimethyl tetrahydro-1, 3, 5, 2H-thiadiazine-2-thione*	85%/w
CRAG HERBICIDE 1 (Carbide)	Sodium 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyethyl sulfate*	90%/w
CRAG HERBICIDE DCU, 73W (Carbide)	Dichloral urea	73%/w
CRAG TURF FUNGICIDE 531 (Carbide)	Copper* Cadmium Zinc Chromium*	9.9% 4.2% 4.1% 3.2%
CRANE'S ANT-EX Insecticide (Crane)	Sodium arsenite*	0.18%
CRANE'S ANT SPRAY (Crane)	Chlordane tech.* Inert ingredients*	2-1/2% 97-1/2%
CRANE'S ANTU RAT KILLER (Crane)	Alpha naphthyl thiourea	5%
CRANE'S CONCEN- TRATED INS- EX POWDER Insecticide (Crane)	Tech. chlordane*	50%
CRANE'S DDT SPRAY Insecticide (Crane)	Petroleum oil* DDT* Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether*	5%
CRANE'S EARWIG KILLER Insecticide (Crane)	Tech. chlordane Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	5% 1%
CRANE'S FLY-MAL Insecticide (Crane)	Malathion Xylol	1% 0.8%
CRANE'S FLY-T-EX Insecticide (Crane)	Odorless kerosene* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	
CRANE'S INS-EX Insecticide (Crane)	Petroleum oil* Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether* Tech. chlordane	
CRANE'S INS-EX POWDER Insecticide (Crane)	Sodium fluoride* Pyrethrins	75.00% 0.20%
CRANE'S LINDANE Insecticide (Crane)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane*)	99%
CRANE'S MDP Moth pre- ventative (Crane)	Magnesium silicofluoride	0.75%
CRANE'S MICE POISON (Crane)	Strychnine alkaloid*	0.75%
CRANE'S MICE POWDER (Crane)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	50%
CRANE'S PHOSPHORUS RAT POISON (Crane)	Phosphorus	0.2%
CRANOLENE OINTMENT (Cranolene)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CRAWL KILL Insecticide (Ampion)	Petroleum distillate* and tech. chlordane*	100%
CRAWL-X CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Gart)	Tech. chlordane*	50%
CRAYOFF Washable crayon (Crayoff)	Pure soap Vegetable pigments Stearic acid Triisopropanolamine Spermaceti wax	92%
CRAYOGRAPH Crayons (Crayon)		
CRAYOLA CRAYONS, WAX DRAWING CRAYON, CRAYOLET COLORED WAX CRAYON (Binney & Smith)		
CRAYONEX Crayons (Crayon)		
CREAMIN CREOSOTED EXPECTORANT (Commerce)	Alcohol Chloroform Wild cherry bark White pine bark Aralia Poplar bud Sanguinaria Sassafras Ammonium chloride Creosote	2.0% 2 m.
CREA-MINT Antitussive (Hance)	Each fl. oz.: Chloroform Creosote* Sodium glycerophosphate Phosphoric acid Glycerin Terpin hydrate* Calcium glycerophosphate Ammonium chloride Oil of spearmint	1 m.
CREDOL Antitussive (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Creosote beechwood Vitamin A Vitamin D Nux vomica* Calcium glycerophosphate Sodium glycerophosphate Kaolin (colloidal) Calcium carbonate	1/4 m. 600 units 85 units 1/4 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
CREMACAL Analgesic cream (Hobart)	Calamine Glycerin Benzocaine Phenol Menthol	10% 5% 1% 0.5% 0.25%
CREMOSUL Antitussive (Boyle & Co.)	White pine* Beechwood creosote* Ipecac Antimony potassium tartrate* Alcohol Tar Cascara Menthol*	2%
CREOBRON Antitussive (Nelson Baker)	Each fl. oz.: Creosote* Guaiacol* Syrup wild cherry Aromatics	1 m. 3-1/2 g
CREO-DERMA OINTMENT Anti-pruritic (Massengill)	Sulfur Coal tar distillate Bismuth subgallate Oil of lemon grass Cresol* Zinc oxide Oil of cade	15% 5% 1.5% 0.5% 2% 5.5% 1.5%
CREO-HYPOPHOS Tonic (Penslar)	Each fl. oz.: Strychnine sulfate Tr. iron citrochloride Malt extract, non-diastatic Beechwood creosote Hypophosphites of potassium, sodium, manganese, copper sulfate Sherry wine Aromatics	1/128 gr eq. to 1.1 gr. 1/60 gr.
CREOLIN 10 Disinfectant, antiseptic, deodorant (Merck)	Coal tar neutral oils Phenols* Soap	
CREO-MINT EMULSION Antitussive (James, L.)	Each oz.: Chloroform Creosote carbonate* Peppermint Saccharin Aluminum hydroxide Glycerin Tragacanth	2 m. 32 m.
CREOMULSION Antitussive (Creomulsion)	Beechwood creosote* Cascara bark Ipecac root Menthol* White pine bark Wild cherry bark Alcohol	2%
CREO-PINE COUGH SYRUP (Little Wonder)	Chloroform* Creosote* Pine tar* Alcohol	3%
CRETOX Disinfectant, Sheet Dip (Speekman)	Petroleum aromatic oil* Anhydrous soap Total phenols*	53% 22% 15%
CREPE DE CHINE PERFUME AND COLOGNE (Millot, F.)		
CRESADOL Antitussive (Veltex)	Each fl. oz.: Chloroform Guaiacol Creosote Viosterol Menthol White pine compound Wild cherry Simple syrup	4 m.
CRESANOL Disinfectant, germicide (Whitmoyer)	Coal tar neutral oils* Soap Phenols*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CRESCENT AIRPLANE CEMENT (Crescent Prod.)		
CRESCENT AXLE GREASE (Fiske)		
CRESCENT FURNITURE POLISH (Crescent Prod.)	Oil Kerosene*	
CRESCENT (Glassy glass) WINDOW CLEANER (Crescent Prod.)		
CRESCENT HOUSEHOLD OIL (Crescent Prod.)	Petroleum oil*	
CRESCENT INK ERADICATOR, JIC LIQUID PASTE, MUCILAGE, GLUE (Crescent Prod.)		
CRESCENT LAUNDRY MARKING INK, RUBBER STAMPING INK (Crescent Prod.)	Phenol* Glycerin	
CRESCENT RED-E-CMENT PADDING COMPOUND Adhesive (Crescent Prod.)		
CRESCENT STIX PASTE (Crescent Prod.)		
CRESCENT SWEEPING COMPOUND (Crescent Prod.)	Sand Sawdust Paraffin oil	
CRESCENT WATERPROOF INKS (Crescent Prod.)		
CRESENDO PERFUMES & COLOGNES (Assoc. Brands)		
CRESMOL COUGH SYRUP (Sacramento)		
CRESODINE TABLETS (Veterinary) (Strasenburgh)	Creosote* Potassium dichromate* Iodine*	 2.5 mg.
CRE-SO-FEC Disinfectant (Ralston)	Cresylic acid*	
CRESOL Insecticide (Speekman)	Tar acids*	97%
CRESOPERLS Tonic (Legendre's)	Creosote (beechwood) Activated cod liver oil Strychnine alkaloid* (strychnine phosphate	3 m. 10 m. 1/100 gr.)
CREST Toothpaste (Procter & Gamble)		
CRESTEX FINGER PAINT, WASHABLE PAINTING SETS (Palmer Show Card)		
CRES-TONE Disinfectant (Carpenter)	Coal tar phenols* Soap	50% 20%
CRETE-FIX Floor resurfacer (Horn)		
CRETE-TREAT Chemical cleaner for masonry, concrete-brick, tile (Crete-Treat)	Phosphoric acid* Isopropanol	25% 5%
CRETE-TREAT Concrete cleaner (Glidden Co.)		
CREVISEAL Caulking compound (Pioneer)		
CRISP'S DOG REMEDIES (Crisp)		
CRITERION PINE OIL DISINFECTANT (Majestic)		
CROP KING DDT-PARATHION 45-10 Insecticide (Crop King)	Parathion* DDT	10.0% 45.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CROP KING DDT- SULPHUR Insecticide (Crop King)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Sulfur	
CROP KING DUSTING SULPHUR Insecticide (Crop King)	Sulfur*	98%
CROP KING FLOWABLE PASTE DDT- 50 Insecticide (Crop King)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	50%
CROP KING PARATHION 200 COL- LOIDAL Insecticide (Crop King)	Parathion (0, 0-diethyl-0-nitrophenyl thiophosphate*	21.7%
CROP KING PARATHION DUST 2 Insecticide (Crop King)	Parathion*	2%
CROP KING PARATHION 25 FLOWABLE Insecticide (Crop King)	Parathion*	25%
CROP KING TEPP 50 Insecticide (Crop King)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* Other related organic phosphates	20% 30%
CROP KING 2, 4-D ESTER WEED KIL- LER 44 (Crop King)	2,4-Dichloro phenoxy acetic acid,* isopropyl ester	44%
CROP KING 2, 4-D LIQUID SALT 40 Herbicide (Crop King)	2,4-Dichloro phenoxy acetic acid* (alkanolamine salt as free acid)	40%
CROP KING WETTABLE POWDER DDT-50W Insecticide (Crop King)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	50%
CROP KING'S ZINC SUL- PHATE SOLUTION For agricul- tural use (Crop King)	Zinc sulfate*	4 lb./gal.
CROQUIGNOLE WAX (Quaker)	Vanillin Oil coloring Petrolatum Paraffin	
CROSBY ZINC OXIDE RESIN COMPOUND PLAIN Dental preparation (Crosby)	Zinc oxide Pulverized resin Thymol* Thymol iodide*	
CROSBY ZINC OXIDE RESIN COMPOUND SPECIAL Dental preparation (Crosby)	Zinc oxide Pulverized resin Thymol* Thymol iodide* Paraformaldehyde*	
CROSS COUNTRY AMINE WEED KILLER CON- TAINING 14% 2, 4-D ACID (Sears)	Triethanolamine salt of 2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	23.45%
CROSS COUNTRY ANT KILLER (Sears)	Chlordane tech.*	10%
CROSS COUNTRY ANT SPRAY (Sears)	Tech. chlordane Refined petroleum distillate*	2% 98%
CROSS COUNTRY CRAB GRASS KILLER (Sears)	Potassium cyanate*	46%
CROSS COUNTRY FRUIT SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Sears)	DDT* Malathion* Captan (n-trichloro methyl thiotetrahydro phthalimide)	10.0% 5.0% 10.0%
CROSS COUNTRY GARDEN SPRAY Insecticide (Sears)	Malathion* Methoxychlor, tech. Xylene*	24.0% 12.0% 52.8%
CROSS COUNTRY GRASS & WEED KILLER (Sears)	Sodium arsenite*	30.06%
CROSS COUNTRY INSECT DUST CONTAINING DDT (Sears)	DDT*	5%
CROSS COUNTRY INSECT SPRAY CONTAINING 50% DDT (Sears)	DDT*	50%
CROSS COUNTRY INSECT DUST CONTAINING ROTENONE (Sears)	Rotenone Other cube extractives	0.75% 1.50%
CROSS COUNTRY LAWN IN- SECTICIDE (Sears)	Tech. chlordane*	45.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CROSS COUNTRY 40% NICOTINE SULPHATE SOLUTION Insecticide (Sears)	Nicotine* (alkaloid)	40%
CROSS COUNTRY PEST SPRAY (Sears)	DDT Xylene*	25.0% 70.4%
CROSS COUNTRY RAT-KILLER (Sears)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
CROSS COUNTRY ROSE DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Sears)	Malathion* DDT* Captan Dinitro-(1-methyl-heptyl)-phenyl crotonate Other nitrogen derivatives (chiefly dinitro-(1-methyl-heptyl)-phenol)	4.00% 5.00% 5.00% 0.67% 0.80%
CROSS COUNTRY ROSE SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Sears)	DDT* Rotenone Other cube extractives Tech. piperonyl cyclonene (0.4% of 3-isoamyl-5-(methylene dioxyphenyl)-2-cyclohexenone, its 6-carbothoxy derivative and 0.1% related compounds) Ferbam (ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate) Sulfur* Inert ingredients*	4.00% 0.25% 0.50% 0.50 7.60 15.00
CROSS COUNTRY SPRAY FOR EVERGREENS Insecticide (Sears)	DDT* 2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy)-isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite Piperonyl cyclonene (1.04% of 3-isoamyl-5-(methylene-dioxyphenyl)-2-cyclohexenone, its 6-carbothoxy derivative, and 0.26% related compounds) Rotenone Other cube extractives Inert ingredients	10.00% 2.00% 1.30% 0.65% 1.30%
CROSS COUNTRY THREE-WAY DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Sears)	Malathion* Methoxychlor tech.* Captan (n-trichloro methyl thio tetrahydro phthalimide) Sulfur	4.0% 5.0% 5.0% 5.0%
CROSS COUNTRY THREE-WAY SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Sears)	Zineb (zinc ethylene bis (dithiocarbamate) Rotenone Other cube extractives Inert ingredients*	9.7% 1.5% 3.0%
CROSS COUNTRY TOMATO DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Sears)	TDE* (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane) Copper as metallic from tribasic copper sulfate*	5.0% 7.0%
CROSS COUNTRY WEED KILLER DUST (Sears)	Dimethylamine-2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetate	6%
CROSS COUNTRY WETTABLE DUSTING SULFUR Insecticide, fungicide (Sears)	Sulfur*	95%
CRO-TOX REPELLENT Seed protector (Bonide)	Water gas tar* Steam-distilled turpentine*	88.6% 7.4%
CROW-FEZ Rodenticide (Bonide)	Water gas tar* Steam-distilled turpentine*	88.6% 7.4%
CROWN AMMONIA (Brate)	Ammonia*	
CROWN-SEC SPRAY Insecticide (Moretex)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate* Other related terpenes Petroleum distillate Inert ingredients*	5% 2.46% 0.54% 0.92%
CRU-MO Antitussive (King, W.H.)	Camphor* Methyl salicylate* Eucalyptus Menthol* Oils of turpentine* Petrolatum base	
CRYOLITE DUST NO. 50 Insecticide (Sunland)	Sodium fluoaluminate*	50%
CRYSTAL BORER REPELLENT Insecticide (Crystal)	Soap (anhydrous) Naphthalene*	22% 12%
CRYSTAL CLEANER (Central Soap)		
CRYSTAL COLOR PAINTING SET (Porter Chem.)		
CRYSTAL CRESOL SOLUTION SAPONATED N.F. Disinfectant (Crystal)	Cresol* U.S.P. Soap	
CRYSTAL CRESYLIC DISINFECTANT (Crystal)	Cresylic acid* Soap	50% 25%

*Consult Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CRYSTALITE (Texas Co.)	Water-white kerosene*
CRYSTAL WHITE Abrasive cleaner (Colgate-Palmolive)	
CRYSTAMINE Disinfectant (Crystal)	Alkyl tolyl methyl trimethyl ammonium chlorides* 10%
CRYSTAN LIQUID SOAP (Crystal)	Captan (n-trichloro methyl thiotetrahydro pthalimide) 1% Anhydrous soap Potassium soap of refined oils
CRYSTAN SOAP POWDER (Crystal)	Captan (n-trichloro methyl thiotetrahydro pthalimide) 0.34% Soap (anhydrous) 33.00%
CRYSTAPHENE NO. 18 Germicidal soap (Crystal)	Hexachlorophene* G-11 (2, 2-methylene-bis-(3, 4, 6-trichloro phenol) Potassium vegetable oil soap
CRYSTOL COAL TAR DISINFECT-ANT (Crystal)	Coal tar neutral oils Soap Phenols*
CS-301 CRYSTAL GERMICIDE 10 (Crystal)	Soap Alcohol Orthobenzyl parachlorophenol* Sodium salt orthobenzyl para-chlorophenol* 21.6%
CS ODORLESS DISINFECT-ANT (Crystal)	Soap Alcohol* 4- and 6-chloro-2-phenyl phenol* 22%
C-SPRAY Glass cleaner (Randall-Thomson)	
CUBOR DUST 75 Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Rotenone 0.75% Other cube resins 1.50%
CUBOR DUST 100 Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Rotenone 1% Other cube resins 2%
CUBOR SULFUR DUST 75 Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Rotenone 0.75% Other cube resins 1.50% Sulfur* 43.00%
CUCUMBER & WITCH-HAZEL CREAM Skin irritation (McAdams)	Phenol 0.5% Alcohol 10.0% Glycerin 10.0% Extr. witch hazel 4.0% Extr. cucumber 4.0% Perfume 1.0% Tragacanth 1.0%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
CUDDLE BEAR Bubble bath (Clark, R.)	Sodium sulfate (salt cake) Sodium alkyl aryl sulfonate Sodium alkyl lauryl sulfonate
CUKTOX CUKE DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Bonide)	Rotenone 1% Other cube extractives 2% Copper oxychloride* 12% (copper content 7%)
CULLIGAN CHLORINE REAGENT Culligan)	0-Toluidine dihydrochloride 1% Hydrochloric acid solution* 15%
CULLIGAN CUL-LET REFILL Toilet cleaner (Culligan)	1, 3-Dichloro-3, 5-dimethyl hydantoin* 95%
CULLIGAN IRON #1 Iron detector (Culligan)	Hydrochloric acid* 1-1
CULLIGAN IRON #2 Iron detector (Culligan)	Thioglycolic acid*
CULLIGAN IRON #3 Iron detector (Culligan)	Conc. ammonium hydroxide*
CULLIGAN STANDARD SOAP SOLUTION (Culligan)	Isopropyl alcohol* Potassium oleate Potassium hydroxide Methyl salicylate*
CUMPHOLIN Skin emollient (Bartz)	Camphor* Oleoresin of Capsicum Methyl salicylate* Oil of cajeput Oil of turpentine Croton oil Menthol*
CU-NO-ROT WOOD & FABRIC PRE-SERVATIVE (Lester)	Copper naphthenate* (2% metallic copper) 25%
CUPAIBA BLUE Genitourinary antiseptic (Massengill)	Each pill: Methylene blue 65 mg. Powdered cubeb 65 mg. Extr. kava 65 mg. Copaiba mass 32 mg. Oil of nutmeg 0.0062 cc. Oil of santal 0.0062 cc.
CUPID CHASER Male dog repellent (Pierpont)	Citral, associated terpenes, and alcohols* 42% Mineral oil 58%
CUPID CLEANING Cleaner (Chamberlain)	
CUPREX Ectoparasiticide (Merck)	Tetralin* Copper oleate* Liquid paraffin and acetone* 69%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CUPRICAP (Copper caprylate compound (ointment) External fungicide (medical) (C & M)	Copper caprylate* Zinc caprylate Caprylic acid Salicylic acid Propylene glycol caprylates Aranol (penetrant) Carbowax	6% 3% 6.5% 1.7% 10%
CUPRINOL BRAND CLEAR #20 Wood preservative (Cuprinol)	Zinc naphthenate Stoddard solvent*	30% 60%
CUPRINOL BRAND GREEN # 10 Wood preservative (Cuprinol)	Copper naphthenate Stoddard solvent*	30% 60%
CUPRINOL BRAND WATER REPELLENT WOOD PRESERVATIVE PRIMER CLEAR #20 (Cuprinol)	Zinc naphthenate (metallic zinc 3%) Stoddard solvent*	30% 60%
CUPRINOL BRAND WATER REPELLENT WOOD PRESERVATIVE PRIMER GREEN #10 (Cuprinol)	Copper naphthenate (metallic copper 3%) Stoddard solvent*	30% 60%
CUPROCIDE YELLOW Insecticide (Rohm & Haas)	Yellow cuprous oxide*	90%
CUPROLIGNUM WOOD PRESERVATIVE (Rudd)		
CUPROTEX WOOD PRESERVATIVE (Woolsey)		
CUR-A-PED Rubefacient (feet) (Redolent)	Camphor* Oil of thyme Oil of wintergreen* Oil of lemon Stearic acid Menthol* Oil of pine* Ethyl salicylate* Glycerin Potassium hydroxide*	
CUREN OINTMENT External fungicide (medical) (Thomas Chem.)	Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid* Zinc oxide Calamine Anhydrous lanolin Liquid petrolatum*	
CUREX FLEA POWDER (Lethelin)	Rotenone Other cube resins	1.1% 1.9%
CURLI-QUE PERMANENT WAVE (Myers, Louis)		
CURLOX COLD WAVE HOME KIT (Lenason)		
CURLTITE Hair spray (Dreyfuss)		
CURRAN DEODORANT BLOCKS OR URINAL DEODORANT BLOCKS (Curran)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%
CURRAN MOTH BALLS, FLAKES (Curran)	Naphthalene*	100%
CURRAN NAPHTHALENE CRYSTALS Insecticide (Curran)		
CURRIER'S TABLETS Laxative (Currier's)	Sodium bicarbonate Magnesium hydroxide Certified food color tint Bismuth subnitrate Oil of peppermint	
CURTAIN CALL PERFUME, COLOGNE (Noblesse)		
CURTIS PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES (Curtis Labs.)		
CUSHING'S OINTMENT Skin burns, irritation (Cushing)	Oil of tar* Carbolic acid* Rectified oil of turpentine* Gum camphor*	
CUSTOM GUN BLUE (Casey Chem.)	Selenium* Nitric acid* Methanol	
CUTEX NAIL POLISH (Northam)	Nitrocellulose* Sulfonamide type resin Esters and hydrocarbons*	
CUTICURA MEDICATED LIQUID Skin antiseptic (Potter)	Each fl. oz.: Chlorobutanol U.S.P. Resorcinol* U.S.P. Oxyquinoline sulfate Carbolic acid U.S.P. Camphor* U.S.P. Boric acid* U.S.P. Glycerin U.S.P. Alcohol	 2-1/4 gr. 28%/v
CUTICURA OINTMENT (Potter)		

* See Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CUTICURA SOAP Skin emollient (Potter)	Petrolatum unbleached Paraffin unbleached Mineral oil Beeswax	
CUTIGIENE NIGHT CREAM (Franco)		
CUTISENE Skin ointment (Cutisene)	Cod liver oil concentrate Pyrilamine maleate* Hexachlorophene Salicylic acid* Resorcin* Zinc oxide Lanolin Glycerin Carbolic acid Aromatics	 1%
CUTIZOL Foot ointment (Veltex)	Benzoic and salicylic acids* Zinc oxide Oil of juniper tar* Camphor* Menthol* Essential oils in petrolatum base	
C.W.K. CHICKWEED KILLER (Garden Prod.)	Sodium arsenite* Potassium cyanate	47.50% 34.58%
CYANI KIL BOMB Rodenticide (Long Mfg.)	Potassium nitrate Wood carbon Sulfur Litharge Sodium nitrate Zinc cyanide* Sodium fluosilicate* Sodium chlorate*	9.59% 2.68% 35.73% 7.32% 24.68% 4.00% 6.66% 9.34%
CYANOGAS A-DUST, CALCIUM CYANIDE, G- FUMIGANT Fumigants (Am. Cyan.)	Calcium cyanide*	
CYCLAINE (veterinary) 5% STERILE SOLUTION Local anesthetic (Sharp & Dohme)	Each 1 cc.: Hexylcaine hydrochloride Propylparaben Methylparaben	 50 mg. 0.02% 0.15%
CYCLEWELD C-14B, C-14 CATALYST (Cycleweld)	Diethylene triamine*	
CYCLO- THRYCIN Throat lozenges (Hance)	Each lozenge: Tyrothricin Cycloform (isobutyl-p-amino benzoate) Siptuim (benzalkonium chloride)	 2 mg. 5 mg. 0.1%
CYDONOL MASSAGE LOTION Foot rubefacient (Gordon Labs.)	Hexachlorophene Isopropyl alcohol* Methyl salicylate* Benzalkonium chloride*	
CYMENEX Skin ointment (Schmidt)	Zinc oxide Thymol* Benzoic acid Monochlorthymol*	
CYMENEX ANTISEPTIC DUSTING POWDER (Schmidt)	Phenol* Thymol Zinc stearate Benzoic acid Cymenol	
CYPRO DUST Insecticide (Commercial Chem.)	Pyrethrum Rotenone* Piperonyl cyclonene	
CYPRO EMULSION CONCENTRATE Wood preservative (Commercial Chem.)	Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Inert ingredients*	11.87% 1.13%
CYPRO MILL SPRAY Wood preservative (Commercial Chem.)	Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Inert ingredients*	1.27% 0.13%
CYSTEX Urinary antiseptic (Knox)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Methenamine* Sodium salicylate* Benzoic acid	 1 gr.
CYSTOLITHIA Diuretic, urinary antiseptic (Whorton)	Each fl. oz.: Methenamine* Lithium salicylate* and lithium benzoate Eupatorium,* stigmata maydis, triticum repens, and saw palmetto Alcohol	 40 gr. 16 gr. 40 gr. 12%/v
C-Z AIR-DIS Deodorant, sanitizer (Allied Home)	Isopropyl alcohol Triethylene glycol Propylene glycol Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* Dichloro difluoro methane (Freon 12) Trichloro monofluoro methane (Freon 11) Petroleum distillate*	
C-Z ALL PURPOSE SUDS QUALITY UTILITY CLEANER (Allied Home)		
C-Z AQUA AMMONIA (Allied Home)	Ammonia* 26°	
C-Z ASPHALT TILE CLEANER, SEALER (Allied Home)		
C-Z ASPHALT TILE WAX (Allied Home)	Carnauba wax	
C-Z AUTO MIST Sanitizer, deodorizer (Allied Home)	Triethylene glycol Isopropyl alcohol Di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride Perfume oil	5.8% 9.2% 0.1% 0.3%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
C-Z BOILER COMPOUND (Allied Home)	Sodium hydroxide*
C-Z CARBON TETRA-CHLORIDE (Allied Home)	Carbon tetrachloride*
C-Z CHLORAFUME Deodorant (Allied Home)	
C-Z CHLOROLEN Disinfectant, germicide (Allied Home)	Sodium hypochlorite* 4.2%
C-Z CLEAN GLO Floor conditioner (Allied Home)	
C-Z 25 CONCENTRATED GERMICIDE (Allied Home)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chlorides* 10%
C-Z DANCENE Dance floor wax (Allied Home)	
C-Z DEODORANT BLOCS & CRYSTALS (Allied Home)	Paradichlorobenzene*
C-Z DISHBRITE #1 DISH-GLEAM (Allied Home)	
C-Z DRAIN PIPE OPENER (Allied Home)	Sodium hydroxide*
C-Z DUST TREAT Sanitizer, polisher (Allied Home)	Chloro-0-phenylphenol 3%
C-Z EKONO CLEANER (Allied Home)	Vegetable oils
C-Z FORMALITE SPRAY Deodorant (Allied Home)	
C-Z GLASS WAX (Allied Home)	
C-Z GRESOLV Detergent (Allied Home)	
C-Z GYM FINISH (Allied Home)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
C-Z INSECTICIDE CONCENTRATE (Allied Home)	Petroleum distillate* 87.500% Beta thiocyano ethyl esters* of mixed fatty acids (containing 10-18 carbon atoms) 9.378% Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether* 3.125%
C-Z INSECTICIDE CONCENTRATE WITH DDT (Allied Home)	Petroleum distillate* 82.497% Beta thiocyano ethyl esters* of mixed fatty acid (10-18 carbon atoms) 9.378% Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether* 3.125% DDT* 5.000%
C-Z INSECT KILLER BOMB (Allied Home)	DDT 2.00% Pyrethrins 0.25% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 1.00% Methylated naphthalenes 5.00% Petroleum distillate* 11.75%
C-Z KLEN-KLOR Bactericide, germicide (Allied Home)	Sodium hypochlorite* 3.25% Sodium phosphate approx. 92.25%
C-Z LDC 3 LIQUID HAND DISHWASHING COMPOUND (Allied Home)	
C-Z LIGHT SPIRIT WAX (Allied Home)	Carnauba wax
C-Z LIME-SOLV Detergent, lime remover (Allied Home)	
C-Z LINDANE Insecticide (Allied Home)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane) 99% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 1%
C-Z MARVEL-BAC CONCENTRATED GERMICIDE (Allied Home)	Methyl dodecyl benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride* 11%
C-Z MARVENE Dishwashing compound (Allied Home)	
C-Z METAL POLISH (Allied Home)	
C-Z MURIATIC ACID 18° (Allied Home)	Hydrochloric acid*
C-Z NOBURN GYM FINISH (Allied Home)	
C-Z NO GERM DISINFECTANT (Allied Home)	Soap Isopropyl alcohol* Chloro-o-phenyl phenol* 30.475%
C-Z NU-GLO Scrub soap (Allied Home)	Coconut and vegetable oil soaps

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
CZO LOTION Skin counter-irritant (Massengill)	Each fl. oz.: Calamine Zinc oxide Glycerin and aromatics	 2 gm. 2 gm. q.s.
CZO LOTION WITH ANTI-HISTAMINE Skin counter-irritant (Massengill)	Each fl. oz.: Calamine Zinc oxide Phenyltoxylamine dihydrogen citrate Glycerin and aromatics	 2 gm. 2 gm. 1% q.s.
CZO LOTION WITH PHENOL Skin counter-irritant (Massengill)	Each fl. oz.: Carbolic acid liquefied Calamine Zinc oxide Glycerin and aromatics	 0.3 cc. 2 gm. 2 gm. q.s.
CZO WITH BENZOCAINE LOTION Skin counter-irritant (Massengill)	Each fl. oz.: Calamine Zinc oxide Benzocaine Glycerin and aromatics	 2 gm. 2 gm. 2% q.s.
C-Z PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Allied Home)		
C-Z PASTE CLEANER (Allied Home)		
C-Z PENA GYM SEALER HEAVY DUTY C-Z PENA-SEAL (Allied Home)	Tung oil Bakelite resins	
C-Z PENA SOLV Solvent for steam cleaners (Allied Home)		
C-Z PERMA-SURF Surface finish (Allied Home)		
C-Z PINALENE DISINFECT-ANT (Allied Home)	Pine oil* Soap Isopropyl alchol*	
C-Z RAT & MOUSE KILLER (Allied Home)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
C-Z SEALA-FLOR Concrete floor sealer (Allied Home)	Tung oil Bakelite resin	
C-Z SELF POLISHING FLOOR WAX (Allied Home)	Carnauba wax	
C-Z SEPTIC CAUSTIC CRYSTALS Toilet treatment (Allied Home)	Sodium hydroxide*	
C-Z 3X SERVICE CLEANER Toilet cleaner (Allied Home)	Hydrochloric acid*	
C-Z SHINEX LIQUID WINDOW CLEANER (Allied Home)		
C-Z SHUR SHINE FURNITURE POLISH (Allied Home)		
C-Z SOLVENE Degreaser (Allied Home)		
C-Z SUPER KLOR Disinfectant, deodorant (Allied Home)	Sodium paratoluene sulfon chloramide*	16%
C-Z SUPER MARVEL DIP Glass cleaner (Allied Home)		
C-Z SUPER WAX HEAVY DUTY (Allied Home)	Carnauba wax	
C-Z TERRAZZO SEALER (Allied Home)		
C-Z TOILET BOWL CLEANER (Allied Home)	Bisulfate of soda*	
C-Z VELVEEN Liquid toilet soap (Allied Home)	Cochine coconut oil Vegetable oils	
C-Z WATERLESS HAND CLEANER (Allied Home)	Hexachlorophene* Lanolin	
C-Z WAX REMOVER (Allied Home)		
C-Z WHIFF WITH CHLOROPHYLL & X-ON Toilet bowl cleaner (Allied Home)	Hydrogen chloride* Formaldehyde	13.96% 1.00%
C-Z X-IT DEEP FAT FRY CLEANER (Allied Home)		
C-Z ZIP MECHANIC'S BORATED HAND SOAP (Allied Home)	Lanolin Borax*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DABON AFTER SHAVE LOTION MENTHOLATED (Cort-Livingston)		
DABON AFTER SHAVE STICK (Cort-Livingston)		
DABON BRUSHLESS SHAVING CREAM (Cort-Livingston)		
DABON DEODORANT STICK (Cort-Livingston)		
DAD LIQUID PAINT BRUSH CLEANER (Patent)	Methylene chloride* Isopropyl alcohol Xylol* Onyx (wetting agent)	
DAINTY DEW CREAM COLOGNE (Maines)		
DAINTY DEW DEODORANT (Maines)		
DAINTY MAID JELLY (Dainty-Maid)		
DAINTY MAID POWDER (Dainty-Maid)		
DAINTY MAID SUPPOSITORIES (Dainty-Maid)		
DAIRYLAND 20% ANTU BROWN RAT KILLER (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Alpha-naphthyl-thiourea*	20%
DAIRYLAND CATTLE SPRAY Insecticide (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Petroleum distillate* Pine oil* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	
DAIRYLAND 40% DDT LIQUID CONC. Insecticide for water mixtures (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Tech. DDT* Tech. xylene*	40% 54%
DAIRYLAND HOUSEHOLD FLY SPRAY (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Petroleum distillate* Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	
DAIRYLAND INSECT SPRAY DDT 5% (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Petroleum distillate Xylene* DDT	5%
DAIRYLAND PREMIX RAT & MOUSE KILLER (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	
DAIRYLAND WARFARIN RAT & MOUSE KILLER (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.5
DAIRY STIK PAINT (Lake Chem.)		
DAIRYWHITE PAINT (Am. Marietta)		
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL BUBBLE BATH (Daggett and Ramsdell)		
DALAX PAINT (Am. Paint Co.)		
DALIDOME POWDER (formerly Dali-Sol) For wet-dressings) (Dome)	Zinc sulfate* Copper sulfate* Camphor*	
DALILA LOTIONS For face, hands (Corot)		
DALILA PERFUME & TOILET WATER (Corot)		
DA-LUXE Paint (Davis Paint)		
DALY-HERRING SABADILLA DUST Insecticide (Daly-Herring)	Sabadilla seed Sabadilla alkaloids	20.00 0.80
DAME NATURE BALM & LOTION (Dame Nature)		
DAMP CHEK Fungicide (Chek)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DAMPCHEX Water-repellent wallcoater (Am. Fluresit)	
DAMPCOAT PAINT (Wilbur)	
DAMPNEY RUBBER (Dampney)	Iron oxide Aromatic petroleum Terpene (blend) Chlorinated rubber Chlorinated paraffin Chlorinated biphenyls
DAMP-SEAL MASONRY COATING (Monroe Co.)	
DAMP-TOX Fungicide (Doggett-Pfeil)	Oxyquinoline benzoate
DAMSCHIN-SKY'S HAIR OIL (Damschinsky)	Acid pyrogallic* crystals U.S.P. Cupric chloride* purified crystals U.S.P. Ferric chloride U.S.P.
DAM-TITE Maintenance material (Speco)	Silicone compound in aromatic solvent*
DAN-DEE Floor polish (Twin City)	Ethyl alcohol n-Butyl alcohol* Denatured alcohol Methyl alcohol* Gums Mineral spirits*
DAN-DEE FLOOR WAX (Twin City)	Waxes Resins Emulsifiers Morpholine Triethanolamine Ammonia* Dibutyl phthalate
DAN-DEE FURNITURE POLISH (Twin City)	Mineral oil* Ammonia* Triethanolamine Silicone
DANDER-EX For dandruff (Sisson's Pharm.)	Resorcinol* Sulfamerizine* Sulfathiazole* Sulfadiazine* Extract witch hazel Perfume
DANDER-OFF For dandruff (Hughel)	
DANDRICIDE For dandruff (Dandricide)	
DAND-RID'R For dandruff (Dand-Rid'r)	
DANDRIFUGE For dandruff (Burnham Labs.)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DANDRO-CIDE Antiseptic for dandruff (Arem)	Sulfanilamide 6.0 mg./cc High molecular alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chlorides* Acetone 7%
DANGER PERFUMES & TOILET WATERS (Parfums Ciro)	
DR. A. C. DANIELS' ANTISEPTIC DUSTING POWDER (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Boric acid* Zinc oxide Sulfur* Camphor* Ammonium alum Oil of pine*
DR. A. C. DANIELS' ASTRINGENT TABLETS For intestinal irritation (veterinary) (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Bismuth subsalicylate* Salol Bismuth subnitrate
DR. A. C. DANIELS' CARBO-NEGUS DIS-INFECTANT (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Coal tar neutral oils Coal tar phenols* Soap
DR. A. C. DANIELS' COLLYRIUM Eye wash antiseptic (veterinary) (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Boric acid* Glycerin Camphor water* Rose water Salt
DR. A. C. DANIELS' CONDITION TABLETS Tonic (veterinary) (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Blaud's mass Cascara sagrada Capsicum
DR. A. C. DANIELS' COUGH SYRUP FOR DOGS & CATS Antitussive (veterinary) (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Chloroform 2 m./oz. White pine Wild cherry Sassafras Sanguinaria Poplar bud Aralia Pine tar
DR. A. C. DANIELS' DANILAX Liquid cathartic (veterinary) (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Phenolphthalein* Petrolatum

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DR. A. C. DANIELS' DANIWORM TABLETS For gastric irritation (veterinary) (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Cerium oxalate Bismuth subnitrate Phenol* Menthol* Benzocaine	
DR. A. C. DANIELS' DERMITITE For skin irritations (veterinary) (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Resorcinol* Sulfur* Tricresylic acid*	
DR. A. C. DANIELS' EFFER WASH Germicide (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Thymol* Hydrogen peroxide* Acetanilid	3/16 gr./fl. oz.
DR. A. C. DANIELS' GERMI POWDER Antiseptic for ear (veterinary) (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Boric acid* Thymol iodide*	
DR. A. C. DANIELS' GOLDEN LINIMENT (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Capsicum Oil turpentine* Oil camphor* Sassafrassy Gum camphor* Methyl salicylate* Kerosene*	
DR. A. C. DANIELS' LAXATIVE TABLETS Veterinary (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Aloin* Cascara sagrada Podophyllin*	
DR. A. C. DANIELS' L-K TABLETS Diuretic (veterinary) (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Boric acid* Extract of corn silk Extract hydrangea Extract buchu Extract triticum Potassium bicarbonate Atropine sulfate	1/2000 gr.
DR. A. C. DANIELS' NASAL BALM For nasal irritations (veterinary) (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Camphor* Menthol* Oil of eucalyptus* White petrolatum, lanolin and glycerine base	
DR. A. C. DANIELS' SARCOPTIC MANGE SALVE Veterinary (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Water Kaolin Umber	3-1/2% 10% 1%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DR. A. C. DANIELS' SKIN OINT- MENT For skin irritations (veterinary) (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Benzocaine Acid salicylate* Oil of wintergreen* Carbolic acid* Sulfur* Amber petrolatum	
DR. A. C. DANIELS' TAPEWORM TABLETS Veterinary (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Arecoline hydrobromide*	1/8 gr./tablet
DR. A. C. DANIELS' TONIC PILLS Veterinary (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Each pill: Arsenate* Quinine arsenate* Nuclein	1/60 gr. 1/60 gr. 4 m.
DR. A. C. DANIELS' V-M CAPSULES Veterinary (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Brewers' yeast Brewers' yeast extract Dehydrated lemon juice Tricalcium phosphate	
DR. A. C. DANIELS' WONDER LOTION For skin injuries (Daniels, Dr. A. C.)	Extract oak bark Alcohol	15%/v
DANISH BENZYL LOTION Skin antiseptic (Tilden)	Benzyl benzoate* Water Triethanolamine stearate Glyceryl monostearate Lanolin	27%/w 73%/w
DANTOL DANDRUFF REMOVER HAIR LOTION (Dantol)		
D & A PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Nat'l. Broom)		
DAPCO DUST Insecticide (Doggett- Pfeil)	DDT* Copper*	
DAPSPRAY Insecticide (Doggett- Pfeil)	DDT* Rotenone	30% 1%
DAPTHION W15 Insecticide (Doggett- Pfeil)	Parathion*	1%
DARA DEODORANT (Dara)		
DARA SHAMPOO (Dara)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DARA SUN TAN LOTION WITH INSECT REPELLENT (Dara)	
D'ARCY CEMENTS (D'Arcy)	
DARE-U COLOGNE & PERFUME (Old 97)	
DAR-KAY FOR THE HAIR (Delancey)	
DARK-EYES-BOTTLE NO. 1 Cosmetic eye color (Dark-Eyes)	Silver nitrate* U.S.P. 4.75 parts Ammonium hydroxide* C.P. 1.30 parts Pectic vehicle
DARK-EYES-BOTTLE NO. 2 Cosmetic eye color (Dark-Eyes)	Pyrogallol* (resublimed U.S.P.) 3.75 parts Solvent 96.25 parts
DARKTOWN PAINT (Chase Varnish)	
DAROL CAPSULES Analgesic, laxative (McKesson)	Each capsule: Acetanilid* 1 gr. Ext. of henbane* 1/8 gr. Cinchonidine dihydrobromide (blennostasine) 3/4 gr. Caffeine 1/4 gr. Aloin 1/16 gr. Cayenne pepper 1/4 gr. Monobromated camphor* 1 gr.
DAROLENE Water softener (Dacar)	
DAROL SYRUP Antitussive (Mckesson)	Ethyl alcohol 3%/v Each fl. oz.: Chloroform 2 gr. Cocillana 10 gr. Senaga 5 gr. Mullein leaves 4 gr. Thyme 4 gr. Tartar emetic 1/16 gr. Potassium creosote sulfonate 2-1/2 gr. Ammonium chloride 4 gr.
DARX PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (cream) (Devoe)	Benzol* Denatured alcohol Acetone Paraffin Cellulosic thickening medium
DARX PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (liquid) (Devoe)	Benzol* more than 15% Denatured alcohol Acetone Paraffin
DASH Household detergent (Procter & Gamble)	Anionic synthetic detergent* Sodium tripolyphosphate Sodium sulfate Sodium silicate Soap (small amount)
DASIN 4 (Natural) For colds (capsule) (Massengill)	Each capsule: Opium 3.2 Ipecac 3.2 Acetophenetidin* 0.1 Atropine sulfate 0.1 Acetylsalicylic acid* 0.13 Camphor 16 mg Caffeine 8 mg.
DASIN 4 (Yellow Tops) For colds (capsule) (Massengill)	Each capsule: Opium 3.2 Ipecac 3.2 Acetophenetidin* 0.1 Atropine sulfate 0.13 Acetylsalicylic acid* 0.13 Camphor 16 mg Caffeine 8 mg.
DASIN, C. S. (Green Tops) For colds (capsule) (Massengill)	Each capsule: Codeine sulfate 1.6 Ipecac 3.2 Acetophenetidin* 0.1 Atropine sulfate 0.13 Acetylsalicylic acid* 0.13 Camphor 16 Caffeine 8 mg.
DASIN 1/4 STRENGTH (Pink-Flavored) Analgesic, antipyretic (tablet) (Massengill)	Each tablet: Opium 0.8 mg Ipecac 0.8 mg Acetophenetidin* 32 mg. Atropine sulfate 0.031 Aspirin* 32 mg. Camphor, monobromated 4 mg. Caffeine 2.1 mg
DA-TEX Paint (Davis Paint)	
DAUBOLINE Paint accessory (Internat. Paint)	Mineral spirits* (or turpentine substitute)
DAUBOSOL Skin antiseptic (Beebe Labs.)	Phenyl mercuric nitrate in acetone 1-2000 Isopropyl alcohol* Propylene glycol*
DAVED CLOUDY AMMONIA (Robinson)	Ammonia*
DAVEYITE & DAVEYKOTE Tree wound paints (Davey)	
DAVEY'S WILL KILL Poison (Blue Ball)	
DAVICOTE Paint (Davis Paint)	
DAVID'S SANATIVE WASH (Owens)	Lime* Sulfur*
DAVI MIRACLE FOAM (Davi)	

*Consult Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this [illegible] are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DAVIS ANT POWDER (Davis, O. D.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	1%
DAVIS' ANTU RAT KILLER (Davis, C. H.)		
DAVIS BUG-X Insecticide (Davis, O. D.)	Petroleum distillate* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Xylene	98% 0.5% 1.16%
DAVIS' COLORAMA PAINT (Davis, H. B.)	Titanium dioxide Zinc chromate* Phthalocyanine green Soya alkyd resin solution Raw linseed oil Petroleum thinners Driers	43.81% 52.38% 3.81% 66.04% 8.10% 21.65% 4.21%
DAVIS FLY-X Insecticide (Davis, O. D.)	Mineral oil Beta-thiocyano ethyl esters of fatty acids averaging 10-18 carbon atoms B-butoxy-B-thiocyano diethyl ether	96.21% 2.86% 0.93%
DAVIS' FORMULA External fungicide (medical) (Davis Pharm.)	Alcohol* Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid Resorcin*	56%
DAVIS LINDANE REFILL FOR ELECTRIC VAPORIZERS (Davis, O. D.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	99%
DAVIS MOTH-X Insecticide (Davis, O. D.)	Mineral oil Beta-thiocyano ethyl esters of fatty acids averaging 10-18 carbon atoms B-butoxy-B-thiocyano diethyl ether	92.92% 5.34% 1.74%
DAVIS POISON MOUSE KILLER (Davis, C. H.)		
DAVIS' RED SQUILL LIQUID & POWDER Rodenticide (Davis, C. H.)		
DAVIS UNION REMEDY Laxative (Davis, C. T.)	Epsom salts Ext. buchu leaves Culver's root Ginger root Sarsaparilla root Wahoo bark Bitter apple Aromatic cascara Alcohol Ext. senna leaves Mandrake root Rhubarb root Gentian root Juniper berries Prickly ash bark Caramel coloring Salicylic acid*	1.08%
DAVIS WAR-RAT (Davis, O. D.)	Pivalyl-1, 3-indandione	0.025%
DAWN TOILETRIES (Noblesse)		
DAWSON FUMIGANT FORMULA 37 (Ferguson)	Ethylene dibromide* Methyl bromide*	30.0% 69.5%
DAWSON FUMIGANT FORMULA 73 (Ferguson)	Ethylene dibromide* Methyl bromide*	[illegible] 25.[illegible]
DAWSON FUMIGANT FORMULA 82 (Ferguson)	Ethylene dibromide* Methyl bromide*	80.0% 19.5%
DAXALAN OINTMENT (Dome)	Whole crude coal tar Zinc oxide Starch Hydrophilic base	2.88%
DAXALAN PEDIATRIC OINTMENT (Dome)	Whole crude coal tar Zinc oxide Starch Hydrophilic base	1.44%
DAY-GLO WATER COLORS (Lawter)		
DAYLIGHT PAINT (Thompson & Co.)		
DAY'S LIQUID PINE CLEANSER (Pine)	Pine oil Vegetable oil soap Lanolin	
DAZOLIN METAL POLISH (Foy)		
DAZY Air deodorizer (Drackett)		
DAZZEE Germicide (Clifton)	Sodium hypochlorite*	5.25%
DAZZLE BLEACH (Prescott)		
DAZZLE METAL POLISH (Clifton)		
DAZZLE SOAP POLISH (Prescott)		
DAZZLE STOVE POLISH (Prescott)		
DC DANDRUFF CONTROL (D. C. Labs.)	Quaternary ammonium compound* Methocel	
D. & C. EXPECTORANT (De Witt)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
d-CON ANT-PRUFE (d-Con)	Chlordane*	
d-CON CONCEN-TRATE Rodenticide (d-Con)	Warfarin*	
d-CON FLI-CON Insecticide (d-Con)	Malathion*	
d-CON MOTH-PRUFE (d-Con)	Perthane*	
d-CON MOUSE-PRUFE (d-Con)	Sodium salt of warfarin*	
d-CON RAT POISON (d-Con)	Warfarin (3-a-acetonylbenzyl-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
d-CON READY-MIX READY TO USE Rodenticide (d-Con)	Warfarin*	
d-CON ROACH-PRUFE (d-Con)	Chlordane*	
d-CON RODENTI-CIDES (d-Con)	Warfarin*	
d-CON WARFICIDE Rodenticide (d-Con)	Sodium salt of warfarin*	
DDD CREAM Anti-pruritic (Campana)	Thymol Carbolic acid* Sodium salicylate* Glycerin Benzocaine Methyl salicylate* Benzoinated lard	
D.D.D. PRESCRIP-TION Anti-pruritic (Campana)	Alcohol Chloral hydrate* Glycerine Methyl salicylate* Phenol* F. D. & C. color Thymol* Salicylic acid* Water	7.6 gr./fl. oz.
D.D.D. SOAP (Campana)		
DD-IDE SPRAY CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Bonide)	DDT* Isopropanol Dialkyl phenoxy polyethoxy ethanol	20% 1.20% 4.80%
DDTOL Insecticide (Sherwin-Williams)	DDT*	50%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
D-DUST 5 Insecticide (Commercial Chem.)	DDT dust*	5%
DEAD EASY INSECTICIDE (Imperial Prod.)		
DEADLY BRAND RODENT DE-STROYERS (U.S. Rodent)	Top and bottom mix: Carbon Sulfur* Saltpeter* Dextrine Paraffin oil Body mix: Carbon Sulfur* Soda nitrate Paraffin oil	11% 37% 49.75% 1.75% 0.50% 9.33 1/3% 30.33 1/3% 53% 7.33 1/3%
DEADRAT Rodenticide (Blue Ball)		
DEAD-SHOT Insecticide (Flores)	Chloroform* U.S.P. Coal tar phenols* Coal tar neutral oils Naphthalene* Camphor* Soap Water Glycerin	12% 7.2% 6%
DEAD SHOT VERMIFUGE Anthelmintic (Ross, S.)	Each fl. oz.: Castor oil Oil of chenopodium Oil of turpentine* Oil of bergamot Powdered senna leaves Magnesium carbonate Powdered turmeric	 297 m. 28 m. 148 m. 2 m. 2 gr. 1-1 2 gr 1 2 gr.
DEAM'S SKIPPER-PROOF COMPOUND Insecticide (Deam)	Potassium nitrate Sodium bicarbonate Magnesium carbonate Capsicum	
PROF. DEAN'S KING SOOTH-ING OIL LINIMENT (Dean's)		
DEATH KNELL Rodenticide (Long Mfg.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
DEATH TO GOPHERS (Rat Lunches)	Strychnine*	0.5%
DEATH TO MICE (Rat Lunches)	Strychnine*	0.4%
DEATH TO MOLES (Rat Lunches)	Strychnine*	0.5%
DEBETONE PAINT (Debevoise)		
DEB-E-VAR PAINT (Debevoise)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DEBONAIR FACIAL & HAIR OILS (Rochester Labs.)	Mineral oils Parawax Beeswax Petrolatum Lanolin Borax* Perfume
DEBONAIR SKIN FRESHENER (Rochester Labs.)	Alcohol* Glycerin Perfume
DEBUTANTE FACE CREAM (Daggett & Ramsdell)	
DEBUTANTE FACE POWDER (Daggett & Ramsdell)	
DEBUTANTE HAND LOTION (Daggett & Ramsdell)	
DECAB Fungicide (Fairfield)	Cetyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 10% Stearyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 10% Oleyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 35% Linoleyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 45%
DECALSO (Permutit)	Aluminosilicate compounds
DECHOLIN (Ames Co.)	Each tablet: Dehydrocholic acid 0.25 mg.
DECILLIN POWDER (Medical) fungicide (Penslar)	Zinc undecylenate Undecylenic acid
DECO ABC Photographic supplies (Deco)	
DECORA Fabric painting colors (Weber, F.)	
DECORET PAINT (Fuller, W.P.)	
DECO-RITE PAINT (Sellers)	
DECOSEAL PAINT (Debevoise)	
DECUPRYL (Medical) fungicide (Crookes)	Copper undecylenate* 10% Undecylenic acid 5% Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate Tetrachlorethylene* Isopropanol*
DED-TOX DUST #10 Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	DDT* 10.0%
DED-TOX OS-25 OIL SOLUBLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	DDT 23.5% Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent* 76.5%
DED-TOX 50W Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	DDT* 50%
DED-TOX 75W Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	DDT* 75%
DED-TOX WE-25 Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	DDT 23.4% Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent* 71.6%
DED-WEED 40 AMINE SALT Herbicide (Thompson-Hayward)	Dimethylamine salt of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 49.4%
DED-WEED AMINE-T AMINE SALT Herbicide (Thompson-Hayward)	Triethylamine salt of 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 56.7%
DED-WEED 2-1 BRUSH KIL Herbicide (Thompson-Hayward)	2, 4-D (alkyl esters)* 18.6% 2, 4, 5-T (alkyl esters) 9.6%
DED-WEED FOR LAWNS Herbicide (Thompson-Hayward)	Dimethylamine salt of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 14%
DED-WEED LV-4, LOW VOLATILE ESTER Herbicide (Thompson-Hayward)	2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (isooctyl ester) 67.4%
DED-WEED LV-6 BRUSH KIL, LOW VOLATILE ESTER Herbicide (Thompson-Hayward)	2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (isooctyl ester)* 64.4%
DED-WEED LV-33 BRUSH KIL, LOW VOLATILE ESTER Herbicide (Thompson-Hayward)	2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (isooctyl ester) 34.8% 2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (isooctyl ester) 32.5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DED-WEED M C P AMINE SALT Herbicide (Thompson-Hayward)	Dimethylamine salt of 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid*	52.4%
DED-WEED ME-4 Herbicide (Thompson-Hayward)	2, 4-D* (methyl ester)	31.9%
DED-WEED ME-4 40% BUTYL ESTER Herbicide (Thompson-Hayward)	2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (butyl ester)	40.0%
DED-WEED ME-5 46% ESTER Herbicide (Thompson-Hayward)	2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (alkyl esters)	46.0%
DED-WEED ME-6 56% BUTYL ESTER Herbicide (Thompson-Hayward)	2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (butyl ester)	56.0%
DED-WEED ME-9 74% ESTER Herbicide (Thompson-Hayward)	2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (alkyl esters)	74.0%
DED-WEED OS-9 74% ESTER Herbicides (Thompson-Hayward)	2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (alkyl esters)	74.0%
DED-WEED 50-50 PENTYL BRUSH KIL Herbicide (Thompson-Hayward)	2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (amyl (pentyl) ester) 2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (amyl (pentyl) ester)	30.2% 29.3%
DED-WEED T-5 BRUSH KIL Herbicide (Thompson-Hayward)	2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (alkyl esters)	43.8%
DED-WEED T-6 BRUSH KIL Herbicide (Thompson-Hayward)	2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid* (alkyl esters)	52.7%
DEE AITCH 2.5% ALDRIN 5% DDT Insecticide (Daly-Herring)	Aldrin* DDT* Theoret. chlorine*	2.50 5.00 4.47
DEE AITCH ANTU RAT POISON (Daly-Herring)	Alpha naphthyl thiourea*	10%
DEE AITCH BACCO DUST (10% TDE) Insecticide (Daly-Herring)	TDE* Inert ingredients*	10%
DEE AITCH BACCO SPRAY (25% TDE Conc.) Insecticide (Daly-Herring)	TDE* Inert ingredients*	25%
DEE AITCH CAR WASH (Daly-Herring)		
DEE AITCH 74% CHLORDANE EMULSION CONC. Insecticide (Daly-Herring)	Tech. chlordane*	74.00
DEE AITCH 7% COP.-3% DDT POTATO-TOMATO DUST Insecticide (Daly-Herring)	Copper* DDT*	7% 3%
DEE AITCH 4% COP.-90% SULPHUR PEANUT DUST Insecticide (Daly-Herring)	Copper* Sulfur*	4% 90%
DEE AITCH 5% DDT DOUBLE ACTION HOUSEHOLD SPRAY Insecticide (Daly-Herring)	DDT*	5%
DEE AITCH 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Daly-Herring)	DDT*	5%
DEE AITCH 25% DDT EMULSION CONC. Insecticide (Daly-Herring)	DDT*	25%
DEE AITCH 10% DITHANE DUST Insecticide (Daly-Herring)	Dithane Inert ingredients*	10%
DEE AITCH 15% FERMATE DUST Insecticide (Daly-Herring)	Fermate* Inert ingredients*	15%
DEE AITCH 5% PENTA WOOD PRESERVATIVE (Daly-Herring)	Pentachlorophenol	5%
DEE AITCH 41% PENTA WOOD PRESERVATIVE (Daly-Herring Co.)	Pentacnlorophenol	41%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DEE AITCH PINE OIL DISINFECTANT (Daly-Herring)	Pine oil*	
DEE AITCH 1.00% ROTENONE DUST Insecticide (Daly-Herring)	Rotenone Inert ingredients	1.00%
DEE AITCH 20% SABADILLA DUST Insecticide (Daly-Herring)	Sabadilla*	20%
DEE AITCH 20% TOXAPHENE DUST Insecticide (Daly-Herring)	Toxaphene	20%
DEE AITCH 5% TRIBASIC COPPER SULPHATE DUST Insecticide (Daly-Herring)	Copper sulfate*	5%
DEECOP DUST #1 3-7 Insecticide, fungicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	DDT* Fixed copper*	3% 7%
DEECOP DUST #2 5-7 Insecticide, fungicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	DDT* Fixed copper*	5% 7%
DEECOP SPRAY POWDER Insecticide, fungicide (Chipman, Ltd.)	DDT Copper*	15% 30%
DEENATE 50W DDT INSECTICIDE (du Pont)	DDT* tech.	
DEENATE 75W DDT INSECTICIDE (du Pont)	DDT* tech.	
DEEP GLOSS CARNU Automobile polish (Johnson, S.C.)	Powered abrasives Petroleum oils Petroleum wax Emulsifying agents Lacquer solvent (trace) High boiling petroleum naphtha*	
DEEP HEAT MENTHOLATUM RUB Rubefacient, counter-irritant (Mentholatum)	Lanolin Methyl salicylate* Menthol* Oil eucalyptus* Oil turpentine*	
DEEPS ANTACID Antacid, adsorbent (Makers of Kal)	Magnesium trisilicate Calcium carbonate Aluminum hydroxide Papain	
DEEP-TREAT PENTA WOOD PRESERATIVE (King Chemical)	Pentachlorophenol* Petroleum hydrocarbons*	5.20% 94.80%
DEEP TREAT CONCENTRATE 1-10 Wood preservative, soil poisoner (King Chemical)	Pentachlorophenol* Aromatic petroleum solvents* Special solvents	40% 30% 30%
DEEP TREAT READY TO USE Wood preservative, soil poisoner (King Chemical)	Pentachlorophenol Aromatic petroleum solvents*	5.20% 94.8%
DEFENZ RESIDUAL INSECTICIDE (Am. Disinfect.)	Aliphatic petroleum solvent* Tech. chlordane	98% 2%
DEFIANCE TOILET WATER (Lustray)		
DE GRACO PAINTS (Detroit)		
DEGREASER Solvent (Stanley Home)	Triton Versene Perfume Dye	
DEKENS OINTMENTS (Deken's)		
DEKGRIP Paint accessory (Internat. Paint)	"Mineral spirits"* (or turpentine substitute)	
DEKKO-CALSOMINE PAINT (Enterprise Paint)		
DEKO PAINTS (Felton Sibley)		
DEKTOL DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Eastman)		
DELAGAR BATH PEARLS (Delagar)	Mineral oil Perfume	3%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DELCO QUALITY PAINT (Delco)		
DE LESCINSKIS PERFUMES AND TOILET WATERS (Leonid)		
DELETE Rust and stain remover (Dunaway)		
DELETE HAIR REMOVING CREAM (Jordeau)		
DELETTREZ BATH AC- CESSORIES (Assoc. Brands)		
DELETTREZ CREAM DE- ODORANT (Assoc. Brands)		
DELETTREZ SACHET (Assoc. Brands)		
DELKIL MICE SEED (Delk)	Strychnine*	
DELMO-Z SPRAY Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Metallic zinc*	50%
DE LOSTE'S POWDERS Analgesic (De Loste)	Each powder: Acetophenetidin* Caffeine alkaloid Bicarbonate of soda	4 gr.
DE-LOUSE- MOR Insecticide (Hilltop)	Refined petroleum oil Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	
DELTORE SHAMPOO (Liquid) (Deltex)		
DELUXE EMBALMING FLUID (Banner)		
DELUXE ENAMEL (Preservative)		
DELUXE PAINT (Sewall)		
DE LUXE PAINTS (Vane- Calvert)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DE-LUXE PORCELAIN, TILE & MARBLE CLEANER (Blue Seal)		
DE LUXE SPOT REMOVER (Boyle- Midway)	Carbon tetrachloride* Naphtha*	
DE-MOIST Air dryer (Coughlan)		
DE-MOTH (Dianol)	Ammonium silicofluoride*	2%
DEMUDYNE For skin burns and irritations (Bullock- Walker)	Benzocaine Carbolic acid* Phenyl mercury benzoate Vehicle	2% 2% 1-10 q.s.
DEMURE DEODORANT (Shy)		
DENCOTAR OINTMENT (Denver Chem.)	Crude coal tar* Precipitated sulfur* Menthol* Starch	
DENCOTAR SHAMPOO (Denver Chem.)	Crude coal tar* Anhydrous castile soap Sodium lauryl sulfate	30% 1/2%
DENDRON For poison ivy (Valbar)	Sodiumhexa-metaphosphate*	
DENETON BABY CREAM (Calvital)	Hexachlorophene Olive oil Lanolin Vitamin A Vitamin D	
DENNEX HAND CLEANING COMPOUND (Dennis)	Organic solvents of the glycol ether type Wetting agents Mineral oil Lanolin	
DENTA-FLUR For caries (Denta-Flur)	In 3 tablets: Fluorine Magnesium Calcium Phosphorus	 1.62 m 6.12 m 457.59 m 214.89 m
DENTA-JELL Oral, dental anesthetic (K-A-S)	Benzocaine Glycerine	20%
DENTA-KLENZ For cleaning teeth (Morgan Prod.)	Sodium chloride Tricalcium phosphate Tetrasodium pyrophosphate Sodium perborate*	
DENTALGIA DROPS Dental anesthetic (Massengill)	Each fl. oz.: Morphine sulfate Chloral hydrate* Pellitory Oil clove Oil cajuput Oil peppermint Camphor* Ethyl alcohol	 1/4 gr 27 gr. 75% v

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DENTGLO DENTURE CLEANSER (Ft. Orange)		
DENTINOL Antiseptic, germicide (Natl. Dental)	Alcohol Ether Essential oils and refined cresol*	20% 5% 75%
DENTINOL BONE WAX (Natl. Dental)	Alcohol Ether Essential oils and refined cresol* Beeswax Cotton seed oil	20% 5% 75%
DENTLOCK DENTURE POWDER (Ft. Orange)		
DENTON'S FAMOUS SALVE (Denton)		
DENTRIX DENTAL CREAM (Van-S)	Glycerin C.P. Urea U.S.P. Tricalcium phosphate Sodium lauryl sulfate Algin Diammonium phosphate Mineral oil Flavor oil	
DENTRIX TOOTH POWDER (Van-S)	Calcium carbonate Diammonium phosphate Magnesium carbonate Urea Sodium lauryl sulfate Flavor oil	
DENT'S DENTAL POULTICE (Dent)	Benzocaine Oxyquinoline Thymol* Oleoresin capsicum	
DENT'S EAR WAX DROPS (Dent)	Each fl. oz.: Chloral hydrate Fluid ext. hyoscyamus Total alkaloids of hyoscyamus Alcohol Carbolic acid Glycerin	 10 gr. 8 m. 0.003 gr. 1.0%
DENT'S EYE TREAT (Dent)	Boric acid* Sodium chloride Sodium borate* Berberine hydrochloride Camphor	
DENT'S KEEP- AWAKES Stimulant (Dent)	Each tablet: Caffeine approx. as much as a cup of coffee	
DENT'S SLEEP-TABS (Dent)	Each tablet: Sodium bromide*	 5 gr.
DENT'S TOOTH DROPS (Dent)	Alcohol* Propylene glycol U.S.P. Oil cloves Oil cassia Cresol* Chloral hydrate* Carbolic acid* Oleoresin capsicum	53% 1.5%
DENT'S TOOTH GUM (Dent)	Benzocaine Carbolic acid* Oleoresin capsicum	
DENTU CREME Plate cleaner (Wernet)		
DEOCARE DEODORANT STICK (Curlcare)		
DEODECIDE Deodorant (Eradico)		
DEODISOL DISINFECT- ANT (Undertakers)		
DEODO DEODORANT POWDER (Merck Sharp & Dohme)	Magnesium carbonate Kaolin Boric acid* Salicylic acid* Zinc oxide	
DEODOFOAM TOILET BOWL CLEANER (Solarine)		
DEO OINTMENT For colds (Davis Labs.)	Pure Australian eucalyptus oil* Oil peppermint Oil sassafras Camphor* Menthol*	
DEOTUSSIN COUGH REMEDY (Randolph Labs.)	Flaxseed Wild cherry Spruce gum chloroform Menthol Rock candy licorice	
DR. DE-PASS' ANALGESIC COMP. (De-Pass)		
DEPENDABLE PAINTS (Heath & Milligan)		
DEPENDOLAC Paint (Heath & Milligan)		
DERAYCO PAINTS (Devoe)		
DERBAC TAR MEDICATED SHAMPOO Ectoparasiti- cide (Cereal)	Pine tar* Cocoanut oil	
DEREKA PAINT (Debevoise)		
DERMA-CEN Antiseptic (Central Chem.)	Hexachlorophene*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DERMA CLEANSER SHAMPOO (Edison)	Hexachlorophene Alkylamine lauryl sulfate Lanolin Chlorophyll	
DERMACOL LIQUID Antiseptic for skin irritations (Drug Prod., N.Y.)	Alcohol Acid salicylic Acid boric* Bichloride of mercury Sodium benzoate Thymol* Eucalyptol* Acid hydrocyanic dilute* Glycerin	2% 0.28% 1.5% 1-2280 0.01% 1-1500
DERMACONE WAX (Embalmer's)		
DERMA-COTE PROTECTIVE HAND CREAM (Great Stuff)	Glycerine Bicarbonate of soda Castor oil Zinc oxide Silicate	
DERMACTIN LOTION Antiseptic, astringent (Richards Pharm.)	Acetone* Cetylpyridinium chloride Alcohol*	16% 1-2500 40%
DERMA DIET CREAMS (Rochester Labs.)	Mineral oils Parawax Beeswax Petrolatum Lanolin Borax Perfume	
DERMA DIET REFRESHER SHAMPOO (Rochester Labs.)	Liquid soap	
DERMADOR Skin lotion (Myers Labs.)	Alcohol Chlorobutanol Boric acid* Thymol* Menthol* Camphor* Turpentine*	60%/v 1/4 of 1%
DERMADOR EYE LOTION (Myers Labs.)	Alcohol Zinc sulfate* Boric acid*	7%
DERMAGILL OINTMENT For skin irritations, external fungicide (Massengill)	Carbolic acid* Cresol* Bismuth subgallate Zinc oxide Sulfur Oil of cade Aromatics	
DERMAK ACNE LOTION (Shaw)	Resorcin Boric acid Salicylic acid	 approx. 2% approx. 1%
DERMA LIP AND EYE SEALER (Embalmer's)	Benzol* Vinyl resin	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DERMA- LOTION (Prescript. Spec.)	Phenol* Amylum Menthol Camphor* Zinc oxide Boric acid* Glycerine Benzocaine Magnesium hydroxide Methyl salicylate	
DERMA MEDICONE For perianal irritations (Medicone)	Anesthesin Ephedrine muriate Non-oxidizable base Oxyquinoline sulfate Ol. cadinum-ichthyol comp.	5% 0.1% q.s. 3% 1%
DER-MA-MOL For skin irritations (Penslar)	Zinc oxide* Precipitated sulfur* Chlorthymol*	
DERMA-PAX For skin irritations (Recsei)	Tri-histin* Chlorobutanol Isopropyl alcohol*	0.5% 1.0% 40% v
DERMAPHILL For skin irritations (Torch)	Aluminum acetate Phenol Menthol Camphor*	1% 1% 1/2% 3%
DERMA REGIS HAIR TONIC (Harris, B.)		
DERMA RUB LIQUID ANALGESIC (La-Mo)		
DERMASORCIN For acne (Lamond)	Resorcin Sulfur Propylene glycol Sorbitan mono-oleate Titanium oxide	2% 5%
DERMASSAGE Antiseptic, rubefacient (Edison)	Hexachlorophene* Oxyquinoline sulfate Menthol* Carbamide Lanolin Olive oil	
DERMASUL For acne (Lamond)	Sulfur Propylene glycol Sorbitan mono-oleate Titanium oxide	5%
DERMASULF 5% For acne (Smith, Carroll)	Polythionates	5%
DERMA-TEEN "AM" Skin Treatment (DermaTeen)	Resorcin* Salicylic acid* Alcohol*	 70%
DERMA-TEEN "PM" Skin Treatment (DermaTeen)	Sulfur* Camphor Gums Zinc sulf.* Sulf. potassium Alcohol*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DERMA-TEEN SKIN SOAP (Derma-Teen)	Mercuric iodide*	1%
DERMATINE TONIC (La Veil)		
DERMATINT ROUGE (Franco)		
DERMATONE For acne (Chicago Pharm.)	Arsenic trioxide Ammoniated mercury* Boric acid Zinc oxide	0.0875% 4.0% 6.66% 4.16%
DERMATONE SALVE NO. 74 (Stanis)	Sulfur Salicylic acid* Menthol* White pine tar	
DERMA-TOX LOTION For skin irritations (Hance)	Grindelia robusta Hanaform (isobutyl p-amino benzoate) Isopropyl alcohol*	
DERMATOX OINTMENT For skin irritations (Associated Prod.)	Mercury bichloride* Sulfur* Calamine Menthol*	1/5 gr./oz.
DERMA VIVA COMPLEX- ION LIQUID (Derma Viva)		
DERMAY OINTMENT (Medical) Fungicide (Lesbert)	Benzoic acid Carbolic acid* Salicylic acid* Thymol Menthol*	
DERMAY POWDER (Medical) Fungicide (Lesbert)	Benzoic acid Boric acid* Carbolic acid* Salicylic acid* Thymol Menthol*	
DERMA-ZON Skin ointment (Excello)	Urea Zinc sulfocarbolate Thymol* Benzocaine Salicylic acid* Phenol*	
DERMEX CREAM For acne (Dermex)	Salicylic acid Menthol LCD Kaolin	2% 1/4% 5%
DERMEX LOTION For acne (Dermex)	Resorcin Sulfur Neutracolor Talc. Zinc oxide Alcohol Lavender oil	2% 3%
DERMEZE For skin irritations (Premo)	Thenylpyramine hydrochloride* Benzocaine Tyrothrycin	2% 2% 0.25 mg./gm.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DERMOCAINE For skin irritations (Walker Pharm.)	Bismuth subnitrate Acid salicylic* Zinc oxide Benzocaine Thuja Petrolatum	
DERM-O- CREME For skin irritations (VB)	Balsam of Peru Phenol* Bismuth subnitrate Sulfur* Castor oil Resorcin*	
DERMOIL For psoriasis (Lake Labs.)	Mercury* (chemically combined with soaps) Carbolic acid* Cresol	0.45% 0.5% 0.75%
DERMOLATUM (Gesell)	Lanolin Zinc oxide Bismuth subnitrate Resorcin* Oil of tar rectified*	
DERMOLINE Protective for skin (Mentho- Listine)	Zinc oxide* Zinc sulfocarbolate Carbolic acid* Magnesium sulfate Glycerin	
DERMOLTE LOTION (Howard Labs.)		
DERMOTAN For skin irritations (Horton & Converse)	Zinc oxide U.S.P. Phenol Aromatic oils	10% 0.44%
DERMOVAN Ointment for skin (Texas Pharm.)	Glyceryl monostearate (acid-emulsifying) Spermaceti Mineral oil Glycerin	
DEROSITE Skin antiseptic (Chicago Pharm.)	Benzyl benzoate* DDT Benzocaine	25% 1% 2%
DEROX Insecticide (Am. Agric. Chem.)	Rotenone Phospho dust	0.75%
DERUSTO Rust preventive, remover (Master Bronze)		
DESERT FLOWER HAND & BODY LOTION (Shulton)		
DESERT FLOWER PERFUME, COLOGNE & TOILET WATER (Shulton)		
DESERT FLOWER POWDER Cosmetic (Shulton)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DESERT FLOWER TOILET SOAP (Shulton)		
DESICCANT COMPOUND S.F. MFR. NO. 611 For skin irritations (Specialists)	Magnesium sulfate Potassium sulfate Sodium biborate* Sodium metaphosphate	
DESIR du COEUR PERFUMES (Ybry)		
DESITIN HEMOR-RHOIDAL SUPPOSI-TORIES (Desitin)	Norwegian cod liver oil Lanolin Zinc oxide Bismuth subgallate Balsam Peru Cocoa butter	
DESITIN LOTION For skin irritation (Desitin)	Norwegian cod liver oil Zinc oxide Magnesium carbonate Rose water Lime water	
DESITIN OINTMENT Anti pruritic (Destin)	Norwegian cod liver oil Zinc oxide Talcum Petrolatum Lanolin	
DESITIN POWDER Anti pruritic (Destin)	Norwegian cod liver oil Zinc oxide Talcum powder Magnesium oxide	
DES TEX DRY CLEANER (Research Des-Tex)		
DES TEX FOAM Cleaner (Research Dex-Tex)		
DESTINA MAKE-UP REMOVER (Revlon)	Polyoxyethylene ester Alcohol Glycerin Perfume	
DESTRUXOL Fungicide (Destruxol)	Nicotine* Wood creosote Crude carbolic acid Sodium cyanide*	12% 20% 2% 8%
DESTRUXOL ANTROACH CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Destruxol)	Tech. chlordane*	41%
DESTRUXOL ANTROACH DUST Insecticide (Destruxol)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
DESTRUXOL ANTROACH SPRAY Insecticide (Destruxol)	Tech. chlordane	2.5%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DESTRUXOL CONTACT SPRAY Insecticide (Destruxol)	Nicotine* (as alkaloid) Sodium cyanide Crude carbolic acid Wood creosote Pine tar Soap	12.5% 8.0% 2.0% 20.0% 23.0% 2.2%
DESTRUXOL DDT PYRENONE Insecticide (Destruxol)	DDT Piperonylcyclohexenone Pyrethrins Pine oils Mineral oils Aromatic petroleum derivatives*	2% 3.3% 0.3% 5% 30% 20%
DESTRUXOL HOUSEHOLD INSECT SPRAY (Destruxol)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide Butoxy polypropylene glycol Petroleum distillate*	0.06% 0.58% 1.00% 97.36%
DESTRUXOL MALATHION 50% SPRAY Insecticide (Destruxol)	Malathion* Xylene*	50.0% 39.0%
DESTRUXOL ORCHID SPRAY Insecticide (Destruxol)	Petroleum hydrocarbons Nicotine*	42% 5%
DESTRUXOL PYRENONE Insecticide (Destruxol)	Petroleum distillate* Petroleum deriv. solvent* Pine oil Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	44.0% 19.5% 5.0% 5.0% 0.5%
DESTRUXOL PYRETOXIDE-BLIGHTROL DUST NO. 15-A Insecticide (Destruxol)	Pyrethrins Sulfur* Piperonyl cyclohexenone Copper-zinc-chromate* complex	0.60% 30% 0.6% 2%
DESTRUXOL SOW-BUG AND CUT-WORM BAIT (Destruxol)	Copper aceto-arsenite*	10.0%
DESTRUXOL SUPER EMULSION Insecticide (Destruxol)	Mineral oil Pine oil Ammonia Nicotine* (alkaloid) Soap	62.0% 5.5% 0.8% 0.6% 2.1%
DE-T-COP POTATO DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Bonide)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane Copper oxychloride* (total copper content 7%)	3% 12%
DETERGEX CLEANSER (Pharmaseal)	Alkaline detergent* (conc. of 1 oz./gal. has pH of approx. 11)	
DETERGO Cleaning powder (Continental Car-Na-Var)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DETERGO OINTMENT For skin irritation (Peau Seche)	Stearic acid Lanolin Liquid carb. detergent Sodium borate* Potassium carbonate Starch Water Carbitol* Rose perfume Menthol*	
DETEX Insecticide (Liberty Chem.)	DDT*	25%
DETHDIET BRAND RED SQUILL Rodenticide (Penick)	Red squill powder*	100%
DETHMOR Rodenticide (Penick)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.5%
DETHMOR, WATER SOLUBLE Rodenticide (Penick)	Warfarin, sodium salt (sodium salt of 3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.54%
DETHOL (Improved) Insecticide (Dethol)	DDT* Tech. isobornyl thiocyanoacetate Petroleum distillates*	5.0% 93.7%
DETHOL (New) Insecticide (Dethol)	DDT n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide Beta butoxy beta thiocyano diethyl ether Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1) Methylated aromatic petroleum derivative* Petroleum distillate	2.0% 1.0% 1.0% 0.125% 5.0% 5.875%
DETTOL GERMICIDE & ANTISEPTIC (formerly DETT) (French, R. T.)	Vegetable soap Terpineol,* p-chlorosym-m-xylenol* Water Alcohol	 68% 16.4%
DEVASTATING PERFUME & COLOGNE (Parfums Anjou)		
DEVEL 1, 2 and 3 Developers (Shannon)	Metol* Hydroquinone* Sodium sulfite Potassium bromide*	
DEVOE & RAYNOLDS OIL COLORS (Devoe)		
DEW ALL SPAR VARNISH (Pierce, F. O.)		
DE WANS DEPILATORY (De Wans)		
DE-WART-EM Keratolytic (human) (Ontario)	Salicylic acid* Acetic acid (99%) Trichloroacetic acid* Glycol type base*	15% 2% 7.5% 76.5%
DE-WART-EM Keratolytic (veterinary) (Ontario)	Salicylic acid* Acetic acid (99%) Trichloroacetic acid Glycol type base*	15% 1% 2% 82%
DEW DEODORANT CREAM, LIQUID OR SPRAY (Pearson Pharm.)		
DEWEED 2,4-D Herbicide (Commercial Chem.)	Sodium salt 2,4-D*	60%
DEWEED 2,4-D LIQUID Herbicide (Commercial Chem.)	Isopropyl ester 2,4-D*	44%
DEWEED 2,4,5-T Herbicide (Commercial Chem.)	Isopropyl ester 2,4,5-T*	43%
DEWITT AQUARIUM CEMENT (Dewitt)		
DEWITT CAULKING COMPOUND (Dewitt)		
DEWITT DRAIN PIPE & TRAP CLEANER (Dewitt)		
DEWITT METAL & WOOD COATING (Dewitt)		
DEWITT PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Dewitt)		
DEWITT ROOF COATING (Dewitt)		
DEWITT SOOT DESTROYER (Dewitt)		
DE WITT'S ABSORBENT RUB (De Witt)		
DE WITT'S ANABALM (De Witt)		
DE WITT'S COCONUT OIL SHAMPOO (De Witt)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
De WITT'S FOOT POWDER (De Witt)	Boric acid* Salicylic acid* Alum Zinc stearate Chlorthymol Talcum powder Chlorophyll
De WITT'S FOR CORNS (De Witt)	Salicylic acid* Benzocaine Glacial acetic acid*
DE WITT'S GOLDEN LINIMENT (De Witt)	
DE WITT'S HYGIENIC POWDER (De Witt)	
DE WITT'S LITTLE EARLY RISERS (De Witt)	
De WITT'S OIL FOR EAR USE (De Witt)	Benzocaine Camphor* Menthol* Cajeput oil Thyme oil White oil Corn oil
De WITT'S PILLS Diuretic (De Witt)	Potash nitrate Uva ursi Buchu Methylene blue
DE WITT'S SANITARY FOOT POWDER (De Witt)	
DE WITT'S VAPO BALM (De Witt)	
DEW OILS LANOLIN HAIR DRESSING (Esamar)	Mineral oil Beeswax Glyceryl monostearate Lanolin
DEW OILS RUM & EGG SHAMPOO (Esamar)	Detergent paste Sodium stearate Propylene glycol Powdered egg Rum Rum essence 1/10 of 1% Formaldehyde
DEX Nylon protector (Tidy)	Methycrol NH (50% dilution of a methacrylic resin suspension)
DEXATOX Insecticide, fungicide (Hanna)	DDT* Sulfur*
DEX FOR ATHLETES FOOT (Alveo)	Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid Tincture of benzoin compound Resorcin* Alcohol* 68%
DEXOL Bleach (Tidy)	Sodium perborate tetrahydrate* 20%-30% Crystalline sodium sesquicarbonate 70%-80% Fluorescent or optical dyes
DEXOL MUCILAGE (powdered) (Am. Crayon)	
DEXTONE PAINT (Dexter)	
DEXTRO- FEDRIN Nasal de- congestant (Lefcourt)	Ephedrine alkaloid* Chlorobutanol* Menthol* Dextrose
DEXTRO- FEDRIN VISCOUS Nasal de- congestant (Lefcourt)	Ephedrine alkaloid* Chlorobutanol* Menthol* Dextrose Methylcellulose
D-HORN PASTE Veterinary (Wilke)	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda 32%)* Calcium hydroxide
DIA-BISMA Antacid (Penslar)	Sodium bicarbonate Magnesium carbonate Bismuth subcarbonate Magnesium oxide Calcium carbonate Diastase Ginger Oil peppermint
DIABISMUL For intestinal irritation (Tilden)	Each 100 cc.: Opium 48.000 mg. Bismuth subsalicylate 1.750 gm. Salol 0.350 gm. Zinc phenolsulfonate 0.175 gm.
DIACOL Intestinal absorbent (Veltex)	Each fl. oz.: Milk of bismuth 7.5 cc. Kaolin 3.6 gm. Pectin 0.22 gm. Salol 0.04 gm. Camphor 0.01 gm. Aluminum hydroxide gel q.s.
DIAKLOR 5-5 DUST Fungicide (Dianol)	Chlordane* 5% TDE* 5%
DIAL SHAMPOO (Armour & Co.)	Sulfated alcohol type detergent Non-ionic detergent Hexachlorophene 1%
DIAL SOAP (Armour & Co.)	Soda salts of coconut oil Tallow Glycerin Hexacholorophene 2%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS AMINE 4-T Herbicide (Diamond Alkali)	Triethylamine salt of 2, 4, 5-T*	57.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS BHC D-12 Insecticide (Diamond Alkali)	BHC, gamma isomer* BHC, other isomers*	12.0% 21.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS BHC-DDT D-9-15 DUST BASE CON- CENTRATE Insecticide (Diamond Alkali)	BHC, gamma isomer* BHC, other isomers* DDT	9.0% 61.0% 15.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS BHC E-11 Insecticide (Diamond Alkali)	BHC, gamma isomer* BHC, other isomers* Xylene* Aromatic petroleum solvent*	11.4% 17.2% 25.2% 40.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS BHC TECHNI- CAL 15% Insecticide (Diamond Alkali)	BHC, gamma plus other isomers*	100%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS BHC TECHNI- CAL 40% Insecticide (Diamond Alkali)	BHC, gamma plus other isomers*	100%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS BHC W-12 WETTABLE SPRAY & DUST Insecticide (Diamond Alakali)	BHC, gamma isomer* BHC, other isomers	12.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS 2-2 BUTYL BRUSH KILLER (Diamond Alkali)	Butyl ester of 2, 4-D* Butyl ester of 2, 4, 5-T*	27.9% 27.2%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS 2,97 BUTYL-D WEED KILLER (Diamond Alkali)	Butyl ester of 2, 4-D*	40.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS 4 BUTYL-D WEED KILLER (Diamond Alkali)	Butyl ester of 2, 4-D*	56.5%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS 6 BUTYL-D WEED KILLER (Diamond Alkali)	Butyl ester of 2, 4-D*	78.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS 6 BUTYL-D (oil soluble) WEED KILLER (Diamond Alkali)	Butyl ester of 2, 4-D*	78.2%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS 4 BUTYL-T BRUSH KILLER (Diamond Alkali)	Butyl ester of 2, 4, 5-T*	53.6%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS DDT D-50 Insecticide (Diamond Alkali)	DDT*	50.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS DDT D-75 Insecticide (Diamond Alkali)	DDT*	75.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS DDT E-25 Insecticide (Diamond Alkali)	DDT Aromatic petroleum solvent*	25.0% 72.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS DDT S-30 Insecticide (Diamond Alkali)	DDT* Aromatic petroleum solvent*	30.0% 70.0
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS DDT TECHNI- CAL Insecticide (Diamond Alkali)	DDT*	100.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS DDT W-75 WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Diamond Alkali)	DDT*	75.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS DDT W-50 WETTABLE SPRAY BASE Insecticide (Diamond Alkali)	DDT*	50.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS DIAMOND 80-20 GRAIN FUMIGANT (Diamond Alkali)	Carbon tetrachloride* Carbon disulfide*	80.0% 20.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS DIAMOND LV 10-20 Herbicide (Diamond Alkali)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2, 4-D* Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2, 4, 5-T*	28.0% 13.18%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS 4# DIMETHYL AMINE D WEED KILLER (Diamond Alkali)	Dimethylamine salt of 2, 4-D*	49.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS 2-2 2-ETHYL HEXYL BRUSH KILLER (Diamond Alkali)	2-Ethyl hexyl (iso-octyl) ester of 2, 4-D* 2-Ethyl hexyl (iso-octyl) ester of 2, 4, 5-T*	34.3% 32.7%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS 4 2-ETHYL HEXYL D WEED KILLER (Diamond Alkali)	2-Ethyl hexyl (iso-octyl) ester of 2, 4-D*	69.2%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS 4 2-ETHYL HEXYL T BRUSH KILLER (Diamond Alkali)	2-Ethyl hexyl (iso-octyl) ester of 2, 4, 5-T*	64.9%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS ISOPROPYL ESTER BRUSH KILLER NO. 22 (Diamond Alkali)	Isopropyl ester of 2, 4-D* Isopropyl ester of 2, 4, 5-T*	28.2 26.0
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS 3.34 ISOPROPYL D WEED KILLER (Diamond Alkali)	Isopropyl ester of 2, 4-D*	46.0
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS LINDANE 100% (99% GAMMA ISOMER) Insecticide (Diamond Alkali)	Gamma isomer of BHC*	99%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS LINDANE E-20 Insecticide (Diamond Alkali)	Gamma isomer of BHC* Aromatic petroleum solvent* Cyclohexanone	20.0% 70.0% 5.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS LINDANE W-25 Insecticide (Diamond Alkali)	Gamma isomer of BHC*	25.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS LINDANE W-95 Insecticide (Diamond Alkali)	Gamma isomer of BHC*	95.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS LV-22 BRUSH KILLER (Diamond Alkali)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2, 4-D* Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2, 4, 5-T*	37.8% 35.6%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS LV-4D Herbicide (Diamond Alkali)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol esters of 2, 4-D*	76.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS LV-4T Herbicide (Diamond Alkali)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2, 4, 5-T*	70.6%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS M.C.P. AMINE WEED KILLER (Diamond Alkali)	Isopropyl and triethyl amine salts of M.C.P.* 57.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS MITICIDE K-101 TECHNICAL (Diamond Alkali)	p-Chlorophenyl-p-chlorobenzene sulfonate* 100.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS 4# MIXED AMINE-D WEED KILLER (Diamond Alkali)	Isopropyl and di-isopropyl amine salt of 2, 4-D* 56.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS PREMIUM BRAND GRAIN FUMIGANT (Diamond Alkali)	Carbon tetrachloride* Carbon disulfide* Petroleum distillate Sulfur dioxide
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS TECHNICAL BUTYL ESTER OF 2, 4-D Herbicide (Diamond Alkali)	Butyl ester of 2, 4-D* 99.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS TECHNICAL BUTYL-T Herbicide (Diamond Alkali)	Butyl ester of 2, 4, 5-T* 98.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS TECHNICAL 2-ETHYL HEXYL D Herbicide (Diamond Alkali)	2-Ethyl hexyl (iso-octyl) ester of 2, 4-D* 97.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS TECHNICAL 2-ETHYL HEXYL T Herbicide (Diamond Alkali)	2 Ethyl hexyl (iso-octyl) ester of 2, 4, 5-T* 70.6%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS TECHNICAL ISOPROPYL ESTER OF 2, 4-D Herbicide (Diamond Alkali)	Isopropyl ester of 2, 4-D* 99.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS 2, 4-D ACID Herbicide (Diamond Alkali)	2, 4-D* 99.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS 2, 4-D AMINE WEED KILLER #6 (Diamond Alkali)	Dimethylamine salts of 2, 4-D* 70.0%
DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS 2, 4, 5-T ESTER NO. 43 Herbicide (Diamond Alkali)	Isopropyl ester of 2, 4, 5-T* 43.0%
DIAMOND B PAINTS (Behlen)	
DIAMOND FLOOR & DECK ENAMEL (Felton Sibley)	
DIAMOND KOTE VARNISH (Tnemec)	
DIAMOND L BRAND DEER REPELLENT (Leckenby)	Nicotine*
DIAMOND L BRAND MILDEW & SUMMER PEACH LEAF CURL SPRAY (Leckenby)	Copper, expressed as metallic 3% Inert ingredients* 97%
DIAMOND L BRAND PEACH LEAF CURL SPRAY (Leckenby)	Copper in tribasic copper sulfate expressed as metallic* 10% Mineral oil 55%
DIAMOND L BRAND ROACH & SILVERFISH POWDER (Leckenby)	Active sodium fluoride* 95%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DIAMOND L BRAND TREE PAINT For injured trees (Leckenby)	Anthracene oil* Pine tar*	50% 50%
DIAMOND L BRAND 82% 2, 4-D WEED KILLER (Leckenby)	Sodium salt 2, 4-D*	90%
DIAMOND METALLIC ZINC PAINT (Thompson & Co.)		
DIAMOND PAINT (Felton Sibley)		
DIAMOND SEAL For wood floors (Hillyard Chem.)	Stoddard solvent*	
DIAMOND WHITES Paint (Moore- Leland)		
DIA-NO For intestinal irritation (Rexall)	Each fl. oz.: Pectin N.F. Kaolin Zinc sulfocarbolate N.F.	 4-1/2 gr. 90 gr. 1-1/2 gr.
DIANOL INSECTICIDAL PAINT (Dianol)	TDE*	5%
DIANOL INSECT KILLING HOUSE SPRAY (Dianol)	TDE* Chlordane Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ethers* and beta thiocyano ethyl esters of fatty acids	5% 2%
DIANOL PAINT INSECTICIDE (Dianol)	D-3 (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)*	50%
DIANOL YARD SPRAY Insecticide (Dianol)	Chlordane* TDE*	25% 25%
DIAPARENE CHLORIDE ANTIBAC- TERIAL POWDER Antiseptic powder (Homemakers')	Methylbenzethonium chloride N.N.R.* Corn starch base Sodium bicarbonate	
DIAPARENE CHLORIDE BABY LOTION Emollient (Homemakers')	Methylbenzethonium chloride* N.N.R.	
DIAPARENE CHLORIDE BABY POWDER Antiseptic powder (Homemakers')	Methylbenzethonium chloride* N.N.R. Corn starch base Sodium bicarbonate	
DIAPARENE CHLORIDE OINTMENT Ointment for skin irritations (Homemakers')	Methylbenzethonium chloride* N.N.R.	
DIAPARENE CHLORIDE PRECRUSHED RINSE TABLETS (Homemakers')	Methylbenzethonium chloride* N.N.R.	
DIAPARENE PERI-ANAL Antiseptic, protective cream (Homemakers')	Methylbenzethonium chloride* N.N.R. Zinc oxide Starch Cod liver oil Casein	
DIAPERSOL SOLUTION (Mark Labs.)		
DIAPER-SWEET Diaper wash (Bu-Tay)	Sodium sesquicarbonate Sodium perborate* Sodium tripolyphosphate Bluing (alphzurine blue 2-G)	
DIAPER WITE (Diaperwite)		
DIAPREX For skin irritation (Belle Moss)	Boric acid* Zinc oxide Zinc stearate Balsam Peru	
DIAPURE For skin irritations (Columbia)	Each tablet: Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* monohydrate (quaternary ammonium)	 25%
DIASAL Sodium-free salt substitute (Fougera)	Potassium chloride* Glutamic acid	
DIASTOS LIQUOR Digestant (Sharp & Dohme)	Each 30 cc.: Pepsin Papain Rennin Lactic acid Diluted nitrohydrochloric acid Nux vomica	 0.52 gr 0.1 gm 50 mg. 0.03 cc 0.3 cc. 27 mg.
DIATUSSIN Antitussive (Ames Co.)	Thyme Drosera Aqueous alcoholic menstruum alcohol content	 22%
DIATUSSIN SYRUP Antitussive (Ames Co.)	Ext. thyme Ext. drosera Aqueous syrup vehicle (alcohol content 5%)	
DIAZINON FLY BAIT (Chipman, Ltd.)	Diazinon*	1%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DIAZINON LIQUID FLY KILLER (Geigy)	o,o-Diethyl-o-(isopropyl-4-methyl-pyrimidyl thio-phosphate* 25% Xylene* 70%
DIBENZANE EMULSION Ectoparasiticide (Veltex)	Benzyl benzoate* 25% Gamma hexachlorocyclohexane 1.25% Dinitro-methoxy-cyclohexane 3%
DIC A DOO CLEANER (Patent)	Processed corn material Trisodium phosphate Sodium metasilicate Soda ash Naphthalene* Lemon oil
DIC A DOO PAINT BRUSH BATH & CLEANER (Patent)	Processed corn material Tri-sodium phosphate soap Santomerse (wetting agent) Naphthalene* Sodium chromate* Borax*
DI CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, FEED GRADE Livestock feed (Inorganic)	Phosphorus 18% Calcium 27%
DICATNA Antacid tablet (Halperin)	Aluminum hydroxide gel Calcium carbonate Calcium hydroxide
DI-CET Antiseptic powder for instruments (Sanford & Son)	Each 100 gm.: Methyl benzethonium chloride* 24.4 gm. Sodium carbonate monohydrate 48.8 gm. Sodium nitrite* 24.4 gm. Trisodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate monohydrate 2.4 gm.
DICKEY'S EYE WASH (Dickey)	Berberine sulfate (neutral) Boracic acid
DR. J. A. DICKEY'S EYE WATER (Dickey Eye)	
DICKEY'S OLD RELIABLE SALVE (Dickey)	Mercuric oxide* 1%
DICKINSON'S WITCH HAZEL (Dickinson	Alcohol 14%
DICKS-PONTIUS GUN CAULKING COMPOUND (Dicks-Pontius)	Ground limestone Asbestos fibers Talc (solid) Bodied vegetable oils Mineral spirits Cobalt dried (0.01%/w as metal) Sold in white and natural grades. White contains titanium dioxide.
DICKS-PONTIUS PUTTIES (COMMERCIAL PUTTY, RELIABLE PUTTY, STRICTLY PURE PUTTY, 1012 ALUMINUM GLAZING COMPOUND, DP GLAZING COMPOUND) (Dicks-Pontius)	Ground limestone Asbestos fiber Talc Titanium dioxide or clay Linseed oil Soybean oil Mineral spirits 2%/w
DICKS-PONTIUS STEEL SASH PUTTY, CASEMENT PUTTY (Dicks-Pontius)	Lead* drier
DICKS-PONTIUS WHITE LEAD PUTTIES (Dicks-Pontius)	Lead carbonate*
DICKS-PONTIUS WHITE WONDER SEALING COMPOUND (Dicks-Pontius)	Polyvinyl acetate Ground limestone Titanium dioxide
DICTAN COUGH SYRUP (Boericke & Runyon)	White pine Yerba santa Grindelia Rumex Sticta pulmonaria lobelia* Bryonia* Ipecac and chloroform 1-1/2 m./fl. oz. Alcohol 8%
DIDEE SCENT DIAPER PAN DEODORANT (Curran)	Paradichlorobenzene* 100% Perfume
DIE-DEAD Insecticide (Die-Dead)	Petroleum solvent* Pyrin no. 20 Pyrethrins 2.5/100 cc. Pine oil* Pyrone
DIELGRAN 2-1/2 Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* 2.13% Related compounds 0.37%
DIELGRAN 5 (Chipman Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* 4.25% Related compounds 0.75%
DIEL-TREET Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* 42.5% Related compounds 7.5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DIENER FIRE EXTINGUISHER (Diener)	
DIESTIANS (POND'S TABLETS) Tonic, antacid (Pond Pharm.)	Each tablet: Nux vomica (strychnine sulfate* 1/200 gr.) Sodium bicarbonate Gentian Rhubarb Ipecac Oil of peppermint
DIET-TWINS Reducing aid (Pharmex)	Vitamins Minerals Sod. carboxymethylcellulose
E. T. DIEZ ARGENTINE SOUTH AMERICAN ANT MIXTURE (Diez)	Arsenious oxide* 0.50% Tartar emetic* 2.45%
DIFFICULT STAINS (Blum)	Carbon tetrachloride* greater than 20% Chloroform* Naphtha Benzine soap
DIFFICULT STAINS (Blum)	Petroleum naphtha* 80% Carbon tetrachloride* 5%
DIF HAND CLEANER (Dif)	Pumice 47% Soap (tallow and cocoa-tallow) 23% Bentonite clay 23% Sodium tripolyphosphate 5% Synthetic detergent Lanolin Perfume
DIF METAL POLISH (Dif)	Silica 34.0% Soap 5.5% Ammonium oxalate 3.0% Isopropanol 1.0% Glycerin 2.0%
DIFUSO Insecticide (Tanglefoot)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide tech. Petroleum distillates*
DIF WATERLESS HAND CLEANER (Dif)	Paraffinic solvents* 65.0% Nonionic surfactants 10.0% Propylene glycol 2.0% Edible emulsifier 1.0% Aromatic solvents 1.0% Lanolin 1.0%
DIGENEX VET. Fungicide (veterinary) (Wright, M.)	Digenol (2, 2'-dihydroxy-5, 5' dichloro diphenyl methane)* Isopropyl alcohol*
DIGESTINE LIQUID & POWDER (Leslie Pharm.)	
DIGESTIVE AROMATIC Digestant (Massengill)	Each tablet: Saccharated pepsin 0.26 gm. Pancreatin 32 mg. Diastase 16 mg. Aromatic powder 16 mg.
DIGESTIVE, JR. Digestant (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Pepsin 1/8 Papain 1/4 Bismuth subnitrate 1/4 Ext. nux vomica 1/1000 Calcium phosphate 1/8 Calcium carbonate 1/4 Ext. cascara aromatic 1/32
DIGESTOIDS B & R TABLETS NO. 206 A Digestant (Boericke & Runyon)	Papain Charcoal Capsicum Methyl salicylate Pepsin Sodium bicarbonate Nux vomica (strychnine content 0.0002 gr.) 1-50
DIGESTOSAL Antacid powder (Purepac)	Sodium bicarbonate Magnesium carbonate Calcium carbonate Colloidal kaolin Magnesium oxide Bismuth subcarbonate Aluminum hydroxide Papain
DIGITONE OINTMENT (Medical) Fungicide (Mertens)	Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid* Pine oil* Petrolatum
DIJEL Antacid, adsorbent (Lix)	Alumina hydroxide gel Kaolin Bismuth subsalicylate Magnesium hydroxide Zinc phenolsulfonate Alcohol 3%
DILL'S ALL-OVER FLEA POWDER (Dill)	Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic fatty acids 2.0% Petroleum distillate 3.0%
DIMACID Antacid (Clapp, Otis)	Magnesium carbonate Bismuth subcarbonate Calcium carbonate
DIMACID B Antacid (Clapp, Otis)	Magnesium carbonate Bismuth subcarbonate Calcium carbonate Magnesium glycinate
DIMITE 25% EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Sherwin-Williams)	Di-p-(chlorophenyl) methyl carbinol* 25%
DIM-LUS Paint (Briggs-Maroney)	
DIMPLES TOILET WATER (Vantines)	
DIMTONE PAINT (Kurfees)	
DI-NITROL Herbicide (Sherwin-Williams)	Dinitro-ortho-cresol* 40%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DINITROX Fungicide (Veith)	Dinitro-o-cresol*	
DINNER PARTY PICK-UP (Beauty Couns.)		
DIOCEL Cathartic (Dillard)	Each tablet: Methylcellulose	7-1/2 gr.
DIOCEL COMPOUND Cathartic (Dillard)	Each tablet: Methylcellulose Extract cascara sagrada	7-1/2 gr. 1/8 gr.
DIO-HIST WITH DIONIN Antitussive (Approved)	Each fl. oz.: Dionin* Thenylpyramine hydrochloride* Sodium citrate Ammonium chloride Antimony potassium tartrate Menthol* Aromatics Alcohol	1/4 gr. 80 mg. 1/24 gr. 1/24 gr. 1/24 gr. 1%
DIONOL ANALGESIC OINTMENT Rubefacient, (Myers Labs.)	Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Benzoated goose grease Glyceryl monostearate Beeswax Camphor* Oil sassafras Anhydrous lanolin Petrolatum Paraffin	
DIONOL IODIZED OINTMENT Skin irrita- tions (Myers Labs.)	Iodine (as iodized fatty acids) Benzoated goose grease Anhydrous lanolin White mineral oil Petrolatum Beeswax Paraffin	1%
DIONOL NASAL OINTMENT Nasal de- congestant (Myers Labs.)	Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Camphor* Dist. ext. witch hazel	
DIONOL PLAIN OINTMENT For skin burns and irritations (Myers Labs.)	Benzoated goose grease Anhydrous lanolin White mineral oil Petrolatum Beeswax Paraffin	
DIONOL PROC- TOLOGIC OINTMENT For rectal irritation (Myers Labs.)	Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Dist. ext. witch hazel Anhydrous lanolin Petrolatum Paraffin Camphor* Eucalyptol* Benzoated goose grease White mineral oil Beeswax	
DIOTHANE HYDRO- CHLORIDE CREAM For skin burns and irritations (Merrell)	Diothane hydrochloride Ceepryn chloride	0.1% 0.1%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DIOTHANE OINTMENT Anesthetic, antiseptic (Merrell)	Diothane (diperodon) Oxyquinoline benzoate	1% 0.1%
DIOWEED Herbicide (Bonide)	Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* alkanolamine salt (expressed as the free acid) Triethanolamine-2, 4- dichlorophenoxyacetate*	10% 16-7%
DIOWEED DUST Herbicide (Bonide)	Triethanolamine salt of 2, 4- dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	8.35%
DIOXY SPOT REMOVER (Rhodes, P.)		
DI-PARALENE CALAMINE CREAM (Abbott)	Di-paralene hydrochloride* Calamine Phenol	2% 16% 0.9%
DIP & DISINFECT- ANT Insecticide (Hess, Dr.)	Coal tar phenols* Coal tar oils* Anhydrous soap	14% 56% 20%
DIPEPSITOL Digestant, antacid (VB)	Bismuth subcarbonate Pepsin Sodium bicarbonate Cascara	
DI-PER-X To treat diapers against diaper rash (Rockwell)	Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	3.5%
DIP IT Coffee stain remover (Economics)	Sodium phosphate* Sodium silicate Sodium perborate* Synthetic wetting agent*	
DIPIT DRY CLEANING COMPOUND (Elroy)		
DIP IT FRENCH DRY CLEANER (Thoro)	Desiccant Cleaners' naphtha* Detergent	
DIPPO SILVER CLEANER (Ultra Chem.)		
DIPTEREX Insecticide (Chemagro)	o, o-Dimethyl-2, 2, 2- trichloro-1-hydroethyl phosphate*	
DIPTEREX-199 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	o, o-Dimethyl-1-hydroxy-2, 2, 2- trichloroethyl phosphonate	1.0%
DIRENOL Diuretic (Veltex)	Each tablet: Methenamine* Uva ursi Buchu Saw palmetto Salol* Oil juniper*	1/2 gr. 1 gr. 1 gr. 1 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/2 m.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DI-RETIC PILLS Diuretic (Mayfair)	Methenamine* Uva ursi Potassium nitrate Buchu leaves Theobromine alkaloid Venice turpentine*
DIR-KLEEN General household cleaner (Trylon)	Tripoly phosphate Pyrophosphate Alkyl aryl sulfonate Sodium sesquicarbonate Sodium bicarbonate D & C dye
DI-RONE For renal disorder (White, R. P.)	Potassium (as citrate, bicarbonate and acetate) 46.87% Hyoscyamus* Buchu Alcohol 26%
DIRTBUSTER CAR WASH (Cannon)	
DIRTEX Cleaner (Savogran)	Mild alkalis Synthetic detergent Coloring matter Diammonium phosphate
DISHWASH (Stanley Home)	Water Alipal Ultrawet (see quaternary ammonium salts) Nonic Perfume
DISINFECTALL Disinfectant (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Coal tar neutral oils 50% Phenols* 25% Soap 15%
DISKIN For skin irritations (Massengill)	Phenyl mercuric nitrate 1-5000 Zinc acetate Salicylic acid* Carbolic acid* Menthol* Glycerin
DIS-O-FECT Disinfectant, deodorant (First National)	Pine oil soap* 90%
DISPERCIN Antacid, carminative (Univ. Nutrit.)	Calcium carbonate 2-1/2 gr. Magnesium trisilicate 1-1/2 gr. Glycine 1 gr. Magnesium superoxol 2/3 gr.
DISPOSABLE AEROSOL INSECTICIDE (Whitmire)	Pyrethrins I and II 0.400% Allethrin 0.200% Rotenoids and other cube resins 0.067% Rotenone 0.033% n-Octyl sulfoxide of isosafrole 2.816% Related compounds 0.384% Butoxypolypropylene glycol* 4.900% Refined hydrocarbon oil* 11.200% Propellant gas 80.000%
DISSOLVO (solvent) Tar and road oil remover (du Pont)	
DISTOL-X- CLEANSER (Nat'l. Soap)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DITHAEROSOL Insecticide (DAO)	Tetraethyl dithionopyro-phosphate* 4.5% Related phosphates 0.5% Methyl chloride 95.0%
DITHANE D-14 Fungicide (Rohm & Haas)	Nabam* (27% as hexahydrate) 19%
DITHANE M-22 Insecticide (Rohm & Haas)	Maneb* (manganese ethylene bis (dithiocarbamate)) 70%
DITHIONO- VAPOR FORMULA NO. 178 Insecticide (Edco)	Tetraethyl dithionopyro-phosphate* 5%
DITZCO Enamel (Ditzler)	Polyhydroxy alcohols Poly-basic acids Drying oils
DITZ-LAC Lacquer (Ditzler)	Nitrocellulose Alkyd resins Plasticizers Hydrocarbons* (naphtha, toluol, xylol) Esters* Alcohols* Ketones
DIURESAL Diuretic (Veltex)	Each fl. oz.: Alcohol 7% Methenamine 12 gr. Saw palmetto berries 20 gr. Corn silk 20 gr. Couch grass 20 gr. Sodium benzoate 8 gr. Sodium salicylate 8 gr. Buchu leaves 20 gr. Aromatics q.s.
DIVERSOL Dairy utensils disinfectant (Diversey)	Sodium hypochlorite* Over 3.25% Sodium phosphate Over 91.75%
DIXIE LYE Drain cleaner (Pennsylv. Salt)	Sodium hydroxide*
DIXIE-RUB Veterinary liniment (Dixie-Rub)	Each fl. oz.: Isopropyl alcohol* 75% Chloroform 15 m. Oils of wormwood Peppermint Thyme Cedar Methyl salicylate* Camphor* Menthol
DIXIERUB LINIMENT (Wood Chem.)	Menthol* Camphor gum* Eucalyptol* Pine oil*
DIXON'S AROMATIC CARMINATIVE COMPOUND (Kenton)	Alcohol 19% Blackberry root Extract logwood Jamaica ginger Rhubarb root
DJER-KISS PERFUME (Nestle-Le Mur)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
D-K Diuretic (Friendly Labs.)	Buchu Sodium nitrate Ext. buchu Aloes Capsicum Ext. juniper Ext. uva ursi Ext. stone root Oleoresin Potassium nitrate
D-K Insecticide (Dill)	Chlordane tech. 2% Piperonyl butoxide 0.075% Pyrethrins 0.015% Perfume 0.25% Water white petroleum oil 97.66%
D-K-NO-MOR CARBOLINEUM POULTRY MITE KILLER (Hilltop)	Anthracene oil carbolineum* 100%
D-K OINTMENT For skin irritation (D-K)	Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid Menthol* Thymol* Zinc oxide Precipitated sulfur Benzocaine Castor oil
D-M-O Fungicide (Greever's)	Bis-(5-chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl) methane (2, 2'-methylene-bis-(4-chlorophenol); dihydrox-5, 5'-dichloro diphenyl methane) (compound G-4) 2.50% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 0.025%
D-MOTH CRYSTALS & SPRAY Insecticide (D-Moth)	
DOAK TAR DISTILLATE For chronic exzematoid dermatitis (Doak)	
DOAK TERSUS Soapless detergent (Doak)	Igepon T-51 Sodium fluoresceine Sodium chloride Perfume
DOAN'S PILLS Diuretic (Foster-Milburn)	Theobromine-sodio-salicylate Sodium salicylate* Ext. uva ursi Ext. buchu Vitamin A
DO-AWAY MOUSE BAIT (Southland)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.025%
DO-AWAY RAT & MOUSE BAIT (Southland)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.025%
DOBELL'S SOLUTION For mucous membrane irritations (Purepac)	Carbolic acid 1.22 gr./fl. oz.
DOBINAL Fungicide (medical) (Crowell)	Resorcin* Tincture of benzoin comp. Acetone Salicylic acid* Castor oil Dihydroxy dichloro diphenyl-methane*
DOB-ON SCRATCH FIX Scratch remover (Glidden Co.)	
DOC 75 BLOSSOM THINNER (Sunland)	Dinitro ortho secondary butyl phenol* 0.75%
DOCTOR ROPER FORMULA For fungus irritations of the skin (Sherry)	Salicylic acid* Potassium permanganate Isopropyl alcohol* 70% Oil of lavender
DOCTORS DAUGHTER TABS (Daughter)	
DOCTOR LOEBEL'S INSECTICIDE (Huntington)	
DOCTOR ROPER FORMULA Fungicide (Medical) (Sherry)	Salicylic acid* Potassium permanganate* Iso-propyl alcohol* 70% Oil of lavender flowers
DODD'S PILLS Diuretic (Dodds)	Theobromine sodium salicylate* Ext. buchu Phenacetin* 1 gr.
DOESKIN COLOGNE & PERFUME (Parfum L'Orle)	
DOGGETT-PFEIL AGRI-SPRAY Insecticide (Doggett-Pfeil)	DDT* 50%
DOG POWDER Insecticide (Hartz)	Cube resins (rotenone)*
DOG-SHUN ROPE Repellent (Breck, Jos.)	
DOG STAOFF Repellent (Niagara Hort.)	Soap Nicotine sulfate*
DOGSTIK CEMENTS (Davids, T.)	
DOG-TROT Repellent, veterinary (Spratts)	Oleum graminis citrati, br.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DOG WASH & DISINFECT-ANT (Clayton)		
DOGZIX REPELLENT (Bonide)	Bone oil*	38.9%
D'OILENE SOLVENT (Mechanical)		
DOLAN BUG KILLER ROACH SPRAY (Dolan Labs.)		
DOLAN INSECTICIDE POWDER (Dolan Labs.)	DDT*	10%
DOLAN'S DU-BAR BLEACHES (Dolan, V. J.)	Strong acid and alkaline solution*	
DOLAN'S NON-GRAIN RAISING STAIN (Dolan, V. J.)	Methanol*	over 5%
DOLCIN TABLETS (Antirheumatic (Dolcin)	Calcium succinate Aspirin*	
DOLCOMIST Insecticide (Dolge)	Aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbons Aromatic petroleum hydrocarbons* Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Essential oils	
DOLGE ANTU DUST Rodenticide (Dolge)	Alpha naphthyl thiourea*	18.4%
DOLGE E.W.T. AMINE TYPE 2, 4-D WEED KILLER (Dolge)	Diethanolamine 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetate*	49.6%
DOLGE RUST PREVENTING & REMOVING COMPOUND (Dolge)		
DOLLARD'S BLUE RINSE, CREAMS, HAIR TONIC & LOTIONS (Aschenbach)		
DOLLY DIMPLE WAVESET (Brighto)		
DOLO-SAN PINK TABLETS Analgesic (Tosan)	Aspirin* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine	3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
DOMEBORO POWDER, TABS Makes a wet dressing (Dome)	Aluminum sulfate Calcium acetate Boric acid*	
DOMICONE CREME Skin Protectant (Dome)	Silicone Acid mantle creme base	20%
DOMINANT RID-O-PESTS Insecticide (Dominant)	Pyrethrins* Petroleum distillate*	
DOMINO BRAND COSMETICS (Halitosine)		
DOMOGYN Vaginal douche powder (Dome)	Aluminum sulfate Calcium acetate Nonionic wetting agent Lauroyl amide of polyethylether	
DOMOLENE For dry skin (Dome)	Glyceryl monostearate	
D-101 FOR DANDRUFF (Proof)	Sipon Hexachlorophene* Octylene glycol Thymol* Isopropanol*	
DONFIELD LOTION For dry skin (Donfield)	Clive oil Lanolin Oxyquinoline sulfate Carbamide Menthol	
DON JUAN CAKE MAKE UP (Don Juan)	Talc Titanium dioxide Certified colors Non-aniline colors Lanolin Petrolatum Mineral oil Polyethyline glycol 400 Perfume	
DON JUAN FACE POWDER (Don Juan)	Talc Zinc oxide Magnesium carbonate Zinc stearate Perfume Certified colors	
DON JUAN LIQUID BRIL-LIANTINE (Don Juan)	Mineral oil Color Perfume	
DON JUAN LIPSTICK (Don Juan)	Candelilla wax Petrolatum Lanolin Stearic acid Cetyl alcohol Castor oil Butyl stearate Perfume Certified colors	
DON JUAN PERFUME (Don Juan)	Alcohol* 39C Perfume oils	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DON JUAN ROUGE (Don Juan)	Talc Certified colors Santomerse Perfume	
DON JUAN SOLID BRIL- LIANTINE (Don Juan)	Paraffin Mineral oil Petrolatum Perfume	
DON JUAN TOILET WATER (Don Juan)	Alcohol* 39C Perfume oils	
DON'T Discourages thumb sucking and nail biting (Commerce)	Aloes Oleoresin capsicum* Flexible collodion Isopropyl alcohol*	 17.0%
DONTÉ For skin irritation (Donté)	Lanolin Zinc oxide Petrolatum Boric acid* Salicylic acid*	
DONTÉ TABLETS Analgesic (Donté)	Each tablet: Aspirin* Phenacetin* Caffeine	 3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
DOOM For milky disease spores (Murray, E.)	Calcium carbonate Talc	
DOOM AEROSOL INSECTICIDE (Murray, E.)	Allethrin Tech. piperonyl butoxide Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate Other related terpenes DDT Methoxychlor tech. Petroleum distillate*	0.10% 0.25% 0.82% 0.18% 2.00% 1.00% 15.65%
DOOM (Roach) (Murray, E.)	Sodium fluoride*	90%
DOOR-EASE Lubricant (Am. Grease Stick)	Microcrystalline waxes Carnauba wax Motor oil	
DOOSHO HYGIENIC POWDER Vaginal douche, antiseptic (K & B)	Oxyquinoline sulfate Sodium borate* Potassium Alum Sodium bicarb. Thymol Eucalyptol* Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Salicylic acid* Phenol	 5% 1%
DOOZY-DOES- IT CLEANER (Protective)	Silicone	
DOOZY-DOES- IT POLISH (Protective)	Silicone	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DOREX Deodorant (Veltex)	Each tablet: Chlorophyllins (from water-soluble fractions of chlorophyll)	 100 mg.
DORMA-REST Sedative (Pharmex)	Each capsule: Methapyrilene hydrochloride* Scopolamine aminoxide hydrobromide*	 25 mg. 0.2 mg.
DORMATONE Hormone sprout in- hibitor for potatoes in storage (Am. Chemical)	Methyl ester of naphthaleneacetic acid	2.2%
DORMATOX OIL SPRAY Insecticide (Bonide)	Petroleum oil*	98%
DORMIN Sedative (Dormin)	Each capsule: n, n-Dimethyl-n'-(2-thenyl)-n'-(2-pyridyl)-ethylene diamine hydrochloride*	 25 mg.
DORM-ITE (Diamond L Brand) Insecticide (Leckenby)	Mineral oil	75%
DORMO-KOP Fungicide (Tenn. Corp.)	Copper in basic copper sulfate*	42%
DORMOL EMULSION Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils*	80%
DOR MULSO Fungicide (Martin, C. J.)	Petroleum distillate*	97%
DORMUTOL SLEEP CAPSULES (Pharmex)	n-Dimethyl-n-(2-thenyl-n)-(2-pyridyl)-ethylene diamine HCL*	25 mg.
DOROTHY GRAY DAINTINESS CREAM DEODORANT (Gray, D.)		
DOROTHY GRAY FACE POWDER (Gray, D.)	Coloring materials Perfumes Talcum base	
DOROTHY GRAY LIPSTICK (Gray, D.)	Coloring ingredients Perfumes Vegetable oils Waxes	
DOROTHY GRAY PORTRAIT Face powder (Gray, D.)		
DOROTHY GRAY SATURA Face cream (Gray, D.)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DOROTHY GRAY SUNBURN CREAM (Gray, D.)		
DOROTHY PERKINS ASTRINGENT (Perkins)		
DOROTHY PERKINS COLOGNE Liquid and stick (Perkins)		
DOROTHY PERKINS DEODORANT Cream and stick (Perkins)		
DOROTHY PERKINS ROSE LOTION (Perkins)		
DOROTHY PERKINS SKIN FRESHENER (Perkins)		
DORVAL BURN LIQUID OR OINTMENT (Dorval)		
DORVAL CORN & CALLOUS REMOVER (Dorval)		
DOSATOLE Antitussive (Travine)	Each teasp.: Ammonium chloride Sodium citrate Chloroform White tar Cherry syrup Antimony and potassium tartrate Potassium guaiacolsulfonate	 1 gr. 1 gr. 1/8 m. 1/256 gr. 2 gr.
DOUBLE B BRUSH CLEANER (Double B.)	Benzol* Acetone alcohol Naphtha	90%
DOUBLE CHECK WATER SOFTNER (Elgin)		
DOUBLE- DANDERINE (Watkins, R.)	Alcohol Alkyl di-methyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	9%
DOUBLE DANDERINE (Bayer)	Alkyl di-methyl benzyl ammonium chloride* Perfume Boric acid Alcohol	 9%
DOUBLEQUICK PAINT (Jewell)		
DOUBLE X HARDWOOD FLOOR CLEANER (Schalk)		
DOUCHENE Douche (Morris Drug)		
DOUCHETTES Douche compound (Sevran)	Sodium borate* Sodium bicarbonate Sodium chloride Sodium perborate* F.D.C. color Tricalcium phosphates	
DOUCHOL Douche (Great Lakes Labs.)	Boric acid* Ammonium alum Aromatics Zinc sulfate Carbolic acid* Oxyquinoline sulfate	
DOUGH-BOY PROPHYLAC- TIC (Reese Chem.)	Calomel* (a mercury derivative) Oxyquinoline benzoate	30%
DOUGH-BOY PROPHYLAC- TIC KIT TWO TUBE (Reese Chem.)	Colored tube: 5% Sulfathiazole ointment with oxyquinoline benzoate White tube: 30% Calomel ointment*	 40 gr. 62 gr.
DOUGLAS BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Douglas Chem.)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxy-acid* Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acetic acid*	37.8% 35.6%
DOUGLAS CATTLE SPRAY EMULSION CONC. Insecticide (Douglas Chem.)	Butoxypolypropylene glycol Petroleum distillate* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	
DOUGLAS 47% CHLORDANE EMULSION CONC. Insecticide (Douglas Chem.)	Tech. chlordane* Deodorized kerosene*	47% 47%
DOUGLAS CUTI-LENE Cleansing cream (Douglas Miller)		
DOUGLAS 25% DDT WATER MIX EMULSION Insecticide (Douglas Chem.)	DDT Methylated aromatic petroleum oil*	25.0% 72.5%
DOUGLAS DIELDRIN EMULSION CONC. Insecticide (Douglas Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Related hydrocarbons	15.83% 2.5% 73.2%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DOUGLAS FARM BIN SPRAY Insecticide (Douglas Chem.)	Deodorized petroleum distillate*	
	DDT*	
	Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic acids	
	Beta butoxy beta thiocyano diethyl ether*	
DOUGLAS GRAIN FUMIGANT (Douglas Chem.)	Carbon tetrachloride*	
	Benzene*	
	Ethylene dibromide*	
	Sulfur dioxide	
DOUGLAS HYGIENIC POWDER Antiseptic for personal hygiene (Douglas Miller)	Lactic acid	
	Salicylic acid*	
	Zinc sulfate *	
	Thymol*	
	Camphor*	
	Boric acid*	
	Lactose	
	Phenol *	
	Menthol *	
	Eucalyptol *	
DOUGLAS LINDANE 20% EMULSION CONC. Insecticide (Douglas Chem.)	Lindane*	20.0%
	Aromatic hydrocarbons*	69.5%
	Aliphatic hydrocarbons	7.5%
DOUGLAS RAT-KILL (Douglas Chem.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
DOUGLAS SPECIAL EMULSION SPRAY CONC. Insecticide (Douglas Chem.)	Pyrethrins	1.00%
	Piperonyl butoxide	10.00%
	Petroleum distillate*	73.00%
DOUGLAS SUFFOKATO #1 & #2 Fumigant (Douglas Chem.)	Carbon tetrachloride*	
	Benzene*	
	Sulfur dioxide	
	Ethylene dibromide*	
DOUGLAS TETRAFUME Fumigant (Douglas Chem.)	Carbon tetrachloride*	
	Benzene*	
	Sulfur dioxide	
	Ethylene dibromide*	
DOUGLAS TETRAKIL GRAIN FUMIGANT (Douglas Chem.)	Carbon tetrachloride*	
	Benzene*	
	Ethylene dibromide*	
	Sulfur dioxide	
DOUGLAS TETRAKOTE Grain protectant (Douglas Chem.)	Ethylene tetrachloride*	
	Petroleum distillate*	
	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	
	Pyrethrins	
DOUGLAS TETRASPOT FUMIGANT (Douglas Chem.)	Carbon tetrachloride*	
	Benzene*	
	Ethylene dibromide*	
	Sulfur dioxide	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DOUGLAS TOXAPHENE 6 EMULSION CONC. Insecticide (Douglas Chem.)	Toxaphene*	60%
	Petroleum distillate	34%
DOUGLAS UNIVERSAL ELEVATOR & WARE-HOUSE SPRAY Insecticide (Douglas Chem.)	Deodorized petroleum [illegible]	
	DDT*	
	Isobornyl thiocyano acetate	
	Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic fatty acids	
	Beta butoxy beta thiocyano diethyl ether*	
DOUGLAS WEED KILLER (Douglas Chem.)	Butyl ester of 2, 4-dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid*	40%
DOUGLAS WEED KILLER ESTER SOLUTION (Douglas Chem.)	Butyl ester of 2, 4-dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid*	37.61%
DOUX JASMIN EXTRACT (Parfums Ciro)		
DOVAPS Analgesic (Tailby)	Acetophenetidin*	1-1/2 gr.
	Dover's powder	1/4 gr.
	Aspirin*	1-1/2 gr.
	Caffeine	1/8 gr.
	Monobromated camphor	1/10 gr.
DOVERCLIFF DUSTLESS CHALK (Am. Crayon)		
DOVIUM CAPSULES Analgesic, antipyretic (Hance)	Each capsule:	
	Dover powder	1/2 gr.
	Acetophenetidin*	1-1/2 gr.
	Atropine sulfate	1/500 gr.
	Aspirin*	2 gr.
	Camphor	1/4 gr.
	Caffeine	1/8 gr.
	Sodium sulfate	7-1/2 gr.
DOWANOL 1 Insecticide (Dow)	Ethylene glycol phenyl ether (2-phenoxyethanol)*	
DOWANOL 3 Insecticide (Dow)	Ethylene glycol p-sec-butyl-phenyl ether (2-(p-sec-butylphenoxy) ethanol)*	
DOWANOL 7 Insecticide (Dow)	Ethylene glycol methyl ether (2-methoxyethanol)*	
DOWANOL 16 Insecticide (Dow)	Diethylene glycol methyl ether (2-(2-methoxyethoxy) ethanol)*	
DOWANOL 2B Insecticide (Dow)	Propylene glycol phenyl ether (1-phenoxy-2-propanol)*	
DOWANOL 5B Insecticide (Dow)	Dipropylene glycol phenyl ether*	
DOW-9B Seed protectant (Dow)	2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenate *	

*See Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DOW ARSENATE OF LEAD Insecticide (Dow)	Arsenic* Lead	
DOW BASIC ARSENATE OF LEAD Insecticide (Dow)	Basic arsenate of lead*	96%
DOW CALCIUM ARSENATE Insecticide (Dow)	Calcium arsenate*	70%
DOWCLENE Spot remover (Dow)	Carbon tetrachloride*	
DOW CONTACT WEED KILLER (Dow)	Dinitro ortho secondary butyl phenol*	6.2%
DOW DDT 50% DUST CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Dow)	DDT*	50%
DOW DDT 25% EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Dow)	DDT*	25%
DOW DDT 50% WETTABLE Insecticide (Dow)	DDT*	50%
DOW DHA Fungicide (Dow)	Dehydroacetic acid*	
DOW DICHLOROETHYL ETHER Fumigant (Dow)	Dichloroethyl ether*	
DOW FIRE EXTINGUISHER FLUID (Dow)	Carbon tetrachloride*	95%
DOWFLAKE Chemical air dryer (Dow)	Calcium chloride	
DOW DN-111 Insecticide (Dow)	Dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol* Dicyclohexylamine salt*	20%
DOW DN-289 Insecticide (Dow)	Dinitro-o-sec-butylphenol* Triethanolamine salt	26%
DOW DN-DRY MIX NO. 1 Insecticide (Dow)	Dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol*	40%
DOW DN-DRY MIX NO. 2 Insecticide (Dow)	4, 6-Dinitro-o-cresol*	40%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DOW DN-DUST NO. 12 Insecticide (Dow)	Dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol Dicyclohexylamine salt*	1.5%
DOW DN-SULFUR DUST NO. 10 Insecticide (Dow)	Dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol Sulfur*	0.8% 92%
DOW DRY LIME-SULPHUR Fungicide (Dow)	Calcium polysulfide* Sulfur Calcium thiosulfate	
DOW EPSOM SALT (Dow)	Magnesium sulfate	
DOWFUME Fumigant (Dow)	Carbon tetrachloride*	85%
DOWFUME 50 Fumigant (Dow)	Ethylene dichloride* Carbon tetrachloride*	44% 56%
DOWFUME 75 Fumigant (Dow)	Ethylene dichloride* Carbon tetrachloride*	70.2% 29.8%
DOWFUME EB-5 Insecticide (Dow)	Ethylene dibromide Ethylene dichloride* Carbon tetrachloride*	7.20 29.20 63.60
DOWFUME EB-15 Fumigant (Dow)	Ethylene dibromide* Ethylene dichloride* Carbon tetrachloride*	19.6% 20.4% 60.0%
DOWFUME G Fumigant (Dow)	Methyl bromide Xylene*	26% 74%
DOWFUME MC-2 Fumigant (Dow)	Methyl bromide* Chloropicrin	98% 2%
DOWFUME N Fumigant (Dow)	Dichloro propene* Propane*	
DOWFUME W-40 Fumigant (Dow)	Ethylene dibromide*	41%
DOWFUME W-85 Fumigant (Dow)	Ethylene dibromide*	83%
DOW GAUGE FLUID R-200 (Dow)	ar-Dibromoethylbenzene* ar-Tribromoethylbenzene*	
DOW GENERAL WEED KILLER (Dow)	Dinitro-o-sec-butyl phenol*	55%
DOW GRAIN FUMIGANT (80-20 Mixture) (Dow)	Carbon tetrachloride* Carbon bisulfide	83.5% 16.5%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this pesticide are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DOWICIDE 1 Fungicide (Dow)	Orthophenyl phenol*	98%
DOWICIDE 2 Fungicide (Dow)	2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenol*	95%
DOWICIDE 4 Fungicide (Dow)	2-Chloro-4-phenylphenol*	88%
DOWICIDE 2S Fungicide (Dow)	2, 4, 6-Trichlorophenol*	90%
DOWICIDE 5 Insecticide (Dow)	2-Bromo-4-phenylphenol*	
DOWICIDE 6 Fungicide (Dow)	Tetrachlorophenol*	92%
DOWICIDE 7 Fungicide (Dow)	Pentachlorophenol* Other chlorophenols	83% 12%
DOWICIDE 30 Insecticide (Dow)	Chloro-o-phenylphenol*	85%
DOWICIDE 31 Fungicide (Dow)	Chloro-o-phenylphenol*	85%
DOWICIDE A Fungicide (Dow)	o-Phenylphenol*, sodium salt	
DOWICIDE F Fungicide (Dow)	2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrachlorophenol*, soidum salt	80%
DOWICIDE G Fungicide (Dow)	Sodium pentachlorophenate* Sodium salts of other chloro-phenols	75% 13%
DOWICIDE H Fungicide (Dow)	2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrachlorophenol*, sodium salt	80%
DOWICIDE P Fungicide (Dow)	2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrachlorophenol*, sodium salt 6-Chloro-2-phenylphenol, sodium salt	60% 20%
DOWKLOR 5% DUST Insecticide (Dow)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
DOWKLOR 40% EMULSIFI-ABLE OR WETTABLE Insecticide (Dow)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
DOW LIME-SULFUR SOLUTION Insecticide (Dow)	Calcium polysulfide* Calcium thiosulfate	30% 1.5%
DOW LINDANE 25% WETTABLE Insecticide (Dow)	Gamma isomer of BHC*	25%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DOW MCP AMINE WEED KILLER (Dow)	Alkanolamine salts of 4-chloro-o-toloxyacetic acid*	
DOW METHYL BROMIDE Fumigant (Dow)	Methy bromide*	
DOW 99 Herbicide (Dow)	Propylene glycol butyl ether esters of 2, 4-D*	
DOW PARATHION 15% Insecticide (Dow)	Parathion*	15%
DOW PARATHION 15% WETTABLE Insecticide (Dow)	Parathion*	15%
DOW 9-B SEED PROTECTANT Insecticide (Dow)	Zinc, 2, 4, 5-trichloro-phenate*	50%
DOW SODIUM TCA 90% Herbicide (Dow)	Sodium trichloroacetate	90%
DOW SPECIAL GARDEN SPRAY Insecticide (Dow)	Lead arsenate* Copper	38% 19%
DOW SPECIAL POTATO SPRAY Insecticide (Dow)	Tricalcium arsenate* Copper	69% 7.5%
DOWSPRAY 17 Insecticide (Dow)	Dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol* Dicyclohexylamine salt	13.3%
DOWSPRAY DORMANT NO. 3 Insecticide (Dow)	Mineral oil Dinitro-o-cresol*	96% 4%
DOWSPRAY 66 IMPROVED Herbicide (Dow)	Dinitro-o-sec-butylphenol* Mineral oil	9.1% 87.9%
DOW STANDARD ARSENATE OF LEAD Insecticide (Dow)	Standard arsenate of lead*	96%
DOW WOOD PRESERVATIVE (Dow)	Pentachlorophenol* Other chlorinated phenols	
DOX BRUSH CLEANER Paint brush cleaner (Reliable Paste)	Benzol* Acetone	

*See Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DOX DENTIFRICE (Dox)		
DOYL Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Petroleum aromatic solvent*	25% 75%
DOZETS 3 Sedative (Melvin)	Each tablet: Hyoscine hydrobromide Acetophenetidin* Sodium bromide*	0.0014 gr. 2 gr. 7 gr.
D'PART CONCEN- TRATED VAPORIZING SPRAY Insecticide (Fuld)	Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrum* Petroleum hydrocarbon*	
D'PART INSECTICIDE AND FLY SPRAY (Fuld)	Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrum* Petroleum hydrocarbon*	
D'PART MILL AND SPACE SPRAYS Insecticides (Fuld)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide Petroleum hydrocarbons* Methoxychlor*	
D'PART ROACH INSECTICIDE (Fuld)	Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrum* Petroleum hydrocarbon*	
D'PART VAPORIZING SPRAY Insecticide (Fuld)	Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrum* Petroleum hydrocarbon*	
D & P CABBAGE MAGGOT DESTROYER (Doggett- Pfeil)	Mercury*	
D & P DUSTING SULPHUR Fungicide (Doggett- Pfeil)	Sulfur*	
D & P FRUIT SPRAY Insecticide (Doggett- Pfeil)	DDT* Rotenone Ferbam Sulfur	7.5% 0.25% 14% 50%
D & P JAPELLENT Insecticide (Doggett- Pfeil)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Tech. chlordane	45% 5%
D & P LINDANE- ARAMITE EMULSION Insecticide (Doggett- Pfeil)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite	6.00% 5.00%
D & P LIQUID FUNGICIDE (Doggett- Pfeil)	Potassium polysulfide* Potassium thiosulfate	2.9% 2.96%
D & P LIQUID LIME SULPHUR Insecticide (Doggett- Pfeil)	Calcium polysulfides*	
D & P PLANT SPRAY Insecticide (Doggett- Pfeil)	Nicotine* Soap	
D.P.O. DRAIN CLEANER (Woodward- Wanger)	Sodium hydroxide*	
D & P ROSE DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Doggett- Pfeil)	DDT* Ferbam Rotenone Other cube resins Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Sulfur*	5.00% 7.00% 0.75% 1.50% 0.50% 20.00%
D & P 1% ROTENONE GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Doggett- Pfeil)	Rotenone	1%
D & P SCALE OIL Insecticide (Doggett- Pfeil)	Cresylic acid*	5%
D & P TOMATO DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Doggett- Pfeil)	Copper expressed as metallic Tri-calcium arsenate*	7% 14%
D & P WEED KILLER (Doggett- Pfeil)	Sodium arsenite* (20% water soluble arsenic)	35%
DRAIN CLEAN (Woodward- Wanger)	Sodium hydroxide*	
DRAINITE To clean drains (Crest Mfg.)	Sodium hydroxide*	
DRAINKLEEN (Metropolitan)	Sodium hydroxide* composition	
DRAIN PIPE CLEANER (Woodward- Wanger)		
DR. DRAKE'S Antitussive (Glessner)	Ipecac Castor oil Benzoic acid Camphor Glycerin Gum arabic Wild cherry Anise oil Alcohol	2-1/4%
DRAKE'S REMEDY (Caswell- Massey)		

*Consult Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DRAMAMIN TABLETS (Formerly Travel-Aid) Motion sickness preventative (Pharmex)	n-p-Methoxybenzyl-n dimethyl-n-a-pyridyl ethylene diamine maleate* Hyoscine hydrobromide*	25 mg. 1/300 gr.
DRAMEX CEMENT (Reardon Co.)		
DRAMEX INTERIOR WALL FINISH (Glidden Co.)		
DRANO Toilet bowl and drain cleaner (Drackett)	Sodium hydroxide*	
DRAWING SALVE (Pharmex)	Resin Ichthammol Petrolatum White wax	
DRAW-ZIT Drawing salve (Hance)	Ichthammol Deshler's salve Sod. oxymercuri-o-nitrophenolate Cycolform (isobutyl para-aminobenzoate) Methyl salicylate Petrolatum	10% 10% 0.1%
D & R DRY CLEANER For dogs (D. & R.)		
DREFT Detergent (Procter & Gamble)	Anionic synthetic detergent Sodium tripolyphosphate Sodium silicate Sodium sulfate	
DREME CUTICLE REMOVER (Leighton)		
DREME NAIL POLISH REMOVER (Leighton)		
DREME NAIL TREATMENT (Leighton)		
DRENE Shampoo, liquid (Procter & Gamble)	Anionic synthetic detergent Fatty acid amide Ethyl alcohol	
DRESCOTE SHINGLE STAIN (Monroe Co.)		
DRESDEN FLAT WALL PAINT (Lawrence, W. W.)		
DRESKIN Hand cream (Campana)	F. D. & C. color Essential oils Glycerine Boric acid* Methyl parasept Alcohol*	
DREW'S CARBURETOR CLEANER (Drew, E. F.)	Coal tar distillates* Petroleum solvents* Corrosion inhibitors Detergents Chlorinated hydrocarbons*	
DREW'S COOLING SYSTEM CLEANSER (Drew, E. F.)	Chlorinated hydrocarbons* Detergents	
DREXEL'S WONDER SOAP Antiseptic for dandruff (Drexel)	Oxyquinoline sulfate Hexachlorophene (bis-(3, 5, 6-trichloro-2-hydroxphenl) methane)*	
DRI Aerosol spray (Blitz)	Carbon tetrachloride*	
DRI-BRITE LIQUID WAX (Boyle-Midway)	Waxes Emulsifiers Borax* Resins	
DRI-CLEAN DOG BATH Insecticide (Hartz, Mt.)	Rotenone* Naphthalene* Cream meal	
DRI-CLOR Bleach (Pennsylv. Salt)	Calcium hypochlorite formulation Available chlorine*	40%
DRI FAST Paint (Preservative)		
DRI-FOOT POWDER (Dri-Foot)	Boric acid* Sodium thiosulfate Sodium carbonate Methylene blue	
DRI-GLO POLISH (O-Cedar)	Petroleum naphtha* Inert silicones Wax solids	
DRIFTWOOD GLO Fire colors (Brown, E.)		
DRIGARD Liquid masonry waterproofing (Drigard)		
DRI-KIL Insecticide (Cooper)	Naphthalene* Sulfur Rotenone Other cube resins	4% 10% 0.1% 0.25%
DRI-KWICK Oil floor finish (Pioneer)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DRI-MIST Spray deodorant (Lee Ltd.)	
DRI-N-TITE (Liquid, Plastic & Primer) Roof coating (Horn)	
DRI-PIPE Waterproof adhesives (Chicago Show)	
DRIPLESS OIL Lubricant (Am. Grease)	Petroleum-bodied lubricating oil Naphtha* Sodium sulfo-naphthenate
DRI-RUB Auto polish (Gilbert Labs.)	
DRI-SEAL Mildew-proofing compound (Dri-Seal)	
DRI-SEAL PAINTS (Materials)	
DRISKILL ANT POISON (Driskell)	Sodium arsenate* exsiccated 2.8%
DRITZ RUGBACK Anti-skid carpet backing (Dritz)	
DRIVER FOR ANTS (Bohman)	Sodium fluoride* 70% Powdered silica 30%
DRIVER FOR MICE (Bohman)	Sodium fluoride* 70% Powdered silica 30%
DRIVER RODENTICIDE (Bohman)	Sodium fluoride*
DRIVO (Harrison's)	Quinine* Epsom salts Tr. ferric chloride
D & R MANGE PRESCRIPTION (D. & R.)	
DROCOLATE Antitussive (Lloyd)	Each fl. oz.: Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate 10.8 mg. Sodium citrate 1.17 gm. Citric acid 58 mg. Mentholated syrup base
DROUT Absorbs water in gas tank (Hastings)	Methyl alcohol* 100%
DROUT FUEL TANK ANTI-FREEZE (Casite)	
DROX-A-GEL Antacid, adsorbent (Drew Pharm.)	Aluminum hydroxide 4.7 gr. Magnesium trisilicate 3.5 gr.
DROZD 101 ANTACID COMPOUND (C & D)	Rennin Pineapple juice Colloidal kaolin Bismuth subsalicylate* Methyl salicylate* Aromatics Pepsin Magnesium trisilicate Syn. saccharin Hydrochloric acid Dried aluminum hydroxide gel Salol* Zinc phenelsulfonate
DROZD 101 CHILDREN'S COUGH SYRUP (C & D)	Ammonium chloride Menthol Glycerin Peppermint flavor Potassium guaiacol sulfonate Terpin hydrate Sugar syrup
DROZD 101 ELECTRIC BRAND OIL Liniment (C & D)	Gum camphor* Sassafrass Turpentine* Ammonia Oil wintergreen* Cloves Ether chloroform Alcohol* 70%
DROZD 101 FOOT POWDER (C & D)	Salicylic acid* Boric acid* Menthol* Talcum Benzoic acid Chlorothymol* Kaolin
DROZD 101 OINTMENT Fungicide, (Medical) (C & D)	Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid Chlorothymol*
DROZD 101 RECTAL OINTMENT (C & D)	Each oz.: Hyoscyamine sulfate 0.0244 mg. Chloroform 0.2 cc. Alcohol 1.4 cc. Benzocaine Menthol* Camphor* Chloral hydrate* 130 mg.
DROZD 101 VAPORIZING & RUBBING OIL COMPOUND (C & D)	Menthol Camphor* Oils of eucalyptus, cajuput, origanum* Peppermint Wintergreen* Turpentine* Oleoresins of red pepper and ginger Expressed mustard* Pine*

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
D & R PUPPY CAPSULES (D. & R.)		
D & R ROOM FRESHENER (D. & R.)		
DRUCO LIQUID CORN REMOVER (Philadelphia)	Each fl. oz.: Alcohol Ether* Collodion * Salicylic acid*	 24% 331 m.
DRUMCOTE PAINT (Debevoise)		
D & R WORM CAPSULES Veterinary (D. & R.)		
DRYASEAL EMBALMING FLUID (Undertakers)		
DRYBRIGHT WAX (Industrial Mat.)		
DRYCIDE Insecticide (Hess, Dr.)	Naphthalene * Coal tar phenols (tar acids) DDT	3.00% 0.25% 1.00%
DRYFAST ENAMEL (Globe Varnish)		
DRY-DYP Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Naphthalene* Sodium fluoride Creosote oil Nicotine Sulfur	15.00% 1.00% 2.67% 0.03% 33.33%
DRY 50 INSECTICIDE (Corn King)	Naphthalene* Sulfur Creosote oil Sodium silicofluoride	35% 12% 1% 2%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DRYGAS Solvent (Cristy)	
DRY-KURE Herbicide (Central Supply)	Sodium pentachlorophenate* Sodium salts of other chlorophenols *
DRYLOK CEMENT PAINT (United Gilson.)	Cement Hydrated lime* Lime proof colors
DRYLOK CEMENT SEALER (United Gilson.)	Cement Hydrated lime* Lime proof colors
DRY-MO Chemical air dryer (Hill Mfg.)	
DRY-PITS LOTION Anti-perspirant (Dry-Pits)	Calcium chloride Ammonium potassium sulfate
DRY WALL ADHESIVE (Miracle)	Resinous materials Pigments Aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbon*
D'SAPUR HOME DEODORANT (Lady America)	
D-T TABLETS Disinfectant, poultry drinking water (McClellan)	Potassium permanganate* 3 gr.

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DUAL DUST NO. 5 Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	DDT* 5.00% Copper expressed as metallic in the form of copper hydroxysulfate* 6.50%
DUAL PURPOSE DUST Insecticide (Soil Bldg.)	Rotenone Copper *
DUANE'S OINTMENT For skin burns (Dinet)	Bismuth subnitrate Zinc oxide Carbolic acid*
DUART PAINT (Maas & Waldstein)	
DU BAR BLEACHES (Dolan, V. J.)	Strong acid and alkaline solution*
DU BARRY EYEBROW PENCIL (Hudnut, R.)	
DU BARRY COLOGNE CONCENTRE (Hudnut, R.)	
DU BARRY CREAMS & LOTIONS (Hudnut, R.)	
DU BARRY DEODOR- ANTS (Hudnut, R.)	
DU BARRY EYE SHADOW (Hudnut, R.)	
DU BARRY LASH BEAUTY (Hudnut,R.)	
DU BARRY LIPSTICKS (Hudnut, R.)	
DU BARRY POWDERS (Hudnut, R.)	
DU BARRY ROUGE (Hudnut, R.)	
DU BARRY TALC SACHET (Hudnut, R.)	
DUBL ZEE SKIN LOTION (Hulett)	
DUCALITE PAINT (Dunne)	
DUCATONE PAINT (Dunne)	
DUCK KOTE Rust preven- tive (Thomas Co.)	Liquid wax Petroleum naphtha*
DUCO CEMENT (du Pont)	
DUCO ENAMELS (du Pont)	Soya-linseed-alkyd resin Solvent*
DUCO LACQUERS (du Pont)	
DUCO METAL PRIMER (du Pont)	Chinawood-linseed-alkyd resin Solvent*
DUCO PUTTIES (du Pont)	
DUFLEX BENZOL CEMENT (Hatch, H.)	
DUKE CREME OIL Hair cream (Stanhope)	Lanolin Mineral oil Triethanolamine emulsification agent
DUKONK Hair straighte- ner (Stanhope)	Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide)*
DULUX AUTOMOTIVE PAINTS AND PAINT PRODUCTS (du Pont)	
DUNNE'S PAINTS, ENAMELS (Dunne)	
DUOCAINE OINTMENT Antiseptic, local (Boyle & Co.)	Benzocaine Menthol* Oxyquinoline benzoate Petrolatum Chlorobutanol 0.5% Zinc oxide Boric acid*
DUOCIDE CONCEN- TRATE Rodenticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	2-Pivalyl-1, 3-indandione 0.50%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DUOCIDE MIXED BAIT Rodenticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	2-Pivalyl-1, 3-indandione 0.025%
DUOCOAT Semi-paste flat white paint (Horn)	
DUOCREX Floor preservative (Horn)	Varnish Oil Resin Mineral spirits*
DUO-DELLAY Rug and upholstery cleaner (Artloom)	
DUO DOUBLE DUTY Repels in- sects, prevents sunburn (Western Pharm.)	2-Ethylhexanediol* 20% Mono-glyceryl para-amino- benzoate 2%
DUOLEAD PAINT (Devevoise)	
DUOLIN BODY LOTION (Huenelator)	
DUOLIN CLEANSING LOTION (Huenelator)	
DUO-RAA-CO Embalming fluid (Embalmers')	Formaldehyde*
DUO-RICH SHAMPOO (Modart)	Sodium lauryl sulfate Fatty acid esters
DUOSOL Cleaner (Drew, E.F.)	Coal tar distillates* Soaps Petroleum solvents* Corrosion inhibitors
DUO-SORB (Tutag)	Each tsp.: Kaolin 14.2 gr. Pectic 2/3 gr. Aluminum hydroxide gel 4 gr. Magnesium trisilicate 2 gr.
DUO-VAR Varnish (Breinig)	
DUPLEX AUTO POLISH (Hampton- Cross)	
DuPONT AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES (du Pont)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DuPONT CLEANERS For hands, fabrics (du Pont)	
DuPONT INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, HERBICIDES & AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES (du Pont)	
DuPONT PHOTOGRAPH- IC SUPPLIES (du Pont)	
DuPONT PLANT FOODS (du Pont)	
DuPONT PAINTS AND POLISHES (du Pont)	
DuPONT SILVER POLISH (du Pont)	
DUPREE FEMI-TABS (Dupree)	
DUPREE RECTAL SUPPOSITOR- IES (Dupree)	
DUPREE VAGICONES (Dupree)	
DURA DETE VARN Varnish (Atlantic Varnish)	
DURAFAX Non-metallic floor hardener (Horn)	
DURAFILM Paint (Lucas)	
DURA FLINT VARNISH (Lucas)	
DURA-GLOSS NAIL LAQUER, PERFUMED (Lorr)	
DURA-GLOSS NAIL POLISH (Lorr)	
DURA-GLOSS NAIL POLISH REMOVER (Lorr)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DURALAC Paint (Sewall)	
DURAKO Paint (Durako)	
DURALEX Paint (Claronex)	
DURALITE Liquid porcelain glaze (Webb)	
DURALITE PASTE PAINT (Bauer)	
DURAMANT VARNISH (Clover Leaf)	
DURA MIX Paint (Lucas)	
DURANAMEL FINISHES (North & Judd)	
DURA-PAINT (Paraffine)	
DURASAN PAINT (Mound City)	
DURASET-20W Insecticide (Naugatuck)	n-Meta-tolyl phthalamic acid* 20%
DURA-TEX CONCEN- TRATE Floor wax (Nat'l. Labs.)	Carnauba or carnauba-type waxes Emulsifiers
DURATITE SURFACING PUTTY (Glidden Co.)	
DURATITE WOOD DOUGH (Glidden Co.)	
DURATOP Non-metallic concrete aggregate (Horn)	
DURATOX A TERMITE CONTROL (Dorite)	Paraffin oil 76% Trichlorobenzene* 22-1/2% Paradichlorobenzene 1-1/2%
DURATOX B TERMITE CONTROL (Dorite)	Petroleum distillate 76% Trichlorobenzene* 20% Oil of mirbane 2-1/2% Paradichlorobenzene 1-1/2%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DURA VARNISH (Hotopf)	
DUREL PRESSED CRAYON (Binney & Smith)	
DURELASTIC PAINT (Jewell P.&V.)	
DURFEE EMBALMING FLUIDS (Durfee)	
DURHAM BENECIDE DUST 10 Insecticide (Durham)	Hexachlorocyclohexane*
DURHAM CRYLITE DUST NO. 50 Fungicide, insecticide (Durham)	Sodium fluoaluminate*
DURHAM TETRATE SPRAY 50 Insecticide (Durham)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate*
DURHAM'S ANATHESIA MOP For throat irritation (Durham's)	Benzocaine Neutral acriflavine* Alcohol-glycerine menstrum
DURHAM'S 1038 IM- PROVED SMEARLESS SCREW-WORM CONTROL Insecticide (Durham's)	DDT 25% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 4.5% Aromatic petroleum solvent* 57.00%
DURHAM'S RED ANT BALLS (Durham's)	Sodium cyanide* 97%
DURHAM'S REUMA-RUB Liniment (Durham's)	Oil of wintergreen synthetic* Camphor* Menthol* Oil of turpentine* Acetone* Chloroform*
DURHAM'S ROACH & ANT BOMB (Durham's)	Tech. chlordane 2% DDT 3% Methylated naphthalenes* 7.5% Petroleum distillates* 27.5%
DURHAM'S ROCK HARD WATER PUTTY (Glidden Co.)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DURHAM'S SCREW-WORM BOMB (Durham's)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane)	3.0%
	Pine oil*	17.5%
	Xylol*	12.5%
DURHAM'S VEGETABLE GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Durham's)	Tech. methoxychlor	5.00%
	Rotenone	1.25%
	Other cube resins	2.50%
DURMANCO Embalming materials (Durfee)		
DURMASEPTIC For skin irritations (Durma)	Acetylsalicylic acid*	
	Methyl salicylate*	
	Eugenol*	
DUROCOTE PAINT (O'Neil)		
DUROLITE PAINT (Varcroft)		
DURO RUST PREVENTIVE & REMOVER COMPOUND (Woodhill)		
DUROSEAL PAINTS (Symolyn)		
DUROTOX Wood preservative (Speekman)	Pentachlorophenol*	36%
	Other chlorophenols	4%
	Petroleum distillate	60%
DUR-TEX PAINT (Gable-Tite)		
DU-SAN DUAL PURPOSE ANTISEPTIC & DEODORANT (Lee)	Methyl dodecyl benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride*	9%
	Isopropyl alcohol*	20%
	Pine oil	8-3/4%
DUSHARME Hair cream (Dusharme)		
DUST-A-WAY Herbicide (Bonide)	Potassium cyanate*	4%
DUST CLOTH OIL (Stanley Home)	Deobase	
	Polishing oil	
	Perfume	
DUSTEX Dusting paper (Harvey Paper)	Paper stock	
	Mineral seal oil	
	White rose oil	
	Wintergreen oil*	
	Cedarwood oil*	
DUST-MOR LOUSE POWDER (Hilltop)	Anthracene oil (carbolineum)	
	Sulfur	
	Tech. methoxychlor	5%
	Naphthalene*	
	Sodium fluoride*	
	Nicotine sulfate*	
DUST OF AGICIDE Insecticide (Agicide)	Rotenone	0.75%
	Other cube resins	2.00%
DUSTOX Insecticide (Agkem)	Rotenone and other cube resins	1.75%
DUSTRITE DDT DUST NO. 30 Insecticide (Stoker)	DDT*	
DUTCH BRAND BICYCLE RIM CEMENT (Van Cleef)		
DUTCH BRAND HOUSE PAINTS (Perry & Derrick)		
DUTCH BRAND RUBBER CEMENT (Van Cleef)		
DUTCHESS PAINTS (Seriver)		
DUTCH FUMIGANT (Whitmoyer)	Ethylene dichloride*	
	Carbon tetrachloride*	
DUTCH KALSOMINE (Muralo)		
DUTCH STANDARD PAINT (Harrison P. & V.)		
DUTERRA Lotion, vaginal (Wyeth Labs.)	Kaolin	
	Aluminum hydroxide gel	
	Eucalyptol*	
	Menthol*	
	Thymol*	
DUVELLE'S PERFUME, COLOGNE, TOILET-WATER (Duvelle)	Alcohol* denatured with diethyl phthalate	
DUX-BAK ROOF COATING (Herock)		
DUXPAR VARNISH (Phelan-Faust)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DUX-TOX Wood preservative (Forman, Ford)	Pentachlorophenol* 5%
DUZ Soap (Procter & Gamble)	Soaps of animal and vegetable fats Sodium silicate
DUZIT PAINT (Mound City)	
DWIN INSECT KILLER (Aerosol) (Boyle-Midway)	Allethrin 0.4% Pyrethrins 0.1% Octyl sulfoxide of isosafrole 1.76% Petroleum distillates* 12.5%
D-X Insecticide (Pratt, B.)	Rotenone* Piperonyl cyclonene Pyrethrum Vegetable oil
D-X AERO SPRAY Insecticide (Pratt, B.)	Pyrethrum Rotenone Piperonyl cyclonene Active carrier* (see inert ingredients)
D-X INSECT SPRAY (Pratt, B.)	Cyclonene 2.0% Pyrethrins 0.28% Rotenone 0.75% Soya bean Pine oil*
D-X NICOTINE Insecticide (Pratt, B.)	Nicotine* in oil base 20%
D-X ROTENONE Insecticide (Pratt, B.)	Rotenone* in oil base
DYANSHINE COLORED LIQUID SHOE POLISH (Barton Mfg.)	Vegetable, animal and mineral waxes Denatured ethanol* and/or isopropanol* Aniline derivatives * Oil of turpentine*
DYANSHINE STAIN SHOE WAX (Paste Polish) (Barton Mfg.)	Vegetable, animal and mineral waxes Mineral spirits* and/or oil of turpentine* Aniline dyes *
DYANSHINE WHITE LIQUID Shoe Polish (Barton Mfg.)	Essential oils Edible gum tech. Titanium dioxide Saponified wax Plasticizer Inorganic dispersing agent
DYCOMENE Antitussive (Hance)	Each fl. oz.: Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate 10.8 mg. Pyrilamine maleate* 73.5 mg. Citric acid, propyl and methyl parasept
DYNACIDE Herbicide (Stieh)	Phenyl mercury acetate* 5% Phenyl mercury chloride* 5%
DYNAHUE Alkaline detergent (Pennsylv. Salt)	Strong alkalies* (blend of sodium orthosilicate, sodium hydroxide, or sodium carbonate) Soap or detergents
DYNOL MOTH PROOFER (Bostwick)	Para chloraniline oleate 1.14% Para chloraniline salicylate 0.10% Paradichlorobenzene 3.00% Petroleum hydrocarbon oil* 27.30%
DYOCIDE Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* 25% Xylene * 69%
DYOCIDE AEROSOL BOMB Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 2.00% Pyrethrins 0.15% n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide 2.00% Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* 5.00% Essential oils 0.1% Petroleum distillate 5.75% Dichloro difluoromethane 42.5% Trichloro monofluoromethane 42.5%
DYOCIDE DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* 10%
DYOCIDE WETTABLE DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* 50%
DYOHEX B H C Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 11% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 16% Petroleum hydrocarbon 41% Xylene* 25%
DYOHEX WETTABLE DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 12% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 17%
DYOKLOR 45% EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Tech. chlordane* 45% Aliphatic petroleum solvent 49%
DYOKLOR 40% WETTABLE Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Tech. chlordane* 40%
DYPERINSE POWDER For diapers (Fairfield)	
DYSEPT Liquid soap (Davies-Young)	Hexachlorophene Potassium soap of vegetable oil

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DYTOX 5 Insecticide (Arizona)	DDT* dust
DY-ZOFF-DRY STAIN (King Res.)	
EAGLE BRAND PAINTS (Turco)	
EAGLELINE DISINFEC- TANTS (Eagle Oil)	
EAGLE VAGINAL KONES (Eagle Pharm.)	
EAR CHEER FOR LONG EARED DOGS Insecticide (House of Huston)	Denatured ethyl alcohol 50.00% 1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis-(p-chlorophenyl) ethane 0.10% Alkyl diethyl benzyl ammonium chloride (benzethonium chloride) 0.20% 5-Methyl-2-isopropyl-1-phenol 0.20%
EARDRO Local anesthetic for ear (Jenkins)	Benzocaine* 2% Chlorobutanol* 2% Camphor* 8% Oil base
EARLE'S HYPO-COL STOMACHIC TONIC Food supplement with iron (Earle)	Each fl. oz.: Quinine hydrochloride 26.7 mg. Iron hypophosphite and iron citrochloride 26.9 mg. Calcium hypophosphite 25.3 mg. Potassium hypophosphite 38 mg. Manganese hypophosphite 25.3 mg. Alcohol U.S.P. 17%
EARLY AMERICAN OLD SPICE BATH SALTS (Shulton)	
EARLY AMERICAN OLD SPICE BODY SACHET, DUSTING POWDER & TALCUM POWDER (Shulton)	
EARLY AMERICAN OLD SPICE BUBBLE BATH (Shulton)	
EARLY AMERICAN OLD SPICE PERFUME COLOGNE & TOILET WATER (Shulton)	
EARLY AMERICAN OLD SPICE TOILET SOAP (Shulton)	
EAR-TICK BOMB Insecticide (Farnam)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3.488% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 5.232% Xylol* 5.450% Pine oil* 40.330% Propellant gas 45.500%
EAR-TIX-TOX Insecticide (Martin, C.J.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 1.00% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 1.78% Pine oil* 50.00% Pine tar oil* 20.00% Mineral oil 15.00% Xylol* 12.22%
EASTCO FINISHERS Paints (Eastern St. P. & V.)	
EASTER MORN PERFUME (Easter Morn)	
EASTER MORN REFRESHANT (Easter Morn)	
EASTERN STATES AEROSOL INSECTICIDE For flying insects (Eastern St. Farmers')	Pyrethrins 0.25% DDT 2.00% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 0.75% Methylated naphthalene* 6.00% Petroleum distillate 6.00% Propellant 85.00%
EASTERN STATES B.H.C. MISCIBLE OIL Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 11.8% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 14.0% Aromatic derivative solvent* 69.2%
EASTERN STATES 5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Tech. chlordane 5.00%
EASTERN STATES 7% COPPER-5% DDT DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Copper (in basic copper sulfate)* expressed as metallic 7.00% DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane)* 5.00%
EASTERN STATES COPPER SULFATE Fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Copper sulfate* 99%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
EASTERN STATES DAIRY SANITIZER (Eastern St. Farmers')	Alkyl tolyl methyl trimethyl ammonium chlorides*	25%/w
EASTERN STATES 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane)*	5.00%
EASTERN STATES 10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane)*	10.00%
EASTERN STATES 25% DDT MISCIBLE OIL Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane) Xylene*	25.00% 70.00%
EASTERN STATES 50% DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane)*	50.00%
EASTERN STATES DORMANT SPRAY OIL Insecticide, fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Petroleum oils*	97%
EASTERN STATES DRY LIME SULFUR Fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Calcium polysulfide* Calcium thiosulfate Sulfur	70% 5% 5%
EASTERN STATES DUSTING SULFUR Fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Sulfur*	90%
EASTERN STATES DUST NO. 34 Insecticide, Fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Sulfur Lead arsenate* Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloro-ethane	66.75% 15.00% 5.00%
EASTERN STATES FARM GARDEN DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Easter St. Farmers')	Rotenone Other cube resins Copper*	1.00% 3.00% 7.00%
EASTERN STATES FARM ORCHARD SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Methoxychlor tech.* Captan (n-trichloro methylthio tetrahydro phthalimide) Malathion (o,o-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate)*	18.75% 12.50% 6.25%
EASTERN STATES FARM ORNAMENTAL MIX Insecticide, fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Sulfur* Ferbam (ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate) DDT* p-Chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride from lindane	20.00% 7.00% 5.00% 2.50% 1.00%
EASTERN STATES 10% FERMATE DUST Fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Ferbam (ferric dimethyl-dithiocarbamate)	7.40%
EASTERN STATES HEPTACHLOR MISCIBLE OIL Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Heptachlor* Related compounds Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent*	22.30% 10.98% 61.72%
EASTERN STATES HORMONE DUST Fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Each 50-lb. bag of inert material: Napthalene acetic acid	45 gm.
EASTERN STATES LINDANE Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	25.00%
EASTERN STATES LIVESTOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Butoxypolypropylene glycol Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Petroleum oil*	5.990% 0.289% 0.035% 93.686%
EASTERN STATES LOUSE, TICK & FLEA POWDER Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) Inert ingredients:	1.00% 99.00%
EASTERN STATES 4% MALATHION DUST Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Malathion (o,o-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate)*	4.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
EASTERN STATES MANGANESE SULFATE Used with soya flour to prevent spray injury on apple foliage when liquid lime sulfur is applied (Eastern St. Farmers')	Manganese sulfate*, equiv. manganese oxide 30.5% Ammonium sulfate, equiv. nitrogen 2.0% Magnesium sulfate, equiv. magnesium oxide 4.38%
EASTERN STATES METHOXY-CHLOR MISCIBLE OIL Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Methoxychlor tech.* 25.0% Xylene* 63.0% Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent 7.0%
EASTERN STATES NEUTRAL COPPER DUST Fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) 7.00%
EASTERN STATES NEUTRAL COPPER FUNGICIDE Fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic 53%
EASTERN STATES 40% NICOTINE SPRAY Insecticide, fumigant (Eastern St. Farmers')	Nicotine,* expressed as alkaloid 40%
EASTERN STATES 1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Parathion* 1%
EASTERN STATES 3% PHYGON DUST Fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Dichlone (2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone) 3.00%
EASTERN STATES PHYGON WETTABLE POWDER Fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Dichlone (2,3-dichloro-1, 4 naphthoquinone)* 50.00%
EASTERN STATES POULTRY PESTICIDE Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Methylated aromatic petroleum derivatives* 97.00% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 1.50%
EASTERN STATES POWDERED LEAD ARSENATE Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Dry lead arsenate* 98.0%
EASTERN STATES 1% ROTENONE DUST Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Rotenone 1.00% Other cube resins 3.00%
EASTERN STATES SOYA FLOUR Spreader, sticker, buffer to be used with spray (Eastern St. Farmers')	
EASTERN STATES SULFUR PASTE 70 Fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Sulfur* 68%
EASTERN STATES 40% TEPP Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* 40% Other organic phosphates 60%
EASTERN STATES 10% TOXAPHENE-3% DDT DUST TF Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane) 3.00% Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene-chlorine content 67%-69%) 10.00%
EASTERN STATES 5% TOXAPHENE DUST Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Toxaphene (tech. chlorinated camphene-chlorine content 67-69%)* 5.00%
EASTERN STATES TOXAPHENE MISCIBLE OIL Insecticide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Toxaphene* 60.2% Petroleum distillates 34.8%
EASTERN STATES 2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER Herbicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Triethanolamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 64.7%
EASTERN STATES 2,4-D ESTER WEED KILLER Herbicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, isopropyl ester* 40.7%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
EASTERN STATES WETTABLE SULFUR Fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Sulfur* 95%
EASTERN STATES 10% ZERLATE-3% METHOXY-CHLOR Insecticide, fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Ziram (zinc dimethyl dithio-carbamate) 7.6% Methoxychlor 3.0%
EASTERN STATES ZINC SULFATE (Monohydrated) Fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Zinc sulfate* 100% Metallic zinc (dry basis) 36%
EASTERN STATES 13% ZINEB-5% DDT DUST TF Insecticide, fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 5.00% Zinc ethylene-bis (dithiocarba-mate) 13.00%
EASTERN STATES 13% ZINEB DUST TF Fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Zinc ethylene-bis (dithiocarba-mate) 13.00%
EASTERN STATES 19.5% ZINEB DUST TF Fungicide (Eastern St. Farmers')	Zinc ethylene-bis (dithiocarba-mate) 19.50%
EAS-U TABLETS (Harrison's)	
EASY-AID Degreaser, oven cleaner (Coughlan)	
EASYBRIGHT STOVE POLISH (Prescott)	
EASY-DO-WAVE Cosmetic (Easydo)	
EASY EYE-GLASS CLEANER (Bailes)	
EASY GLAMUR Rug and up-holstery cleaner (Glamur)	
EASY GREASY Degreaser, motor cleaner (Lester)	
EASY-OFF Oven cleaner (Boyle-Midway)	Sodium hydroxide*
EASY-ON FLOOR WAX (Empire Chem.)	
EASY ON PAINT (Upco)	
EATON'S ATOMO-WHITE Laundry whitener (Eaton Chem.)	Alkyl aryl sulfonate Fluorescent dye
EATON'S BIG FOUR STRIPPER Color remover (Eaton Chem.)	Sodium hydrosulfite* Magnesium oxide Sodium sulfate
EATON'S DUXCOTE Water repellent (Eaton Chem.)	Aromatic solvent* Neutral waxes
EATON'S ECCO DYEPEN For use in garment dyeing (Eaton Chem.)	Alkyl aryl sulfonate*
EATON'S ECCOFORM Spotting agent (Eaton Chem.)	Aromatic and chlorinated solvents*
EATON'S ECCO KOBO Deodorant (Eaton Chem.)	Formaldehyde*
EATON'S ECCO SPOTTING PENCILS (Eaton Chem.)	Water-soluble aniline dyes*
EATON'S ECCO WETSOL Spotter (Eaton Chem.)	Superfatted soap Aliphatic solvent* Glycol ethers
EATON'S H W LIQUID SOAP (Eaton Chem.)	Sodium lauryl sulfate solution Sodium polyphosphate
EATON'S KWICK BLEACH (Eaton Chem.)	Sodium hydrosulfite* Sodium bisulfite*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
EATON'S LEATHER SOAP (Eaton Chem.)	Superfatted soap Aliphatic solvent*
EATON'S NON-IONIC LEATHER SOAP Conc. for use in all dry solvents (Eaton Chem.)	Ethylene oxide deriv. of fatty acids
EATON'S O-G-P REMOVER Oil, grease paint re- mover (Eaton Chem.)	Superfatted soap Aromatic,* aliphatic* and ketone solvent*
EATON'S O-S WRITING INK RE- MOVER (Eaton Chem.)	Tartaric acid
EATON'S PARAGENE Color restorer (Eaton Chem.)	Sodium hydrosulfite*
EATON'S SIZIN Water-soluble sizing (Eaton Chem.)	Vinyl acetate emulsion
EATON'S TRISOL Spotter (Eaton Chem.)	Superfatted potassium soap Aliphatic* and aromatic solvent*
EAU DENNA HAIR COLORER (Hair Specialty)	
EAU DE TEWI TOILET WATER (Tewi)	
EAU MAUVE (Scandia)	
EAU SUBLIME HAIR DYE (Guilmard)	
EBREY EXTRACT Diuretic, bladder stimulant (Ebrey)	Fluid extract uva ursi Fluid extract buchu Fluid extract corn silk Fluid extract sabal Fluid extract cubeb Fluid extract juniper

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
EBY'S ATHLETE'S FOOT LOTION Fungicide, (Medical) (Eby)	Isopropyl alcohol* Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid* Camphor*
EBY'S CHICKEN SPRAY Decongestant, inhalant (veterinary) (Eby)	Creosote* Benzoic acid* Camphor oil* Oil of eucalyptus* Synthetic camphor* Chlorothymol*
EBY'S HEAT POWDER MEDICATED For skin irritation (Eby)	Oxyquinoline benzoate* Benzoic acid* Salicylic acid* Lime sulfur* Camphor talcum*
EBY'S POISON CORN Rodenticide (Eby)	Strychnine* 0.375% Dichloro diphenyl trichloro- ethane 0.125%
EBY'S SIMPLE PAIN TABLETS FOR HEAD- ACHES AND COLDS (Eby)	Acetophenetidin* 2-1/2 gr. Aspirin* Caffeine
EBY'S SWINE INHALANT Decongestant (veterinary) (Eby)	Creosote* Benzoic acid* Camphor oil* Oil of eucalyptus* Synthetic camphor* Chlorothymol*
EBY'S UDDER SALVE (Eby)	
EBY'S VETERINARY POWDER (Eby)	
E. C. ATHLETE'S FOOT REMEDY (E-C Co.)	
ECCO Laxative (Link)	Wild cherry Epsom salts* Glycerin Nitro-hydrochloric acid 1/8 dr./oz.
ECCO ENAMELS, LACQUERS (Essex)	
ECCO FACE POWDER (Enterprise Chem.)	
ECCO PERFUME (Enterprise Chem.)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ECCO ROLLING MASSAGE LOTION (Enterprise Chem.)		
ECHO COLOGNE (Brosis)		
ECKMAN'S IMPROVED FORMULA Antitussive, tonic with iron (Eckman)	Sodium ferric pyrophosphate Glycerin Extract licorice Calcium chloride Vegetable extractives Aromatic oils	
ECLIPSE BARN & ROOF PAINT (Thompson & Co.)		
ECLIPSE BRAND PAINTS (Longman)		
ECLIPSE OINTMENT Fungicide, (Medical) (Standard Medical)	Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid	67 gr. 67 gr.
ECODUR SPEED PRIMERS & PAINTS (Maas & Waldstein)		
ECO-LAC Paints (Maas & Waldstein)		
ECONO ARTERIAL, MEDIUM & HARD Embalming fluid (Embalmers')	Formaldehyde*	
ECONO CAVITY Embalming fluid (Embalmers')	Formaldehyde*	
ECONO-GLOSS Floor wax (Puritan Chem.)		
ECONOMY COLD WATER PAINT (Nat'l. Chem. & Mfg.)		
ECONOMY DEGREASING SOLVENT (Economy)		
ECONOMY PLUMBER CLOSET BOWL CLEANERS For drainpipes, hardwood floors, marble, porcel- ain, tile (Economy)		
ECONOMY SOOT DESTROYER (Economy)		
ECONO-PINE Floor wax (Puritan Chem.)		
ECONOSTRIP PAINT STRIPPERS (Beck Eq.)	Chloroacetic acid Lactic acid	
ECO-SPAR Paints (Maas & Waldstein)		
ECO-VAR Paints (Maas & Waldstein)		
EDGERLY'S PHENOTHI- AZINE Drench comp. (Edgerly)	Phenothiazine*	98.84%
EDIMETS For obesity (Commerce)	Methyl cellulose Benzocaine Calcium pantothenate	
EDISON'S IMPROVED TRI-BASIC TOOTH POWDER (Edison)	Sodium lauroyl sarcoside Galactono lactone carbamide Dibasic ammonium phosphate Sodium hexa meta phosphate Chlorophyll Sodium lauryl sulfate	
EDKINS EXZEMA OINTMENT (Edkins)		
EDKINS WART REMOVER (Edkins)		
EDNA WALLACE HOPPER FACIAL CREAMS (Whitehall)		
EDROLAX Laxative (Edrolax)	Plantago Bassorin Malt	
EDWAL ACID FIX Photographic supply (Edwal)	Ammonium thiosulfate Sodium sulfite* Acetic acid Boric acid*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
EDWAL-204 ACID-HYPO-ALUM FIXER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Each quart: Hypo* Sulfite (anhydrous) Acetic acid (28%)* Boric acid crystals* Potassium alum Water	8 oz. 1/2 oz. 1-1/2 oz. 1/4 oz. 1/2 oz. q.s.
EDWAL ANTI-SCRATCH FILM HARDENER (Edwal)	Aluminum chloride*	
EDWAL ANTI-STATIC FILM & GLASS CLEANER (Edwal)	Ethanol* Methanol* Ammonia* Petroleum distillate* Alcohol denaturants	
EDWAL-291 CHROME ALUM-BISULPHITE HARDENER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Each pint: Chrome alum* Sodium bisulfite	10 gm. 10 gm.
EDWAL-205 CHROME FIXING BATH Photographic supply (Edwal)	Solution A: Hypo* Sulfite* (anhydrous) Solution B: Chrome alum Sulfuric acid* (pure conc.)	2 lb. 2 oz. 2 oz. 1/4 oz.
EDWAL CHROMIUM INTENSIFIER Photographic supply (Edwal)	A. Potassium dichromate* B. Hydrochloric acid* C.P.	1 oz. 2 oz.
EDWAL COLOR FILM CLEANER (anti-static, No. 2 formula) Photographic supply (Edwal)	1,1,1-Trichlorethane* Antistatic agent similar in chemical structure to synthetic detergent	
EDWAL COLOR TONERS Darkroom aids (Edwal)	Acetic acid Ethyl alcohol* Dyes* Potassium ferricyanide*	
EDWAL-10 DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Each quart: Metol* (Elon, Pictol) Fine-grain sulfite Monazol Borax*	75 gr. 3-1/3 oz. 75 gr. 150 gr.
EDWAL-12 DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Each quart: Metol* Fine-grain sulfite Diamine-P* Monazol	90 gr. 3 oz. 150 gr. 75 gr.
EDWAL-20 DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Each quart: Gradol* Fine-grain sulfite Diamine-P* Monazol	75 gr. 3 oz. 150 gr. 75 gr.
EDWAL-32 DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Each quart: Metol* Fine-grain sulfite Orthamine* Sodium bisulfite	180 gr. 3 oz. 180 gr. 150 gr.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
EDWAL-36 DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Each quart: Fine-grain sulfite Edwal C.H.Q.* Edwal T.S.P. Potassium thiocyanate	1-2/3 oz. 375 gr. 135 gr. 75 gr.
EDWAL-102 DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Each quart: Sulfite (Edwal)* Monazol Edwal T.S.P.* Potassium bromide	2-2/3 oz. 375 gr. 4 oz. 45 gr.
EDWAL-106 DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Each quart: Sulfite (Edwal) Sodium carbonate (anhyd.) Monazol Hydroquinone* Potassium bromide*	2-3/4 oz. 4-1/2 oz. 42 gr. 3/4 oz. 73 gr. 1/4 oz. 24 gr. 57 gr.
EDWAL-110 DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Each quart: Metol* C.H.Q.* (Edwal) Sulfite (Edwal) Potassium carbonate (Edwal) Orthazite	37 gr. 112 gr. 1 oz. 2 oz. 28 gr.
EDWAL-111 DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Each quart: Metol* Sulfite (Edwal) Monazol C.H.Q.* Potassium carbonate (Edwal) Potassium bromide*	75 gr. 2-2/3 oz. 90 gr. 225 gr. 4 oz. 45 gr.
EDWAL-113 DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Each pint: Sulfite (anhydrous)* Chlorhydroquinone Sodium carbonate (anhydrous)*	128 gr. 17 gr. 128 gr.
EDWAL-120 DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Each quart: A. Catechol* (Edwal) Sulfite (Edwal) B. Potassium carbonate* (Edwal)	300 gr. 1-1/3 oz. 4 oz.
EDWAL-121 DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Each pint: Sulfite (Edwal) Catechol* (Edwal) Sodium carbonate (anhyd.) Potassium bromide*	375 gr. 150 gr. 1-2/3 oz. 30 gr.
EDWAL-126 DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Each quart: Edwal sulfite Amidol* (Edwal) Potassium bromide*	375 gr. 90 gr. 12 gr.
EDWAL FARMER'S REDUCER Photographic supply (Edwal)	A. Potassium ferricyanide B. Hypo*	15 gr./oz. 1 oz./qt.
EDWAL FERROTYPE POLISH Photographic supply (Edwal)	Chlorinated solvents* Ethyl and methyl alcohols Petroleum base Wax	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
EDWAL FILM CLEANER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Chlorinated solvents* Ethyl and methyl alcohols Ammonia amines Synthetic phosphated aliphatic detergents
EDWAL FILM STAIN REMOVER (Edwal)	Each quart: Solution A: Potassium permanganate* 75 gr. Solution B: Each quart: Sodium chloride 2-1/2 oz. Sulfric acid* (C.P.) 1/2 oz.
EDWAL FORMALIN-CARBONATE HARDENER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Formalin* (37% formaldehyde) 2-1/2 dr. Sodium carbonate (anhydrous) 75 gr.
EDWAL-20 HIGH ENERGY REPLENISHER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Each quart: Gradol 60 gr. Metol* 30 gr. Fine-grain sulfite 3 oz. Diamine-P* 150 gr. Monazol 75 gr.
EDWAL HYPO-BORAX FIXER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Each pint: Borax* 320 gr. Hypo* 3 oz.
EDWAL HYPO-CHEK Photographic supply (Edwal)	Potassium iodide* Formaldehyde*
EDWAL HYPO ELIMINATOR Photographic supply (Edwal)	Each pint: Hydrogen peroxide* (3% solution) 4 fl. oz. Ammonia* (3% solution) 3-1/4 fl. oz.
EDWAL KWIK-WET Photographic supply (Edwal)	Sulfonated aromatic hydrocarbon*
EDWAL LIQUID C.H.Q. Photographic supply (Edwal)	Chlorohydroquinone* (10% solution)
EDWAL LIQUID FIX (Photographic supply (Edwal)	Ammonium thiosulfate* Sodium sulfite Acetic acid Boric acid*
EDWAL LIQUID THERMOFINE REPLENISHER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Metol* Sulfite Sodium carbonate Sodium sulfate
EDWAL-MANSFIELD FOTOTINTS Photographic supply (Edwal)	
EDWAL MICROGRAIN-85 DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Edwal)	
EDWAL MINICOL DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Similar to Edwal-32
EDWAL ORTHAZITE Photographic supply (Edwal)	Benztriazole* Inorganic sulfite
EDWAL PERSULPHATE REDUCER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Each quart: Ammonia persulfate* 2 oz. Sulfuric acid C.P. 3/4 dr.
EDWAL PLATINUM TONE DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Similar to Edwal 111
EDWAL QUICK-FIX Photographic supply (Edwal)	Ammonium thiosulfate* Sodium sulfite Acetic acid Boric acid*
EDWAL SIGNAL SHORTSTOP Photographic supply (Edwal)	Acid equal in strength to 28% acetic acid* Brom cresol purple
EDWAL THERMO-FINE DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Thermo-salt
EDWAL THERMO-SALT Photographic supply (Edwal)	Anhydrous sodium sulfate
EDWAL TWO-SOLUTION FARMER'S REDUCER Photographic supply (Edwal)	A. Potassium ferricyanide 1/4 oz./qt. B. Hypo* 7 oz./qt.
EDWAL VELVET PAPER DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Edwal)	Similar to Edwal-110

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DR. EDWARDS OLIVE TABLETS Laxative (Olive)	Extract stramonium* Podophyllin Aloin Cascarin bitter po.
EDWARDS WOLF & COYOTE EXTERMIN-ATOR CAPSULES (Edwards)	Strychnine crystals*
EFFO-VET For skin irritation (veterinary) (Goodwinol)	Thiourea Orthophenylphenol Benzocaine
EFROMAL TABLETS Nasal decongestant (Dillard)	Phenylephrine hydrochloride 5.0 mg. Pyrilamine maleate* 12.5 mg.
EGGOL SHAMPOO (Eptol)	Granulated soap Calgon (water softener)
EGG-WHITEST PAINTS (Voltex)	
EG KLEEN Detergent sanitizer (Gland-O-Lac)	Alkyl tolyl methyl trimethyl ammonium chlorides* 57% Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate 15% Sodium carbonate 20%
EGYPTIAN ENAMELS (Ablon)	
EGYPTIAN LACQUERS & ENAMELS (Egyptian)	
E.H.S. SKIN CREAM For skin irritation (Internat. Biotical)	Sulfur* Zinc oxide Phenol*
8 IN 1 CANARY DIARRHEA FOOD (Eight in 1)	Poppy Carrot Thistle Lettuce Clover screenings Bismuth subnitrate 2%
8 IN 1 FOOT & LEG SALVE (Veterinary, avian) (Harold)	Petrolatum Tincture of merthiolate* Pine oil*
8 IN 1 PARAKEET BIRD WASH (Harold)	Glycerine 3.6%
8 IN 1 PARAKETT COLD RELIEF (Eight in 1)	Ammonium hydroxide Sodium bicarbonate Oil of peppermint Glycerine U. S. certified color
8 IN 1 PARAKEET DIARRHEA FOOD (Eight in 1)	Poppy Thistle Clover screenings Carrot Lettuce Bismuth subnitrate 2%
8 IN 1 PARAKEET INTESTIN-AID Cathartic (veterinary) (Harold)	Fluid extract of cascara sagrada Extract of gentian Cardamon seed Oil of anise Orange peel Glycerine U. S. certified color Alcohol 0.6%
8 IN 1 PARAKEET IRON & BLOOD TONIC (Eight in 1)	Iron phosphate Quinine phosphate Strychnine phosphate* Glycerine Oil of orange U. S. certified color Alcohol 1.5%
8 IN 1 PARAKEET NERVE TONIC (Harold)	Ammonium bromide* Potassium bromide* Sodium bromide* Oil of almonds Glycerine U. S. certified color Alcohol 0.8%
8 IN 1 PARAKEET TONIC & BITTERS Cathartic (veterinary) (Eight in 1)	Fluid extract of cascara Soluble cinnamon Glycerine U. S. certified color
E-JECT-O DRAIN OPENER (United Gilson.)	Sodium hydroxide* Sodium nitrate Aluminum
ELAINE NAIL POLISHES (Elaine)	
ELAM SHELLACS (Abelman)	
ELAN SHAMPOO (Morgan Prod.)	Shampoo base Lanolin
ELAN SUNTAN LOTION (Morgan Prod.)	Methyl parasept* Propyl parasept* Processed lanolin Propylene glycol Sun screen filter Perfume
ELASTIKOTE PAINTS FOR EXTERIOR SURFACES (Tropical)	
EL-BEE Specialized cleaning product (Wyandotte)	Concentrated alkali*
ELCAYA ASTRINGENT CREAM (Glazo)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ELCAYA COLD CREAM (Glazo)	
ELCAYA DRY SKIN CREAM (Glazo)	
ELCAYA FOUNDATION CREAM (Glazo)	
ELCAYA LIQUEFYING CLEANSING CREAM (Glazo)	
EL DURO PAINTS (Ellis Paint)	
ELECTRA ENAMEL, PAINT, VARNISH REMOVER (Baer Bros. (Paint))	
ELECTRA-SOL Dishwasher detergent (Economics)	Sodium phosphate* Sodium silicate Sodium carbonate Synthetic wetting agent*
ELECTRO-KILLER Insecticide (Koss)	Pyrethrins*
ELECTRO-KILLER MOTH SPRAY (Koss)	Organic thiocyanate* Nitrogen Chlorine*
ELECTRONS PYRONITE Dishwasing compound (Electrons)	
ELEMITE 15W Insecticide (Crop King)	Elemite (2-(p-tert-butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite)* 15%
ELENE OF VIENNA PINE AIR FRESHENER (Elene)	
ELENE OF VIENNA PINE BATH ESSENCE (Elene)	
ELENE OF VIENNA PINE BODY COLOGNE (Elene)	
ELGETOL Insecticide, fungicide (Standard Ag.)	Sodium salt of dinitro-ortho-cresol* 19% Sodium butyl naphthalene sulfonate 5% Sodium chromate 2% Sodium chloride Sodium sulfate
ELGETOL 30 Insecticide (Standard Ag.)	Sodium dinitro ortho cresolate* 30%
ELGETOL-318 Insecticide fungicide (Standard Ag.)	Dinitro-sec-butylphenol* triethanolamine salt 36%
ELIPIDE PAINTS (Hoboken)	
ELIP TABLETS For hemorrhoids, laxative (Baldwin Labs.)	Potassium bitartrate Sulfur Rhubarb
ELIXIR ENTERICA Cathartic (Hurley)	Each fl. oz.: Senna 59 gr. Jalap* 29.5 gr. Taraxacum 11.9 gr. Rhubarb 1.4 gr.
ELIXIR FERROUS SULFATE Food supplement with iron (Success)	Each 2 fl. dr.: Alcohol 5%/v Ferrous sulfate U.S.P. 5 gr.
ELIXIR NOVO-HEXAMINE (Smith, Upsher)	Each fl. dr.: Hexamethylenamine 7-1/2 gr Acid sodium phosphate (monobasic) 7-1/2 gr Alcohol 1%
ELIXIR OF ALFALFA Tonic (Clapp, Otis)	Alfalfa Sodium and calcium glycerophosphates Aromatics Taraxacum Chiretta soluble ext. Glycerin
ELIXIR OF CATNEP & FENNEL Carminative (Purepac)	Alcohol 18%/v
ELIZABETH ARDEN FACE CREAM (Arden)	
ELIZABETH ARDEN HAND LOTION (Arden)	
ELIZABETH ARDEN LIPSTICK (Arden)	
ELIZABETH ARDEN POWDER (Arden)	
ELIZABETH ROSEWELL BEAUTY MASK (Rosewell)	Purified clay Glycerin Preservative Certified color Perfume

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ELIZABETH ROSEWELL CHEEK ROUGE (Rosewell)	Waxes Oils Lanolin Petrolatum Perfume Certified colors
ELIZABETH ROSEWELL CLEANSING CREAM AND NITE CREAM (Rosewell)	Oils Lanolin Petrolatum Waxes Borax Preservatives Cetyl alcohol Perfume Certified colors
ELIZABETH ROSEWELL COLOGNE (Rosewell)	Denatured alcohol* Perfume oil
ELIZABETH ROSEWELL DEODORANT (Rosewell)	Monostearate base Zinc oxide Titanium Aluminum chloride Aluminum sulfate
ELIZABETH ROSEWELL EYESHADOW (Rosewell)	Waxes Oils Lanolin Petrolatum Perfume oils Certified colors
ELIZABETH ROSEWELL FACE POWDER (Rosewell)	Talc (imported grade) Zinc oxide Zinc stearate Titanium Kaolin Certified colors Perfume
ELIZABETH ROSEWELL HAND CREAM (Rosewell)	Glyceryl monostearate base Glycerine Propylene glycol Lanolin Preservative Certified color Perfume
ELIZABETH ROSEWELL HORMONE CREAM (Rosewell)	Lanolin Petrolatum Oil Estrogenic hormones 10,000 units/oz. Perfume
ELIZABETH ROSEWELL LIPSTICK (Rosewell)	Waxes Oils Lanolin Perfume Certified colors
ELIZABETH ROSEWELL MAKE-UP- FILM (Rosewell)	Titanium Lanolin Oils Waxes Perfume Certified colors
ELIZABETH ROSEWELL MASCARA (Rosewell)	Glyceryl monostearate base Oil Certified colors
ELIZABETH ROSEWELL OLIVE OIL SHAMPOO (Rosewell)	Olive oil Cocoanut oil Potassium and sodium hydroxide Perfume oil
ELIZABETH ROSEWELL SKIN FRESHENER (Rosewell)	Denatured alcohol Glycerine Antiseptic Certified color Perfume oil
ELIZABETH ROSEWELL SUN TAN LOTION (Rosewell)	Vegetable oil Sun-screen oil Perfume
ELKA HERB TABS. (Germadol)	
ELKAY'S MICE, RAT & ROACH PASTE (Rexall)	Phosphorus* 2.00%
ELKAY'S WHITE SHOE POLISH & SOAP (Rexall)	
ELK'S ECZEMA LOTION (Elk)	Phenol* Solvents*
ELK'S FIRE-X LIQUID (Elk)	Chlorinated hydrocarbons*
ELK'S PIC-RATE BURN OINTMENT (Elk)	Trinitrophenol*
ELLANAR DIP Silver cleaner (L and R)	Thiourea Sulfuric acid* Dyes Synthetic wetting agents
ELLANAR JEWELRY CLEANER (L and R)	Ammoniated soap Ammonia* Isopropyl alcohol* Perfumes Dyes
ELLANAR JEWELRY SERVICER (L and R)	Ammoniated soap Ammonia* Isopropyl alcohol* Perfumes Dyes
ELLANAR SILVER GLEAM (L and R)	Water soap Mild abrasive
ELLANAR SILVER POLISH (L and R)	Neutral water base soap Diatomaceous earth Cosmetic type mold inhibitor
ELLENI ASTRINGENTS (Elleni)	
ELLENI BODY POWDER (Elleni)	
ELLENI CREAMS For cleansing and softening (Elleni)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ELLENI EMOLLIENTS & LOTIONS (Elleni)	
ELLENI EYELID SHADOW (Elleni)	
ELLENI FACE POWDER (Elleni)	
ELLENI LIPSTICK (Elleni)	
ELLENI LUXURY BATH (Formula 175) (Elleni)	
ELLENI PERFUMES (Elleni)	
ELLENI ROUGE Compact or cream (Elleni)	
ELLIOTT'S COFEX Antitussive (Rafea)	Ammonium chloride Wild cherry Oil of eucalyptus* Creosote* Honey White pine Pine tar* Menthol* Glycerin Sugar syrup
ELLVEE COMPOUND (Ell-Vee)	Linseed oil* Olive oil Glycerin Syrup of cherry bark Kerosene* Honey Syrup of hickory bark Syrup of mullein Sweet gum bark Pine tops
ELMER'S CONTACT CEMENT Adhesive (Borden)	
ELMER'S GLUE ALL Acetate emulsion adhesive (Borden)	Polyvinyl acetate emulsion
ELMER'S WATERPROOF GLUE (formerly Cascophen) (Borden)	Resorcinol formaldehyde resinous product
ELMO FACE CREAM (Elmo)	
ELMO HAND LOTION (Elmo)	
ELMS' Hair and scalp treatment (Elms, J. C.)	Ammoniated mercury chloride* 7% Mercuric oxide* 7% Mercuric chloride* 1% Paraffin oil 78.6%
ELM SPRAY Insecticide (Sherwin- Williams)	DDT* 37%
ELM SPRAY B Insecticide (Sherwin- Williams)	DDT* 35%
ELM SPRAY C Insecticide (Sherwin- Williams)	DDT* 26%
ELMTONE POULTRY POWDER Insecticide (Elm, J.G.)	
ELMTOX POULTRY DRINKING WATER ANTISEPTIC (Elm, J.G.)	
ELNO RUST PREVENTER (Cleveland Heater)	
EL REY EXPECTOR- ANT (Corpus Christi)	
EL REY LINIMENT (Corpus Christi)	
ELROY'S RUG & UPHOL- STERY CLEANER (Elroy)	
ELTRON (Torch)	Eltar (non-staining crude coal tar)* 5% Modified Lassar's paste
ELY'S CORN GETTER (Ely)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
EL ZAMBU CLEANSING CREAM (Beauty Affil.)	Beeswax Spermaceti petrolatum Mineral oil Lanolin Borax
EMAGRIN Analgesic, antipyretic (Clapp, Otis)	Acetophenetidin* 1 gr. Aspirin* 2 gr. Caffeine* 1/2 gr. Salicylamide* 1 gr.
EMAJEN Uterine stimulant (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Quinine sulfate* 1 gr. Extract ergot* 1 gr. Extract cotton root bark 1 gr. Extract black hellebore* 1 gr. Iron sulfate dried 1 gr. Aloin 1/8 gr.
EMAY SHELLACS (Abelman)	
EMBECO CRAYONS (Bradley, M.)	
EMBISOL POWDER Antacid powder (Drug Prod., N.Y.)	Magnesium carbonate Bismuth subcarbonate Sodium bicarbonate Papain Diastase Oleoresin ginger Saccharin Oil peppermint
EMBROCATION B Rubefacient (Clapp, Otis)	Borneol salicylate* Bryonia* Capsicum*
EMDESIL Digestant, antacid, adsorbent (Manhattan Drug)	Zinc sulfocarbolate* Salol* Pectin Pepsin Kaolin Bismuth subsalicylate* Magnesium trisilicate Oil peppermint
EMELITE FINISHES Paints (Clover Leaf)	
EMERAUDE LINE EXTRACT & TOILET WATER (Coty)	
EMERSON'S C-G Effervescent (Emerson)	Calcium gluconate Sodium bicarbonate Citric acid
EMOL J VARNISH (Masury)	
EMOLUOL Protective skin lotion, cream (C&M)	Ethyleneglycol stearate Methoxy-cellulose gel

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
EMPIRE CAULKING COMPOUND (Black Swan)	
EMPIRE FIRE EXTIN- GUISHER (Am.-La- France)	
EMPIRE PROTECTIVE PAINT (Atlantic Paint)	
EMPIRE STATE COLOGNE (Haas)	
EMPIRE STATE VARNISH (Empire State)	
EMROL OINTMENT & SUPPOSITOR- IES (Leslie Pharm.)	
E. M. SCRUBBING COMPOUND (Huntington)	
EM-24 Insecticide (Greever's)	Methoxychlor tech. 24% Methylated naphthalenes* 63% Dimethyl phthalate 10%
EMULLO LACQUER EMULSIONS Paints (Kepec)	
EMULSEPT Germicide (Emulsol)	n-(Lauroyl colamino formyl-methyl) pyridinium chloride* (a quaternary ammonium salt) 12% aqueous concentration
EMULSO Engine cleaner (Lester)	Pine oil* Petroleum solvents*
EMUL-TOX B65 Insecticide (Leffingwell)	Petroleum oil* 85.00%/w Rotenone 0.12% Other ether extractives of cube and/or derris 0.24%
EM-VAR-CO PAINTS, LACQUERS, VARNISHES (Empire State)	
EM-VAR-CO PRIMERS (Empire State)	
ENAMELETTE Paint (Vita-Var)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ENAMEL #218-H (India)	Titanium oxide Melamine resin Glyceryl phthalate resin Maleated rosin Petroleum aromatic*
ENAMEL H-2066 O.D. (General Paint, (Okla.))	
ENAMELYK PAINTS & VARNISHES (Morton Paint)	
EN-AR-CO Ectoparasiticide (Nat'l. Remedy)	Fusel oil (amyl alcohol*) 75% Butyl alcohol 1-1/4% Turpentine Camphor oil Thyme oil Chlorothymol Peanut oil Cudbear 3-1/2% Capsicum Cedarwood oil Butyl alcohol
ENATIN OIL CAPSULES For treatment of calculi (Carstens)	Volatile oils of turpentine* Juniper berries Peppermint Sulfonated vegetable oil
EN AVION EXTRACT Toiletry (Caron)	
ENDAMP Drier-outer (Puritan Sales)	
END-HAB LOZENGES To combat tobacco habit (Commerce)	Lobeline sulfate* Benzocaine Oils of anise, ginger and cloves Methyl salicylate* Vanillin Saccharin Sucrose
END-O-CORN (End-O-Corn)	Petrolatum Salicylic acid*
ENDOCREME ANTISEPTIC SCALP CONDITIONER (Hirestra)	
ENDOCREME SCALP LOTION (Hiresta)	
END-O-PEST ARC Insecticide (Swift)	Chlordane tech.* 45% Petroleum hydrocarbons* 49%
END-O-PEST ARC ANT & LAWN INSECT DUST (Swift)	Chlordane tech.* 8.00% Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic acids containing 10-18 carbon atoms (Lethane) 0.75% Beta butoxy beta thiocyano diethyl ether (Lethane) 0.25%
END-O-PEST FLY KILLER (Swift)	Terpene polychlorinates* 2.50% Pyrethrins 0.15% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 1.00% Refined petroleum distillate* 11.35%
END-O-PEST GARDEN DUST (Swift)	Rotenone 1.00% Other cube resins 1.50% Pyrethrins 0.10% Zineb 3.25% Sulfur 10.00% Inert ingredients
END-O-PEST MALATHION GARDEN SPRAY (Swift)	Malathion* 50.0% Methylated naphthalene* 39.0%
END-O-PEST ROSE DUST (Swift)	Malathion* 4.5% DDT* 5.0% Captan 7.5% Karathane 1.0%
END-O-PEST TREE SPRAY (Swift)	2-Isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite (Aramite)* 1.2% D.D.D. (Rhothane)* 5.0% Methoxychlor tech.* 10.0% Ferbam 10.0% Sulfur* 30.0%
ENDOTHAL HARVEST AID Herbicide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Disodium endothal* 6.3%
END-O-WEED Herbicide (Swift)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2,4-D* 22.4%
END-O-WEED CRAB GRASS KILLER (Swift)	Potassium cyanate* 60%
END-O-WEED LAWN WEED KILLER (Swift)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2,4-D* 22.4%
ENDRIN WE-16 Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Endrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene)* 19.5% Petroleum hydrocarbons 70.5%
ENDTOX DB-50 PHOENIX BRAND Insecticide (Arizona)	Endrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene) 50.00%
ENDTOX EC-20 Insecticide (Arizona)	Endrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene)* 20.00% Petroleum hydrocarbons 72.00%
ENDURA HOME PERMANENT (Ball)	
ENDURANCE PAINT PRODUCTS (Glidden Co.)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ENDURO COPPER-SULFUR MIXTURE NO. 1 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Copper*	6.4%
	Sulfur*	80%
ENDURO DINI-O-SPRAY NO. 4 Miticide (Florida Agric.)	Sulfur*	86.5%
	DN (dinitro-o-cylohexyl-phenol)*	2.5%
ENDURO DRY CLEANING FLUID (Midwest)	Naphthol spirits	
	Carbon tetrachloride*	
ENDURO FURNITURE CREAM POLISH (Midwest)	Stearic acid	
	Mineral oil	
	Emulsion A oil	
	Triethanolamine	
	Perfume	
ENDURO LIQUID SELF POLISH FLOOR WAX (Midwest)	Carnauba wax	
	Resin	
	Oleic acid	
	Amino methyl-propanol*	
	Powdered borax*	
ENDURO RUG & UPHOLSTERY SHAMPOO (Midwest)	Orvis paste	
	Isopropyl alcohol*	
	26° Ammonia*	
ENDURO SPEEDY WAX CLEANER & PRESERVA-TIVE (Midwest)	Gum tragacanth	
	Bentonite	
	Alcohol*	
	Mineral oil	
	Sulfonated castor oil*	
	Glycerine	
	Filter cell	
	Wintergreen*	
	Oil	
ENDURO SPOT REMOVER (Midwest)	Amsco naphtha thinner	
	Carbon tetrachloride*	
ENDURO VEN-EZ-ON & PAINT CLEANER (Midwest)	26° Ammonia*	
	Orvis paste	
	Coloring	
ENDUROX LACQUERS (Oxidermo)		
ENERGINE CLEANING FLUID (Puhl)	Naphtha	40%
	Carbon tetrachloride*	60%
ENERGINE SHOE WHITE, CREAM & LIQUID (Phillips, C.)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ENERGY HOOF OIL (veterinary) (Energy)	Glycerine	
	Tincture capsicum	
	Tincture cantharides*	
	Paraffin oil	
	Lanolin	
ENERJETS To combat drowsiness (Chilton Labs.)	Caffeine	
	Sugar	
	Butter	
	Salt	
	Flavoring	
ENGO Insecticide (Fort Dodge)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
	Pine oil*	10%w/w
	Kerosene*	38%w/w
ENNDS Deodorant (Pearson Pharm.)	Each tablet:	
	Darotol (Pearson's brand of chlorophylline)	100 mg.
ENO Antacid and laxative (Ritchie)	Tartaric acid	
	Sodium bicarbonate	
ENO FRUIT SALTS (Eno-Scott)	Sodium bicarbonate	
	Tartaric acid	
E. N. PARFUM (Bombi)		
ENRUMAY Anti-histamine (Tilden)	Each tablet:	
	Pyrilamine maleate*	25 mg.
	Caffeine	32 mg.
ENTABS Cathartic, anti-spasmodic (Calvin)	Extract belladonna*	
	Extract nux vomica*	
	Eunymus	
	Extract cascara	
ENTERPRISE SATIN FINISH PAINT (Enterprise Paint)		
ENTOMUL For intestinal irritation (Lloyd)	Each fl. oz.:	
	Kaolin	28 gr.
	Aluminum hydroxide	8 gr.
	Pectin	4 gr.
	Lactose	4 gr.
ENTOMUL WITH BELLADONNA For intestinal irritation (Lloyd)	Each fl. oz.:	
	Belladonna*	1/2 gr.
	Kaolin	28 gr.
	Aluminum hydroxide	8 gr.
	Pectin	4 gr.
	Lactose	4 gr.
ENTRE NOUS EAU DE TOILETTE (Bombi)		
ENTUSSAMINE For throat irritation (Rhodes)	Each fl. oz.:	
	Pyrilamine maleate*	75 mg.
	Ammonium chloride	
	Aromatics	
ENUREX OINTMENT For hemorrhoids (Hance)	Phenol*	
	Powdered nutgall	
	Oil tar*	
	Pine tar*	
	Isobutyl para aminobenzoate*	
	Petrolatum base	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ENZAMOL Douche, gargle, spray (Jenkins)	Oxyquinoline sulfate* Acid boric* Acid benzoic* Menthol* Thymol* Eucalyptol* Oil of red thyme Oil of peppermint	
ENZO-CAL For skin irritation (Crookes)	Benzocaine Calamine Zinc oxide	
ENZOTABS Antacid, digestant (Hartman)	Diastase of malt Magnesium trisilicate Calcium carbonate Colloidal kaolin	
ENZYMES AROMATIC (Lilly)	Alcohol Pepsin Pancreatin Aromatics	18%
EPHEDROL WITH CODEINE Antitussive, antispasmodic (Lilly)	Codeine sulfate* Ma Huang Potassium guaiacol sulfonate Syrup squill Tolu balsam Menthol*	0.22 gm. 13.15 gm. 1.75 gm. 6.25 cc.
EPHREMEL Antitussive, antispasmodic (Meyer Bros.)	Alcohol Ephedrine hydrochloride* Tolu* Syrup squill Menthol*	5%
EPIDERMICIDE For skin irritations, fungicide (Epidermicide)	Formalin* Thymol* Benzoic acid* Salicylic acid*	
EPIDERMICIDE FOOT POW- DER Fungicide (Medical) (Epidermicide)	Zinc stearate Boric acid* Salicylic acid* Thymol* Talc Para-formaldehyde* Benzocaine*	
EPIDEX Fungicide (Medical) (Lefcourt)	Alcohol* Salicylic acid* Sodium ethylmercuri- thiosalicylate* Oil of pine needles* Acetone* Sod. propionate Benzoic acid	50%/v
EPIDEX VISCOUS (Lefcourt)	Alcohol* Salicylic acid* Sodium ethylmercuri- thiosalicylate* Oil of pine needles Acetone* Sod. propionate Benzoic acid* Methyl cellulose	50%/v
EPINOLIN Antispasmodic (Legendre's)	Each 10 cc.: Levo-epinephrine* Chlorobutanol* Sod. bisulfite Normal saline	 0.1 gm. 0.05 gm. 0.01 gm. q.s.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
EPITHEALIN For skin irritations (Kip, A.)	Zinc stearate Calamine Extract of calendula Naftalan Zinc oxide Starch Balsam Peru	
EPTINE Antispasmodic (Nemow)	Phenobarbital* Theophylline* Ephedrine hydrochloride* Ascorbic acid	
EPTO Fungicide (Medical) (Kaoloid)	Boric acid* Oil of wormwood Sodium thiosulfate Thymol*	
EPTOL BEAUTY CREAM (Eptol)	Stearic acid Gum karaya Gum tragacanth Sodium carbonate Borax Perfume Glycerin	
EPTOL CLEANSING CREAM (Eptol)	Stearic acid Gum karaya Gum tragacanth Sodium carbonate Borax Perfume Mineral oil Lanolin Glycerin	
EPTOL HAND CREAM (Eptol)	Stearic acid Gum karaya Gum tragacanth Sodium carbonate Borax Perfume Glycerin Lanolin	
EQUICOLSIS Decongestant (Bullock- Walker)	Camphor* Oil of caraway* Oil of pine needles* Turpentine* Oil of amber* Oil of European pennyroyal*	
EQUATORIAL ANTI-FOULING PAINT (Balto. Copper)		
EQUI-DINE Antispasmodic (veterinary) (Globe)	Chloral hydrate* Turpentine* Camphor* Ether* Mineral oil	14.38% 25.97% 7.19% 21.37% 31.09%
ERADICO ANTPROOFER Insecticide (Eradico)	Tech. chlordane Emulsifier and petroleum distillate*	0.50% 0.30%
ERADICO BRAND EQ-53 Mothproofer (Eradico)	DDT*	25%
ERADICO CRABGRASS KILLER WITH CHLORDANE (Eradico)	Tech. chlordane Petroleum distillate*	4.00% 96.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ERADICO EXTERMICIDE Insecticide (Eradico)	DDT* B-thiocyano ethyl esters of mixed fatty acids B-butoxy B'-thiocyano diethyl ether Petroleum distillate*	5.00% 2.03% 0.66% 92.31%
ERADICO MORTISPRA Insecticide (Eradico)	Dicyclohexylamine oleate* Terpineol Petroleum distillate*	2.5% 1.0% 96.5%
ERADICO MOTH NUGGETS (Eradico)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%
ERADICO RAT-A-KILL (Eradico)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.5%
ERADICO RAT-BAIT (Eradico)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
ERADICO ROACH POWDER (Eradico)	Pyrethrins Petroleum hydrocarbons Sodium fluoride* Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of fatty acids containing 10 to 18 carbon atoms	0.05% 0.60% 63.00% 0.18%
ERADICO ROACH- PROOFER (Eradico)	Tech. chlordane Petroleum distillate*	2.00% 98.00%
ERADO Germicide (Griffith)		
ERADO SINGLE FLUID Ink eradicator (Cardinell)		
E-RAT-I- CATOR RAT- KILLER (Nat'l Rodent.)	Red squill powder*	10%
ERCOCIDE Herbicide (Electric)	Sodium chlorate* Sodium carbonate	
ERCOPHOS Water softener . and detergent additive (Electric)	Sodium hexametaphosphate*	
ERGOZIDE For boils and burns (Jenkins)	Ergot ext.* Carbolic acid* Balsam Peru Oil cade Zinc oxide ointment base	10-1/2 gr. 10 gr.
E.R.H. COLORS, VARNISHES, PAINTS (Egan & Hausman)		
ERNSALIN ENAMEL PAINTS (Ernecke)		
ERSKINE'S NYLON LINIMENT Rubefacient (Dacus)	Acetone* Menthol* Para tertiary butyl meta cresol* Oil peppermint Oil wormwood Oil spearmint	
ERSKINE'S ROSE & FLORAL DUST Insecticide (Chem. Form.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate 325 mesh sulfur* Rotenone Other cube resins Talc	1.0% 10.0% 20.0% 1.0% 1.85% 66.15%
ERSKINS' AAA MISTURE For intestinal irritation (Dacus)	Alcohol Zinc sulfocarbolate* Saloland bismuth subsalicylate* Pepsin Oil of wintergreen*	5%
ERUSTICATOR Rust remover (Pennsylv. Salt)	Hydrofluoric acid *	
ERUSTOCETIC Rust remover (Pennsylv. Salt)	Fluosilicates* Acid fluorides (bifluorides)*	
ERUSTOCIDE Rust remover (Pennsylv. Salt)	Fluosilicates* Acid fluorides (bifluorides)*	
ERUSTOLIN A Rust remover (Pennsylv. Salt)	Fluosilicates* Acid fluorides (bifluorides)*	
ERUSTOMAX Rust remover (Pennsylv. Salt)	Fluosilicates* Acid fluorides (bifluorides)*	
ERUSTO-RAY Rust remover (Pennsylv. Salt)	Fluosilicates* Acid fluorides (bifluorides)*	
ERUSTO SALTS Rust remover (Pennsylv. Salt)	Fluosilicates* Acid fluorides (bifluorides)*	
ERUSTOSOL Rust remover (Pennsylv. Salt)	Hydrofluoric acid*	
ESCAPADE BATH SALTS & BUBBLING BATH CRYSTALS (Shulton)		
ESCAPADE BODY SACHET, DUSTING POW- DER & TAL- CUM POWDER (Shulton)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ESCAPADE PERFUME, COLOGNE & TOILET WATER (Shulton)	
ESCO BEAUTIFYING TINT Undertakers' and embalmers' supplies (Embalmers')	Chlorinated hydrocarbons*
ESCO CREAMY COSMETIC Undertakers' and embalmers' supplies (Embalmers')	
ESCO DRY SHAMPOO Undertakers' and embalmers' supplies (Embalmers')	Chlorinated hydrocarbons*
ESCO EMOLLIENT CREAM Undertakers' and embalmers' supplies (Embalmers')	
ESCO FACE POWDER Undertakers' and embalmers' supplies (Embalmers')	
ESCO FLUID COLORING Undertakers' and embalmers' supplies (Embalmers')	
ESCO GLO-DRESS POLISH (Embalmers')	
ESCO HAIR DYE Undertakers' and embalmers' supplies (Embalmers')	
ESCO HAND LOTION Undertakers' and embalmers' supplies (Embalmers')	
ESCO HYGIENIC SOAP Undertakers' and embalmers' supplies (Embalmers')	
ESCO LEAKPROOF SKIN Undertakers' and embalmers' supplies (Embalmers')	
ESCO LIP PASTE Undertakers' and embalmers' supplies (Embalmers')	
ESCO LIP TINT Undertakers' and embalmers' supplies (Embalmers')	
ESCO LIP WAX Undertakers' and embalmers' supplies (Embalmers')	
ESCO LIQUID POWDER Undertakers' and embalmers' supplies (Embalmers')	
ESCO MASSAGE CREAM Undertakers' and embalmers' supplies (Embalmers')	
ESCO SPOT-OUT Undertakers' and embalmers' supplies (Embalmers')	
ESCO THERMACOOL CREAM Undertakers' and embalmers' supplies (Embalmers')	
ESCO WAXINE Undertakers' and embalmers' supplies (Embalmers')	
ESCORT AFTER SHAVE LOTION (Stevens, W.)	
ESCORT DEODORANT (Stevens, W.)	
ESCORT DRY GLOSS COLOGNE (Stevens, W.)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ESCORT HAIR TONIC (Stevens, W.)		
ESCOTT EAR & SKIN LOTION FOR DOGS (Santiseptic)	Calcium hydroxide Glycerin Menthol* Zinc oxide Phenol* Zinc phenolsulfonate*	
ESKO For skin irritations (Myers Labs.)	Zinc oxide Sulfur* Oil birch tar Carbolic acid*	
ESPECOL Antacid, digestant (Pfeiffer)	Bismuth subsalicylate Zinc sulfocarbolate* Methyl salicylate synthetic* Salol* Oil of peppermint	
ESPOTABS (Dill's) Laxative (Eastco)	Yellow phenolphthalein*	
ESQUIRE AFTER SHAVE STICK (Ayars)		
ESQUIRE BOOT STAIN Shoe polish (Knomark)		
ESQUIRE COLOGNE (Ayars)		
ESQUIRE DEODORANT (Ayars)		
ESQUIRE SHAVING LOTION (Ayars)		
ESSENCE PEPSIN, LILLY (not N.F.) (Lilly)	Alcohol 15% Pepsin Rennin Wine Aromatics	
ESSENIC LIQUID For skin irritations, colds (Essenic)	Oil of turp.* Oil of cajeput* Oil of juniper* Petrolatum	
ESSENIC OINTMENT For skin irritations, colds (Essenic)	Oil of turp.* Oil of cajeput* Oil of juniper* Petrolatum Wax	
ESSEN KIT: JUNIOR & SENIOR After shave, Body freshener, foot freshener (Parfum L'Orle)		
ESSEN KIT: SENIOR After shave, Body freshener, foot freshener (Parfum L'Orle)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ESS-TEE-DEE HAIR TONIC (Ess-Tee-Dee)		
ESTER AIR SPRAY Herbicide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Butyl esters of 2,4-dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid*	80.0%
ESTERCIDE AERO CONCEN- TRATE Herbicide (Calif.Spray)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4-dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid*	75.3%
ESTERCIDE TD-2 BRUSH KILLER (Calif.Spray)	Tetrahydrofurfuryl and related pentane diol esters of 2,4-D* Tetrahydrofurfuryl and related pentane diol esters of 2,4,5-T*	
ESTERCIDE T-4 LOW- VOLATILE Herbicide (Calif.Spray)	Tetrahydrofurfuryl ester of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	55%
ESTERCIDE T-4 SPECIAL Herbicide (Calif.Spray)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4,5-T*	53.7%
ESTERCIDE T-2 WEED & BRUSH KILLER (Calif.Spray)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4,5-T*	28.4%
ESTERCIDE T-245 WEED KILLER (Calif.Spray)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4,5-T*	
ESTERCIDE 2.6 WEED KILLER (Calif.Spray)	Butyl ester of 2,4-dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid*	39%
ESTERCIDE 3.3 WEED KILLER (Calif.Spray)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4-dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid*	46%
ESTERCOL For skin irritation (Torch)	Mercury oleate Phenol Salicylic acid Coal tar	0.45% 0.5% 3.0% 1.2%
ESTERON 44 Herbicide (Dow)	2,4-D isopropyl ester 2,4-D acid*	44% 37%
ESTERON 245 Herbicide (Dow)	2,4,5-T isopropyl ester 2,4,5-T acid*	43% 37%
ESTERON BRUSH KILLER (Dow)	2,4-D ispropyl ester* 2,4,5-T isopropyl ester*	22% 21.5%
ESTERON TEN-TEN Herbicide (Dow)	Propylene glycol butyl ether esters of 2,4-D*	70.5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ESTER WEED KILLER D-4 (Pittsburgh Coke)	Iso-octyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 67.5%
ESTER WEED KILLER NO. 40 (Pittsburgh Coke)	Butyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 38.8%
ESTER WEED KILLER NO. 44 (Pittsburgh Coke)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 45.5%
ESTES A TO Z LOZENGES Antitussive (Estes)	Benzocaine Eucalyptol* Menthol* Oil anise
ESTES CORN PLASTER Keratolytic (Estes)	Salicylic acid* 0.044% Belladonna alkoloids*
ESTES INDIAN HERBS TABLETS Laxative (Estes)	Extract cascara sagrada Extract Indian rhubarb Aloes Oil peppermint Podophyllin* Oleoresin capsicum Aloin*
ESTES NU-RAL TABLETS Analgesic (Estes)	Acetylsalicylic acid* 5 gr. Caffeine 1/6 gr.
ESTES SAMARITAN SALVE (Estes)	Ichthyol Balsam peru Benzocain Oil gaultheria* Oil eucalyptus* Alum Boric acid*
ESTES SKIN SALVE For skin irritations (Estes)	Benzocain Zinc oxide Oil of cade Glycerin Resorcinol* Salicylic acid* Sulfur precipitated*
ESTHER'S BRILLIANTINE (Nat'l. Beauty)	Mineral oil
ESTHER'S COCONUT OIL SHAMPOO (Nat'l. Beauty)	
ESTHER'S COLD WAVE CREAM (Nat'l. Beauty)	
ESTHER'S EYE SHADOW (Nat'l. Beauty)	Petrolatum Ceresin Spermaceti Mineral oil
ESTHER'S FACE CREAMS (Nat'l. Beauty)	Beeswax Mineral oil Paraffin wax Borax
ESTHER'S FACE POWDER (Nat'l. Beauty)	
ESTHER'S FINGER WAVE BASE (Nat'l. Beauty)	Amber petrolatum Paraffin wax
ESTHER'S KIDDIE HAIR CREAM (Nat'l. Beauty)	White petrolatum Mineral oil Beeswax Lanolin Borax
ESTHER'S LADY HAIR CREAM (Nat'l. Beauty)	White petrolatum Mineral oil Beeswax Lanolin Borax
ESTHER'S LIPSTICK (Nat'l. Beauty)	
ESTHER'S MARCEL WAX (Nat'l. Beauty)	Amber petrolatum Paraffin
ESTHERS' POMADE FOR MEN (Nat'l. Beauty)	Amber petrolatum Mineral oil Lanolin Resin
ESTHER'S PRESSING OIL (Nat'l. Beauty)	Petrolatum Mineral oil Beeswax Rosin
ESTHER'S SHAMPOO TINT (Nat'l. Beauty)	
ESTHER'S TAR HAIR CREAM (Nat'l. Beauty)	Tar* Mineral oil Petrolatum
ESTHER'S TAR OIL Cosmetic (Nat'l. Beauty)	Tar* Crude oil* Mineral oil
ESTHER'S TAR WORKING OIL Cosmetic (Nat'l. Beauty)	Tar* Mineral oil Petrolatum
ESTHER'S TOUCH-UP CREAM (Nat'l. Beauty)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ESTHER'S WATER- PROOFING CREAM Cosmetic (Nat'l. Beauty)	Amber petrolatum Mineral oil Beeswax Zinc stearate Calcium stearate	
ESTIVIN For hay fever (Schieffelin)	Infusion of rose petals	
ESTON AEROSOL HOUSE- HOLD INSECTICIDE (Eston)	DDT Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide	3% 0.2% 0.75%
ESTON M-B-C FUMIGANT Controls common storage insects (Eston)	Methyl bromide* Chloropicrin	97.6% 2.0%
ESTON METHYL BROMIDE Fumigant (Eston)	Methyl bromide	99.6%
ESTON TETRON-50 Insecticide (Eston)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* Other ethyl phosphates	20% 30%
ESTRA DOUCHE POWDER (Caswell- Massey)		
ESTRA-LO HORMONE LOTION (Beauty Couns.)		
E-T-C NASAL SOLUTION (Lamb & Berlin)	Ephedrine HCl Chlorobutanol Menthol* Dextrose	1% 0.5%
ETERNOLIN Waterproof varnish (Baker P. & V.)		
ETERNOL TINT OIL SHAMPOO (Paragon Dist.)	Ammonia Alcohol Soap Oil Aromatic amine	
ETHCO CAULKING, GLAZING & PIPE JOINT COMPOUNDS (Holmes, E.T.)		
ETHIX FORMULA HAIR CREAM (Ethix)	Glyceryl esters Sorbitan esters Beeswax Petrolatum Mineral oil Sodium borate	
ETHIX FORMULA SHAMPOO (Ethix)	Saponified myristic acid Lauric acid Polyamine alkalis Lanolin derivatives Propylene glycol Organic water softener	
ETHMO Skin emollient (Jeffrey- Fell)	Each avoir. oz.: Zinc oxide Phenol Ethyl aminobenzoate Aromatics Lano petro base	 9 gr. 4-1/2 gr. 7 gr. q.s.
ETHOL 90 Photographic supply (Robbins Ethol)		
ETHRA-ZINE SPOT REMOVER (Boyle & Co.)	Petroleum hydrocarbon fraction* Aromatics, low	
ETHYL CETAB Fungicide (Fairfield)	Cetyl dimethyl ethyl ammonium bromide*	100%
ETHYL DECAB Fungicide (Fairfield)	Stearyl dimethyl ethyl ammonium bromide* Cetyl dimethyl ethyl ammonium bromide* Oleyl dimethyl ethyl ammonium bromide* Linoleyl dimethyl ethyl ammonium bromide*	10% 10% 35% 45%
ETIQUET DEODORANT CREAM (Lehn & Fink)	Aluminum sulfate	
ETIWAN FERTILIZER (Etiwan)		
EUCA-MUL BINZ Antitussive (Binz)	Oil of eucalyptus* Glycerin Oil of peppermint Alcohol	
EUCASON Disinfectant (Advance Chem.)		
EUCLID COOL STEP CREAM, POWDER & REFRESHER (Galen)		
EUCLID NO CHAFE POWDER (Galen)		
EUGENIC CREME Vaginal cream (Diaphragm)	Stearic acid Oleic acid Triethanolamine Sodium lauryl sulfate	20.00% 0.150% 1.400% 0.025%
EULAN CN Mothproofing agent (Antara)	Pentachloro-dihydroxy- triphenyl methane* Sodium sulfonate	 88%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
EUPHORBIA & SQUILL COMPOUND SYRUP Antitussive (Sharp & Dohme)	Chloroform Tr. euphorbia Fluid ext. squill Ipecac Jamaica dogwood Menthol	0.12 gm. 8.0 cc. 0.2 cc. 0.18 gm. 1.04 gm. 8 mg.
EUPRAXINE ANTISEPTIC DOUCHE POWDER COMPOUND (Eupraxine)	Alum Boric acid* Phenol* Peppermint	
EUPRAXINE CORN & CALLUS SALVE Keratolytic (Eupraxine)	Beeswax Rosin Salicylic acid*	
EUPRAXINE DARK SALVE (Eupraxine)	Ichthammol Yellow petrolatum Camphor* Beeswax Eucalyptus oil*	5%
EUPRAXINE ITCH LOTION (Eupraxine)	Zinc oxide Glycerin Boric acid* Phenol	10% 10% 10% .85%
EUPRAXINE SKIN SALVE WHITE (Eupraxine)	White petrolatum Boric acid Cornstarch Zinc oxide	
EUREKA ENAMELS & PAINTS (Otley)		
EUREKA LIQUID WOOD FILLER (Lancaster Paint)		
EUREKA MICE BAIT (Allen)	Strychnine*	4/10%
EUREKA PAINTS (Con-Ferro)		
EUREKA-U-NO Medicine (De Soto Drug)		
EUTHANASIA SOLUTION Veterinary (Horton & Converse)	Sodium pentobarbital* Propylene glycol	2.75 gr./cc. 33%
EUTHOL For throat irritations, decongestant (D-K)	Chlorobutanol (chloral derivative 0.50%) Oil eucalyptus* Menthol* Thymol* Camphor*	
EVAC-U-GEN Laxative (Walker, Corp.)	Yellow phenolphthalein* Sodium salicylate* Bismuth subcarbonate Bismuth subgallate	 1/4 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/8 gr.
EVANS ALL AROUND CLEANSER (Commercial Paste)	Trisodium phosphate*	
EVANS' DEPILATORY CREAM (Myers Labs.)	Barium sulfide*	
EVAN'S DEPILATORY CREAM (Evans Dep.)		
EVAN'S DEPILATORY POWDER (Evans Dep.)		
EVANS QUICK STICK WALL SIZE (Commercial Paste)	Vegetable glue derived from dextrine	
EVANS STA-ZIT WALL SIZE (Commercial Paste)	Animal hide glue	
EVANS WALLPAPER REMOVER (Commercial Paste)	Wetting agents	
EVENING IN PARIS FACE POWDER (Bourjois)	Talcum Zinc palmitate Kaolin Chalk Titanium dioxide Zinc oxide U.S.P. Magnesium carbonate U.S.P. Mineral oil Certified aniline colors Certified non-aniline lakes	
EVENING STAR PERFUMES (Blanchard)		
EVENING STAR PURSE BOUQUET STICK (Blanchard)		
EVENING STAR SPRAY DEODORANT (Blanchard)		
EVERBLACK Roof coating (Phelan- Faust)		
EVER BLUM CLEANING FLUID (Blum)	Carbon tetrachloride* Chloroform Naphtha Benzine soap	more than 20%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
EVER BRITE PAINT (Davis Paint)		
EVER-DRY CREAM Deodorant (Ever-Dry)	Lorol (cetyl alcohol) Urea Aluminum sulfate Aluminum chloride Aluminum phenolsulfonate Carbitol Magnesium oxide Tegacid Beeswax Perfume	
EVER-DRY QUICK Deodorant (Ever-Dry)	Chlorhydrol Urea Carbowax Basic aluminum chloride	
EVER-DRY WATER RESISTANT PAINT (High Point)		
EVERFAST CEMENT (Howe & French)	Nitrocellulose type of cement Alcohols* Hydrocarbons* Ketones*	
EVERGLOW LIGHTER FLUID (Devil)		
EVER GREEN GARDEN SPRAY Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Pyrethrins* Mineral oil Pine oil*	1.4% 23.6 45.0
EVERGREEN PINE JELLY SOAP (Murphy Labs.)	Soap Pine oil	11.35% 8%
EVERGREEN PINE OIL DEODORANT (Murphy Labs.)	Pine oil and pine oil fraction* Detergent Kerosene	64% 26% 7%
EVERLASTING Black roofing paints (U. S. Ref.)		
EVERNEW CLEANER (Snowwhite Chem.)		
EVERON HOUSE PAINT (Glidden Co.)		
EVERPURE INSECT POWDER (Altone)		
EVER READY LIGHTER FLUID (Plough)		
EVERSEAL Plastic roofing (Everseal)		
EVERSEAL SYNTHETIC AUTO ENAMEL NO. 760 (Everseal)		
EVERTOX RED COPPER Paint (Balto. Copper)		
EVER YOUTH HAIR COLORING (Ever-Youth)	Lead acetate* N.F. granular Sulfur Glycerin	
EVER YOUTH SHAMPOO (Ever-Youth)	Conc. liquid soap	
EVONS ANTISEPTIC & HYGIENIC POWDER (Drexel)	Boric acid* Thymol* Salicylic acid* Eucalyptol* Phenol Potassium alum Methyl salicylate* Menthol* Oxyquinoline sulfate*	
EVONS BABY POWDER (Evons)	Talcum Boric acid*	 25%
EVONS GREASELESS BABY OINTMENT (Evons)	Antiseptic oxyquinoline sulfate* Benzocaine Camphor* Eucalyptol* Carbamide Lanolin	
EVONS HYGIENIC POWDER For douche and skin irritations (Evons)	Boric acid* Alum (aluminum and potassium sulfate) Thymol* Methyl salicylate* Salicylic acid* Menthol Eucalyptol* Oxyquinoline sulfate	
EVONS RECTAL OINTMENT For rectal irritation (Evons)	Stearic acid and lanolin Tannic acid Camphor* Menthol* Eucalyptol* Benzocaine Oxyquinoline sulfate*	
EXCELSIOR COLORED PENCILS (Reliance Pencil)		
EXCELSIOR LABORATORIES LAXATIVE TABLETS (Excelsior)		
EXCELSIOR'S LAXATIVE TABLETS (Excelsior)	Powdered extract cascara sagrada* Powdered extract podophyllin Powdered senna leaves Powdered rhubarb* Powdered stillingia Powdered licorice Aloin*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
EXELENTO BLEACH CREAM (Exelento)		
EXELENTO BRILLIANTINE (Exelento)		
EXELENTO DEODORANT (Exelento)		
EXELENTO GLASSINE & PRESSING OIL Hair preparation (Exelento)		
EXELENTO HAIR POMADE (Exelento)		
EXELENTO SKIN OINTMENT (Exelento)		
EXELENTO VANISHING CREAM (Exelento)		
EXERIN EXPECTORANT HAAG Antitussive, antihistamine (Haag)	Each fl. oz.: Sodium citrate Pyrilamine maleate Ammonium chloride Tartar emetic Chloroform Alcohol	 10 gr. 80 mg. 10 gr. 1/4 gr. 2 m. 5%
EXI-11 For poison ivy (De Wolf)		
EXI DAN Anti-dandruff lotion (Quality Chem.)		
EX-IN-O-LITE VARNISH & ENAMEL (Thibault)		
EX-LAX Cathartic (Ex-Lax)	Yellow phenolphthalein	
EXO CLEANSER PASTE (Silver Suds)		
EXODERM FOOT POWDER (Surbin)		
EXODERM OINTMENT (Surbin)		
EXO FIRE EXTINGUISHER LIQUID (Carbona)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
EXORA DEPILATORY (Meyer, C.)		
EXORA FACE POWDER (Meyer, C.)		
EXORA FOUNDATION CREAM (Meyer, C.)		
EXORA MASCARILLO Cosmetic (Meyer, C.)		
EXORA NOSE CREAM (Meyer, C.)		
EXORA ROSEBUD LIPSTICK (Meyer, C.)		
EXORA ROUGE (Meyer, C.)		
EXOTAB Expectorant for children (Massengill)	Each tablet: Tartar emetic Powdered ipecac Ammonium chloride Aromatic	 0.65 mg. 1.1 mg. 16 mg. q.s.
EXPECTING Lotion for expectant mothers (Athea)	Triethanolamine stearate Lanolin Petrolatum Hexadecanol Olive oil	
EXPECTORANT COMPOUND Antitussive (Energy)	Powder ammonia nitrate Powder ammonia carbonate Fluid ext. of licorice root Tincture lobelia* Glycerin Tincture aconite* Nux vomica(5-6 mg. strychnine/oz.)*	
EXPECTORINE VETERINARY COUGH MIXTURE (Thoroughbred)	Alcohol Fluid ext. belladonna* White pine bark Sanguinaria Spikenard Benzocaine Menthol* Chloroform* Fluid ext. euphorbia Wild cherry Balm gilead buds Sassafras Ammonium chloride	7%/v 6 m./oz.
EXPEDITE PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Pratt & Lambert)		
EXPELLO AIR FRESHENER (Dunaway)	Fir balsam perfume Deodorized kerosene Perfume fixative Freons 11 and 12	0.375% 79.625%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
EXPELLO EX-RAY VAPOR BRAND CRYSTALS Insecticide (Dunaway)	Paradichlorobenzene* Essence of cedar and pine	99.97% 0.03%
EXPELLO HIGH TEST INSECT KILLER (Dunaway)	DDT n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide* Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1) Methylated naphthalenes* Petroleum distillates*	2.0% 2.0% 0.2% 5.0% 5.8%
EXPELLO INSECT REPELLENT (Dunaway)	2-Ethylhexanediol-1,3*	100%
EXPELLO MOTH CRYSTALS (Dunaway)	Paradichlorobenzene*	99.97%
EXPELLO MOTH PROOFER (Dunaway)	Terpene polychlorinates (66% chlorine)* Petroleum distillate*	5% 35%
EXPELLO NO. 5 Insecticide (Dunaway)	Paradichlorobenzene* Essence of cedar and pine	99.97 0.03
EXPELLO PLANT & GARDEN SPRAY Insecticide (Dunaway)	Pyrethrins Rotenone Other cube extractives Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Petroleum distillate	0.025% 0.128% 0.236% 0.256% 0.102%
EXPELLO ROACH & ANT KILLER (Dunaway)	Tech. chlordane Orthodichlorobenzene* Petroleum distillate	2.00% 23.00% 10.00%
EXPORT CHEMICAL'S CHLORDANE CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Export)	Tech. chlordane* Petroleum oil Polyoxyethylene sorbitol oleate laurate	44% 46% 10%
EXRO ROACH KILLER FORMULA Insecticide (Aceto)	Tech. chlordane Aliphatic petroleum solvents*	2% 98%
EX-SECT KILLS MOTHS (block) (Bordman)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%
EX-SECT MOTH CRYSTALS (Bordman)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%
EX-SECT MOTH NUGGETS (Bordman)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
EXSORA Fungicide, emollient (Medical) (Exsora)	Sublimed sulfur* Boric acid*	
EXTERMO LIQUID 5% DDT Insecticide (Rochester Germ.)	Petroleum distillate* DDT* Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate* Other related terpenes	
EXTERMO ROACH POWDER (Rochester Germ.)	Sodium fluoride* DDT Pyrethrins	
EXTERMO ROACH POWDER PLUS 10% DDT (Rochester Germ.)	Pyrethrum Sodium fluoride* DDT	10%
EXTO Insecticide (Dolge)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. chlordane* Related compounds	
EXTOX For skin irritation (Penslar)	Sodium thiosulfate* Soap Camphor* Phenol*	
EXUDO (Bullock- Walker)	Magnesium sulfate Ichthammol* Thymol iodide* Menthol* Glycerin Benzocaine Salol*	
EXUDO A External counter- irritant (Bullock- Walker)	Calomel* Salicylic acid Magnesium sulfate Carbolic acid Thymol Glycerin	3% 1/3% 1/3% 1/12%
EXZIN Antitussive (Massengill)	Each tablet: Ammonium chloride Terpin hydrate* Ext. senega* Ext. lobelia* Powd. ipecac Tartar emetic	 0.13 gm. 0.13 gm. 6.5 mg. 6.5 mg. 6.5 mg. 2.2 mg.
EYE-GENE Eye drops (Pearson Pharm.)	Laevo alpha hydroxy beta methylamino-3-hydroxy ethylbenzene hydrochloride Sodium borate Camphor water Isotonic sodium chloride solution Thimerosal sodium ethyl mercurithio salicylate	0.001%
EYE-GLO Eye lotion (Kent Spec.)	Zinc salt of sulfanilic acid Sodium chloride Uranine Phenol Camphor water	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
EYELEEN Antiseptic eye lotion (Mother's)	Chlorobutanol Berberine sulfate Methyl para hydroxybenzoate Zinc sulfate Hydrogen borate
EYELO Eye lotion (Rexall)	Sodium borate* Boric acid* Camphor*
EYE-LUBE Antiseptic lubricant for artifical eyes or contact lenses (Barnes-Hind)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride 1-10,000
EYLAX EYE WASH (Eylax)	Hydrastis Camphor water Boric acid Chlorobutanol
E-ZAKE Dental anesthetic (Hance)	Alcohol* 70%/v Chloroform 0.8%/v Cycloform Camphor* Cresote*
EZALL Lubricating compound (Ezall)	
E Z CLEANER (Stanley Home)	Soap Trisodium phosphate* Stearic acid Borax* Sassafras Dowicide
EZE External fungicide, (medical) (Pino)	Denatured alcohol* Salicylic acid* Oil of pine*
EZE CLEANER (Park Chem.)	Kerosene* Soap Pine oil* Abrasives
EZ-ER-HE-LER OIL (Denton)	
EZE-THIN BATH Dog prep. (T-N-T)	
EZE-WAX-FLOOR WAX (Pioneer)	
E Z FLO HOUSE PAINTS (Subox)	
E Z GLOW WAX (Stanley Home)	Durez resin Red oil Morpholine Tergitol Carnauba wax Wax blend Triethanolamine* Ammonia*
E-Z-GO HAND CLEANER (Glidden)	
EZ-IT External fungicide, (medical) (Gaddy, R.L.)	Alcohol* approx. 80%/v Acetone* Thymol* Menthol* Tinct. benzoin compound Salicylic acid U.S.P.* Glycerin
E-Z KILL ROACH SPRAY (Slick Shine)	Aliphatic petroleum solvent* 98% Tech. chlordane 2%
E-Z KLEEN FLEA POWDER (Hartz Mt.)	Corn starch Cube resins 3.00%
E-Z KORN REMOVER Keratolytic (E.Z. Chem.)	Each fl. oz.: Ether 318 min. Alcohol 21% Gl. acetic acid* Salicylic acid* Oil of turpentine* Collodion Benzocaine 2%
E.Z. METAL POLISH & MARBLE CLEANER (Gateway)	
E Z NASAL SPRAY Nasal decongestant (E.Z. Chem.)	Ephedrine sulfate Potassium acid phosphate Disodium phosphate
EZ-O-DYNE Analgesic (Oliver's S-O)	Acetophenetidin* 8 gr/fl.oz. Aspirin* Citrated caffeine* Aromatic spirits of ammonia
EZ-OFF Keratolytic (Corn Off)	
E-Z-ON-NAIL NOURISH (Blatz)	
E-Z-O SOLVENT For removing adhesive tape (Barnes-Hind)	Methyl salicylate* Carbon tetrachloride*
EZ PLASTIC CEMENT (Van Cleef)	
E-Z ROACH SPRAY (Slick Shine)	Aliphatic petroleum solvent* 98% Tech. chlordane 2%
E. Z. TABLETS Laxative (E.Z. Chem.)	Aloin* Cascarin* Podophyllin Ginger resin
E-Z-TAN Cosmetic (Morgan, H.)	Camphor* Phenol* Tannin Preservative Gums

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
EZY-2-TAN Cosmetic (Morgan, H.)	Camphor* Phenol* Tannin Preservative Gums
E-Z VOICE PASTILLES Antitussive (E.Z. Chem.)	Menthol* Eucalyptol* Oil anise Benzoic acid Benzaldehyde* Sucrose Gum arabic
E-Z WOOD Mending wood (Boyle-Midway)	Glue Wood fiber filler Preservative
EZY WATERLESS CLEANER (Uncle Sam)	Soap Perfume
FAB Detergent (Colgate-Palmolive)	
FABERGE BATH PERFUME (Faberge)	Esters of higher aliphatic acids
FABERGE BATH POWDERS & SACHET (Faberge)	French talc Zinc stearate Magnesium carbonate
FABERGE PERFUME, COLONGES, MENS' LOTIONS (Faberge)	Specially denatured alcohol* (Formula #39 C)
FABERGE SOAP (Faberge)	
FABULON Floor finish (Pierce & Stevens)	Maleic alkyd polyester Modified maleic rosin ester Cellulose nitrate Chlorinated bi-phenyl Hexachlor bi-phenyl Quadrachlor bi-phenyl 2-Bi-phenyl Diphenyl phosphate Modified phthalic acid polyester Cresyl diphenyl phosphate Secondary butyl alcohol* Isopropyl alcohol* Secondary butyl acetate* Normal propyl alcohol* Normal propyl acetate*
FABULOUS COLOGNE STICK (Parfums Charbert)	
FABULOUS EAU DE TOILETTE (Parfums Charbert)	
FABULOUS PARFUM (Parfums Charbert)	
FABULOY Wood finish (Pierce & Stevens)	Modified palmitic Stearic oleic Linolenic acids Phenolic ether resin Chlorinated biphenyl* Pentachlor biphenyl* Quadrochlor biphenyl* Aromatic* and aliphatic* hydrocarbons
FAESY & BESTHOFF FERTILIZER (Faesy & Besthoff)	
FAESY & BESTHOFF LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION Insecticide (Faesy & Besthoff)	Calcium polysulfide*
FAESY & BESTHOFF MOTH-PROOFING (Faesy & Besthoff)	
FAESY & BESTHOFF TOBACCO DUST Insecticide (Faesy & Besthoff)	Nicotine* 1%
FAESY & BESTHOFF WEED KILLER (Faesy & Besthoff)	Sodium arsenite* (23.1% arsenic) 34%
FAIRMOUNT WEED KILLER (Rose Mfg.)	Sodium arsenite* 35.0%
FALCON JELLY Nasal decongestant (Falcon)	Menthol* Camphor* Oil of pine Chinese mint oil Oil of eucalyptus*
FALGOS TABLETS Analgesic (Am. Ferment)	Acetophenetidin* 2 gr. Aspirin* Caffeine* Aluminum hydroxide Magnesium hydroxide
FALK'S CAMFO CREME (Falk)	Camphor* Glycerin Turpentine* Ammonia*
FALSODENT DENTURE HOLDER (Cort-Livingston)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
FAME EAU de TOILETTE (Parfums Corday)	
FAME PERFUME (Parfums Corday)	
FANCO POMADE (Fan Tan)	
FAN TAN BLEACH CREME (Fan Tan)	
FAN TAN COLD CREME (Fan Tan)	
FAN TAN DEODORANT CREME (Fan Tan)	
FAN TAN FACE POWDER (Fan Tan)	
FAN TAN VANISHING CREME (Fan Tan)	
FANTASY FLOWER DROPS PERFUME (Wunderlich)	
FANT NAIL POLISH REMOVER (Fant)	
FANTUM BRAND ANTU Rodenticide (Slayer)	Alpha naphthyl thiourea* 92%
FARBOIL FARBO WATER PAINT (Farboil)	
FARM-AID ANIMAL BALM (Astra)	Anhydrous lanolin U.S.P. Petrolatum U.S.P. Olive and mineral oil U.S.P. Beeswax U.S.P. Ferric phosphate U.S.P. Potassium phosphate U.S.P. Ceresin
FARM BUREAU BEAN AND CABBAGE DUST Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Rotenone 1.00% Other cube resins 1.80% DDT 3.00%
FARM BUREAU CUCUMBER DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Rotenone 1.00% Other cube resins 1.80% DDT 3.00% Copper expressed as metallic (in tribasic copper sulfate)* 3.00%
FARM BUREAU 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	DDT* 5%
FARM BUREAU 8% DITHANE DUST Fungicide (Farm Bureau)	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis (dithiocarbamate)) 5.2%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 1 Fungicide, insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* less than 3.0% Copper (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic (copper in cuprous oxide expressed as metallic 0.70%; copper expressed as metallic 2.80%) 3.5%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 2 Fungicide (Farm Bureau)	Copper* (in tribasic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic 7%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 3 Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Rotenone 1.00% Other cube resins 1.40% DDT 3.00%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 4 Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Rotenone 0.75% Other cube resins 1.40%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 5 Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Sodium fluoaluminate* 45%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 6 Fungicide, Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Rotenone 0.75% Other cube resins 1.40% Copper* (in tribasic copper sulfate)expressed as metallic 5.00%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 7 Fungicide (Farm Bureau)	Sulfur* 20% Copper* 7%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 9 Fungicide, insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Sodium fluoaluminate* 45% Copper (in tribasic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic 7% Total fluorine 24.4%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 9 Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	DDT 3.00%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 11 Fungicide (Farm Bureau)	Ziram 7.60%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 13 Fungicide, insecticide (Farm Bureau)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 5% Sulfur* 75%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 14 Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Chlordane tech.* 5%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 15 Fungicide, Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Bis(methoxy-phenyl) trichloroethane* 3.8% Zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate* 7.6%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 16 Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 1%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 18 Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Malathion (o,o-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate) 4.00%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 19 Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Parathion* 1.50%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 20 Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Parathion* (o,o-diethyl-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) 1.00% Dichloro dipheny trichloroethane 5.00%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 101 Fungicide, insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* 5.0% Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic (copper in cuprous oxide expressed as metallic 0.70%; copper expressed as metallic 2.80%) 3.50%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 102 Fungicide, insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Copper expressed as metallic in basic copper sul. (copper expressed as metallic consisting approx. of cuprous oxide expressed as metallic 0.70%; copper (finely divided) expressed as metallic 2.80% 3.5% Calcium arsenate* (derived from Robertson copper fungicide; total arsenate expressed as metallic 2.600%; water soluble arsenic 0.049%) 6.92%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 106 Fungicide, insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Dichloro dipheny trichloroethane (aerosol grade)* 3% Copper* (in tribasic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic* 5%
FARM BUREAU DUST NO. 116 Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3.0% Other isomers and related products 5.2%
FARM BUREAU DUST (ZIRAM) NO. 17 Fungicide, Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate* 7.6% Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane (aerosol grade)* 3.0%
FARM BUREAU GENERAL PURPOSE DUST NO. 12 Fungicide, insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Rotenone 1.00% Other cube resins 1.80% Ferbam 10.00% DDT 3.00% 2(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite 2.00% Sulfur* 40.00%
FARM BUREAU GENERAL PURPOSE FRUIT SPRAY Fungicide, insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Methoxychlor, tech.* 15.50% Malathion* 6.25% Captan 9.50%
FARM BUREAU HOME AND LAWN DUST Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Tech. chlordane 4.00% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 0.20%
FARM BUREAU LIVESTOCK DUST Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Rotenone* 1.67% Other cube resins 3.25%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
FARM BUREAU POTATO DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Farm Bureau)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 5.00% Copper* expressed as metallic in tri-basic copper sulfate (consisting approx. of cuprous oxide expressed as metallic 0.70%; copper (finely divided) expressed as metallic 2.80%) 3.50%
FARM BUREAU POTATO SPRAY Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Copper* 39% DDT* 10%
FARM BUREAU RHOTHANE DUST Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	DDT* 10%
FARM BUREAU ROSE DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Rotenone 1.00% Other cube resins 1.80% Ferbam (ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate) 15.20% DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 3.00% 2-p-Tert-butylphenoxy isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite 2.00% Sulfur* 40.00%
FARM BUREAU TOMATO DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Methoxychlor* 5.00% Copper* expressed as metallic in tri-basic copper sulfate (copper expressed as metallic consisting approx. of cuprous oxide expressed as metallic 0.70%; copper (finely divided) expressed as metallic 2.80%) 3.50%
FARM BUREAU 5% TOXAPHENE DUST Insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Toxaphene* 5%
FARM BUREAU VEGETABLE DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Farm Bureau)	Rotenone 1.00% Other cube resins 1.80% DDT* (Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane (aerosol)) 5.00% Zineb (zinc ethylene bis(dithiocarbamate); total zinc as metallic 1.50%) 7.60%
FARMCRAFT HYGEN (Farmcraft Chem.)	Malathion 0.5%
FARM & GARDEN BRAND APHID DUST OR SPRAY (Niagara Chem.)	Lindane* (gamma BHC) 1.2%
FARM & GARDEN BRAND BORDEAUX MIXTURE Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	
FARM & GARDEN BRAND CHLORDANE DUST OR SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Chlordane* 6%
FARM & GARDEN BRAND CHLORDANE DUST OR SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tech. chlordane* 5.00%
FARM & GARDEN BRAND C-O-C-S COPODUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic (in the form of basic sulfates and chlorides) 6.00%
FARM & GARDEN BRAND C-O-C-S COPOTEX Insecticide, fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper expressed as metallic 6.00% Tricalcium arsenate* 17.50%
FARM & GARDEN BRAND C-O-C-S COPPER ROTENONE BEARING DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Rotenone .75% Other cube resins or extractives 1.50% Copper* expressed as metallic (in form of basic sulfates and chlorides) 5.00%
FARM & GARDEN BRAND C-O-C-S COPPER SPRAY Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper oxychloride sulfate*
FARM & GARDEN BRAND C-O-C-S CUKE AND MELON DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper expressed as metallic 5.00% Tricalcium arsenate* 5.25%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FARM & GARDEN BRAND C-O-C-S NEUTRAL COPPER SPRAY POWDER Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic	26.50%
FARM & GARDEN BRAND C-O-C-S POTATO DUST OR SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic DDT*	7.00% 7.50%
FARM & GARDEN BRAND DDT 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT*	5%
FARM & GARDEN BRAND DDT 50 SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT* wettable powder	50%
FARM & GARDEN BRAND FERBAM SPRAY Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Ferbam (ferric dimethyldithiocarbamate)	76%
FARM & GARDEN BRAND HOUSEHOLD SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide tech. Cedar oil Petroleum distillate*	3.00% 0.04 0.02 0.16 0.10 96.68
FARM & GARDEN BRAND KOLO FRUIT TREE DUST OR SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Basic lead arsenate*	52% 7.50% 15%
FARM & GARDEN BRAND LINDANE 25 EMULSION Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Xylene*	25.00 49.00
FARM & GARDEN BRAND LINDANE 25 SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	25.00%
FARM & GARDEN BRAND LOUSE POWDER Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tech. BHC*	
FARM & GARDEN BRAND MALATHION 50 SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Malathion* (o,o-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate) Xylene	50.00% 38.00%
FARM & GARDEN BRAND METHOXYCHLOR 50 WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Methoxychlor, tech.*	50.00%
FARM & GARDEN BRAND NEW POMO GREEN Insecticide, fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (lindane) DDT* Sulfur*	1% 5% 62%
FARM & GARDEN BRAND SOILFUME-CAPS Soil fumigant (Niagara Chem.)	Ethylene dibromide*	100%
FARM & GARDEN BRAND SPIDER-MITE DUST OR SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Aramite* (2(p-tertiary-butyl phenoxy) isopropyl 2 chloroethyl sulfite)	
FARM & GARDEN BRAND 2,4-D WEED KILLER (Niagara Chem.)	Sodium salt of 2,4-D acid*	70%
FARM & GARDEN BRAND WETTABLE AND DUSTING SULPHUR Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
FARM & HOME WEED KILLER (Chem. Form.)	Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 49.4% Solvents* 50.6%
FARM, RANCH & PADDOCK PAINT (Chi-Namel)	Titanium dioxide 17.7% Silica 20.1% Ester gum modified soya alkyd resin 19.4% Coal tar solvent* 8.9% Petroleum thinner* 32.0% Drier 1.9%
FARMRITE WATERGLASS (Central Chem.)	
FARNAM EAR-TICK BOMB Insecticide (Farnam)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3.488% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 5.232% Xylol* 5.450% Pine oil* 40.330%
FARNAM GRUB SPRAY BOMB Insecticide (Farnam)	Rotenone, rotenoids and other cube resins 0.625% Ethylene glycol ether of pinene 5.625% Pine oil* 12.250% Camphor oil* 10.000% Polyisobutylphenoxypolyethoxy-ethanol 5.000% Propellent gas Isopropanol 66.500%
FARNAM METHANOX RESIDUAL FLY SPRAY CONC. (Farnam)	Aromatic petroleum solvent* 61.2% Methoxychlor tech. 23.3% Dimethyl phthalate 10.0% Piperonyl cyclonene tech. 0.5%
FARNAM SCREW-WORM BOMB Insecticide (Farnam)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* 1.800% Pine oil* 21.000%
FARNESIANA EXTRACT (Caron)	
FARR'S GRAY HAIR RESTORER (Brookline Chem.)	
FASCO ACTIVATED NICOTINE DUST NO. 4 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Nicotine*
FASCO ALDRIN EQUIVALENT- DDT 2-1/2 to 5 DUST Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Aldrin*(hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene) 2-1/2% DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 5%
FASCO ALDRIN EQUIVALENT- DDT-S 2-1/2 to 5 to 40 DUST Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Aldrin*(hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene) 2-1/2% DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 5% Sulfur* 40%
FASCO ALDRIN EQUIVALENT LIQUID 2 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* 21.0% Related compounds 16.4% Petroleum deriv. solvents 51.07%
FASCO BASIC COPPER 53 Fungicide (Florida Agric.)	Copper* expressed as metallic from basic copper sulfate 53%
FASCO BHC LIQUID 16 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 17.30% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 19.50% Aromatic petroleum derivative solvents* 52.50%
FASCO CHLORDANE BAIT 15 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Chlordane (octachloro-4,7-methano-tetrahydro indane) 1.5%
FASCO CHLORDANE- DDT DUST 3-5 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Chlordane* (octachloro-4,7-methano-tetrahydro indane) 3% Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane* 5%
FASCO CHLORDANE- DDT DUST 5-5 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Chlordane* (octachloro-4,7-methano-tetrahydro indane) 5% Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane* 5%
FASCO CHLORDANE 5 DUST Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Chlordane* (octachloro-4,7-methano-tetrahydro indane) 5%
FASCO CHLORDANE 40 DB Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Chlordane* (octachloro-4,7-methano-tetrahydro indane) 40%
FASCO CHLORDANE 10 DUST Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Chlordane* (octachloro-4, 7-methano-tetrahydro indane) 10%
FASCO CHLORDANE LIQUID 72 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Octachloro-4,7-methano-tetrahydro indane* 72%
FASCO CHLORPHENE BAIT 375 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Chlordane (octachloro-4,7-methano-tetrahydro indane) 1.5% Toxaphene* (chlorinated camphene) 2.25%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FASCO CONDITIONED SULPHUR 93 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Sulfur*	93%
FASCO CONDITIONED SULPHUR 96 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Sulfur*	96%
FASCO COPPER-DDT MIXTURE NO. 14-3 Insecticide, fungicide (Florida Agric.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro ethane*	3
	Copper* expressed as metallic from basic copper sulfate	7.25
FASCO COPPER-DDT DUST 18-5 Insecticide, fungicide (Florida Agric.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane*	5%
	Copper* expressed as metallic from basic copper sulfate	9.3
FASCO 3-5 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Gamma BHC* (benzene hexachloride)	3
	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	5%
FASCO 3-5-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Gamma BHC* (benzene hexachloride)	3
	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	5%
	Sulfur*	40%
FASCO 3-10 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Gamma BHC* (benzene hexachloride)	3%
	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	10%
FASCO 3-10-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Gamma BHC* (benzene hexachloride)	3%
	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	10%
	Sulfur*	40%
FASCO CRYOBAM 26 DUST Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Sodium fluoaluminate*	18%
	Zineb (fine ethylene-bis-(dithiocarbamate))	4%
FASCO DDD 50-WP Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloro-ethane*	50%
FASCO 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane*	5%
	Inert ingredients	
FASCO 10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	DDT*	10.00%
FASCO 50% DDT DUST CONC. Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane*	50%
FASCO DDT LIQUID 25 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane*	25%
FASCO 50% DDT WETTABLE Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane*	50%
FASCO DEE-TERP Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Toxaphene* (chlorinated camphene)	4 lb. 1 gal.
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	2 lb. 1 gal.
FASCO DEFLOCCUL-ATED LEAD ARSENATE Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Lead arsenate*	98%
FASCO DIEL-D DUST 15-5 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Dieldrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene)	1.275%
	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	5%
FASCO DIEL-D LIQUID 6-2 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Dieldrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene)	5.85%
	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	23.20%
FASCO DIEL-D-SUL DUST 15-5-40 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Dieldrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano napthalene)	1.275%
	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	5%
	Sulfur*	40%
FASCO DIEL DUST 15 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* (from dieldrin)	1.275%
	Related compounds (from dieldrin)	0.225%
FASCO DINI-O-SPRAY NO. 3 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	DN* (dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol)	2.5%
	Sulfur*	87.5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FASCO ENDURO NEUTRAL C-Z-S 15 Insecticide, fungicide (Florida Agric.)	Copper* as metallic (basic copper sulfate) Zinc* Sulfur*	6.3% 6.3% 68%
FASCO ENDURO NEUTRAL Z-S 3-10 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Sulfur* Zinc*	74% 9%
FASCO FUME EDB-40 Fumigant (Florida Agric.)	Ethylene dibromide*	40%
FASCO HEPTA 25-DB Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Heptachlor* (heptachloro tetrahydro-4,7-methano indane) Related compounds	25.0% 12.5%
FASCO HEPTA COTTON DUST 2-1/2 to 5 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Heptachlor* (heptachloro tetrahydro-4, 7-methano indane) DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	2-1/2% 5%
FASCO HEPTA COTTON DUST 2-1/2%-5-40 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Heptachlor* (heptachloro tetrahydro-4, 7-methano indane) DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Sulfur*	2.5% 5% 40%
FASCO KYROMIX 20 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Sodium fluoaluminate* Sulfur	18% 72%
FASCO KRYOMIX 30 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Sodium fluoaluminate* Sulfur	27% 63%
FASCO NEUTRAL 1-F-N NO. 2 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Copper* (basic copper sulfate) Zinc* Manganese* Sulfur*	5% 6% 4% 64%
FASCO NEUTRAL 1-F-N NO. 4 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Copper* (basic copper sulfate) Zinc* Manganese* Sulfur*	7.8% 2.5% 5% 64%
FASCO NU-TRI-COP Fungicide (Florida Agric.)	Copper* expressed as metallic from basic copper sulfate as tri basic form	46.25%
FASCO NU-TRI-HI-COP Fungicide (Florida Agric.)	Copper* as metallic from brown copper oxide	70%
FASCO PARA-BAMATE DUST 1-6 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Parathion*(o,o-diethyl-o,p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) Zineb (zinc ethylene bis-(dithiocarbamate))	1% 6%
FASCO PARATHION DUST 100 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Parathion* (o,o-Diethyl-o,p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)	1%
FASCO PARATHION LIQUID 25 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	o,o-Diethyl, o,p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate	25%
FASCO PARATHION-SULPHUR MIXTURE NO. 25-PS Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Parathion* (o,o-Diethyl-o,p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) Sulfur	2.5% 75%
FASCO PARATHION 15-WP Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Parathion* wettable (o,o-diethyl o,p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)	15%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FASCO PARZATE DUST 6-1/2 Fungicide (Florida Agric.)	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis-(dithiocarbamate))	6.5%
FASCO PARZATE-DDT DUST 6-1/2 to 5 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5%
	Zinc ethylene bis(dithio-carbamate	6.5%
	Inert ingredients*	
FASCO PARZATE LIQUID NABAM Fungicide (Florida Agric.)	Nabam* (disodium ethylene-bis-(dithiocarbamate))	19%
FASCO P-D-Q SPRAY NO. 1 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Parathion* (o, o-diethyl-o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)	3.75%
	DDD wettable (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	25.0%
FASCO P-D-Q SPRAY NO. 2 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Parathion* (o, o-diethyl, o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)	3.75%
	DDD wettable (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	37.50%
FASCO P-D-Q TOBACCO DUST NO. 3 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Parathion* (o, o-diethyl-o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)	1%
	DDD or TDE (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	5%
FASCO P-D-Q TOBACCO PLANT BED DUST Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Parathion* (o, o-diethyl-o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)	1%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	3%
	Zineb	6.5%
FASCO ROTENONE DUST 100 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Rotenone	1%
FASCO ROTENONE 4-WP Insecticide (Florida Agric.)		
FASCO ROTENONE-SULPHUR DUST 1-65 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Rotenone	1%
	Sulfur*	65%
FASCO ROTENONE-SULPHUR 75-S Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Rotenone	0.75%
	Sulfur*	75%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FASCO SEMINOLE NEUTRAL C-Z-S 15 Insecticide, fungicide (Florida Agric.)	Copper* as metallic (basic copper sulfate)	6.3%
	Zinc*	6.3%
	Sulfur*	69%
FASCO SEMINOLE NEUTRAL Z-S 3-10 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Sulfur*	75%
	Zinc*	9%
FASCO SULPHUR-DDT DUST NO. 75-10 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	10%
	Sulfur*	75%
FASCO SULPHUR-DDT 84-5 DUST Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Sulfur*	84%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5%
FASCO SULPHUR-DDT DUST 88-3 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	3%
	Sulfur*	88%
FASCO SUPERFINE FLOWER SULPHUR Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Sulfur*	99.5%
FASCO TEPP 40 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	TEPP (tetraethyl pyrophosphate)*	40%
FASCO TERPENE BAIT 225 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Toxaphene* (chlorinated camphene)	2.25%
FASCO TERPENE DUST 10 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Toxaphene* (chlorinated camphene)	10%
FASCO TERPENE LIQUID 58 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Toxaphene* (chlorinated camphene 58%)	6 lbs. per gal.
FASCO TERPENE 70 LIQUID Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Toxaphene* (chlorinated camphene 70%)	90%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FASCO ZERLATE FUNGICIDE Fungicide (Florida Agric.)	Ziram*	70%
FASCO ZINEB DUST NO. 6 Fungicide (Florida Agric.)	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis- (dithiocarbamate))	4%
FASTCOTE Paint (Louisville Varnish)		
FAST COURT GYM FINISH Floor finish (Lester)		
FAST CUT, HAND (Park Chem.)	Kerosene* Soap Pine oil* Abrasives	
FAST CUT, WHEEL (Park Chem.)	Kerosene* Sulfonated oil* Abrasives	
FASTEETH Denture adhesive (Clark- Cleveland)	Karaya (sterculia) gum, N.F. IX (pH 8.4) Oil of peppermint, U.S.P.	 1%
FAST-FIVE ENAMELS (Frost Paint)		
FASTRIP WALLPAPER REMOVER (United Gilson.)	Anionic wetting agent	
FAST WORK ANALGESIC Rubefacient, (Ellis, H. G.)	Alcohol Methyl salicylate* Camphor Volatile oil of mustard* Menthol* Capsicum*	60%
FAST WORK RUB Rubefacient, (Ellis, H. G.)	Methyl salicylate* Camphor* Turpentine* Oleoresin capsicum* Menthol* Eucalyptol*	
FATAL Rodenticide (Bonide)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)- 4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
FATAL DOZE Insecticide (Bohman)	Lethane*	
FATAL DOZE FOR FLIES & MOS- QUITOES (Bohman)	Pyrethrum	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FATAL DOZE FOR ROACH & WATER- BUG (Bohman)	Sodium fluoride* Borax* Pyrethrins	4% 5% 0.12%
FATAL DOZE INSECTICIDE (Bohman)	Pyrethrum* Borax*	
FATAL DOZE RAT & ROACH PASTE (Bohman)	Phosphorus*	
FATAL DOZE RAT KILLER (Bohman)	Phosphorous* Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)- 4-hydroxycoumarin)	
FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE Tonic (Father John's)	Cod liver oil Gum arabic Glycerin Sugar Licorice Flavoring oils	
FATHER & SON AFTER SHAVE LOTION (M. E.)		
FATHER TIME SPAR VARNISH (Perfection Paint)		
FATSCO ANT POISON Insecticide (Fatsco)	Sodium arsenate*	3%
FAULTLESS HALFTONE INK (General Printing)		
FAUNTLEROY STARCH (Home Needs)	Cornstarch Dowicide "A" Sodium chloride Dye Perfume	
F & B ALL PURPOSE SPRAY OR DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Faesy & Besthoff)	Captan Malathion* Methoxychlor*	8.33% 4.16% 8.33%
F & B CHLORDANE 5% DUST Insecticide (Faesy & Besthoff)	Chlordane*	5%
F & B CHLORDANE 72% SPRAY Insecticide (Faesy & Besthoff)	Tech. chlordane*	73.7%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
F & B DDT 25% SPRAY Insecticide (Faesy & Besthoff)	DDT*	24.8%
F & B DORMANT SPRAY Insecticide (Faesy & Besthoff)	Petroleum oil*	96%
F & B DRAINPIPE CLEANER-CLEANSPOOL SOLVENT (Faesy & Besthoff)	Sodium hydroxide*	
F & B CRAB GRASS KILLER (Faesy & Besthoff)	Potassium cyanate*	77.35%
F & B LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION Fungicide (Faesy & Besthoff)	Calcium polysulfides* (total sulfur in solution 24.0%)	30.0%
F & B MALATHION 50% SPRAY Insecticide (Faesy & Besthoff)	Malathion*	56.4%
F & B POTASSIUM CYANATE CRAB GRASS KILLER (Faesy & Besthoff)	Tech. potassium cyanate* powder	77%
F & B ROSE DUST WITH CAPTAN Insecticide, fungicide (Faesy & Besthoff)	Captan Malathion* DDT* Karathane	7.50% 5.00% 5.00% .75%
F.C.X. 7% COPPER DUST Insecticide (Farmers)	Copper as metallic*	7.00%
F.C.X. COPPER SULPHUR PEANUT DUST Insecticide (Farmers)	Copper* as metallic Sulfur*	4.00% 85.56%
F.C.X. 3-5-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Farmers)	Gamma isomer of BHC* DDT*	3.00% 5.00%
F.C.X. 3-5-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Farmers)	Gamma isomer of BHC* DDT* Sulfur*	3.00% 5.00% 40.00%
F.C.X. 20-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Farmers)	Toxaphene*	20.00%
F.C.X. CRYO-DIL 70-30 DUST Insecticide (Farmers)	Sodium fluoaluminate*	70%
F.C.X. 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Farmers)	DDT*	5.00%
F.C.X. 10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Farmers)	DDT*	10.00%
F.C.X. FERBAM DUST NO. 10 Insecticide (Farmers)	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate	11.40%
F.C.X. 1% LINDANE DUST Insecticide (Farmers)	Gamma isomer of BHC (from lindane)	1.00%
F.C.X. 1-1/2% LINDANE DUST Insecticide (Farmers)	Gamma isomer of BHC (from lindane)	1.50%
F.C.X. 5% MALATHION DUST Insecticide (Farmers)	Malathion*	5%
F.C.X. 5% METHOXY-CHLOR Insecticide (Farmers)	Methoxychlor	5.00%
F.C.X. 1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Farmers)	Parathion*	1.00%
F.C.X. POTATO DUST Insecticide (Farmers)	Copper* as metallic DDT*	7.00% 3.00%
F.C.X. ROSE DUST Insecticide (Farmers)	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate DDT* Sulfur*	7.60% 5.00% 75.00%
F.C.X. ROTOX NO. 75 Insecticide (Farmers)	Rotenone	0.75%
F.C.X. ROTOX NO. 100 Insecticide (Farmers)	Rotenone	1.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
F.C.X. SABA-DIL NO. 10 Insecticide (Farmers)	Sabadilla seed* Sabadilla alkaloids*	10.00% 0.42%
F.C.X. SABA-DIL NO. 20 Insecticide (Farmers)	Sabadilla seed* Sabadilla alkaloids*	20.00% 0.80%
F.C.X. 5% TDE DUST Insecticide (Farmers)	DDD	5.00%
F.C.X. 10% TDE DUST Insecticide (Farmers)	DDD*	10.00%
F.C.X. 50% WETTABLE CHLORDANE POWDER Insecticide (Farmers)	Tech. chlordane*	50.00%
F.C.X. 6.5% ZINEB DUST Insecticide (Farmers)	Zinc ethylene-bis (dithio-carbamate)	6.50%
F & D MIXTURE Astringent for intestinal irritation (Humco)	Alcohol Black catechu Capsicum Menthol Camphor gum Peppermint	33%
F.D. SHOE FUNGICIDIAL FUMIGANT (Noble)	Paraformaldehyde* (polyoxymethylene glycol) Camphor*	
FEARONCE MEDICATED TAR POMADE (Fearonce)		
FEATHER BRAND PAINT (Irwin)		
FEATHERINE For birds (Clayton)		
FEBRIN Analgesic (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Acetylsalicylic acid* Caffeine* Camphor monobromated*	 1-1/2 gr. 2 gr. 1/4 gr. 1 gr.
FEBRINETTS Antipyretic (Jenkins)	Acetophenetidin* Acid acetylsalicylic* Camphor monobromated Caffeine	1/2 gr. 1 gr. 1/40 gr. 1/20 gr.
FEDCO PAINTS (Federal Paint)		
FEDERAL ANTI- FOULING PAINT (Federal Paint)	Cuprous oxide Copper soap Arsenious oxide* Copper sulfate pentahydrate Mercury soap Copper as a metal Arsenic as a metal Mercury as a metal	4.4% 18.1% 9.8% 7.9% 0.3% 7.3% 7.2% 0.3%
FEDERALETE VARNISH (Federal Varnish)		
FEDERAL HTS ANTI- FOULING PAINT (Federal Paint)	Metallic copper* pigment (copper expressed as metallic 26.4%) Zinc oxide	 29.3% 10.3%
FEDERATED HALFTONE INK (General Printing)		
FEDREX Antispasmodic for allergies (Veltex)	Each tablet: Ephedrine sulfate Calcium lactate Vitamin D Vitamin C	 1/3 gr. 1-1 2 g 200 U.S.P. unit 100 mg.
FEDROLIN Nasal de- congestant (Western Pharm.)	Ephedrine alkaloids Mineral oil	1/3% q.s.
FEDROLIN AROMATIC Nasal de- congestant (Western Pharm.)	Ephedrine Chlorthymol* Aromatics Camphor* Menthol* Oil peppermint Eucalyptol* Mineral oil	3/4% 0.03% 1% q.s.
FEDROLIN ISOTONIC Nasal de- congestant (Western Pharm.)	Ephedrine hydrochloride Chlorobutanol (chloroform deriv.) in aromatized Ringer's solution	1% 0.5%
FEDROLIN PLAIN Nasal de- congestant (Western Pharm.)	Ephedrine Mineral oil	3/4% q.s.
FEEN-A-MINT (Medicated Gum) Cathartic (Pharmaco)	Phenolphthalein Sugar Starch Chewing gum base	
FEE-TONE Foot de- odorant (Carolina)	Alum Boric acid* Tannic acid* Glycerin Isopropyl alcohol*	 12%
FELCHOLAN Biliary disease (Fellows)	Each tablet: Choline desoxycholate Choline cholate Choline salt of conjugated bile acids	 32.5 mg. 32.5 mg. 130.0 mg

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FELLO-SED Sedative (Fellows)	Each tbsp.: Chloral hydrate* Calcium bromide* Atropine sulfate Alcohol content	 0.5 gm. 0.5 gm. 0.125 mg. 1%
FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP (Fellows)	Each 4 cc.: Strychnine hydrochloride* Quinine sulfate Calcium hydrophosphite Iron pyrophosphate Manganese hypophosphite Potassium hypophosphite Sodium hypophosphite	 1 mg. 3 mg. 20 mg. 8 mg. 8 mg. 8 mg. 8 mg.
FELSO Detergent (Fels)	Sodium alkyl aryl sulfonate*	
FELSOL Analgesic, antitussive (Am. Felsol)	Antipyrine* Iodopyrine Citrated caffeine	0.869 gm. 0.031 gm. 0.100 gm.
FEL-SPAR Varnish (Felton Sibley)		
FELTON SIBLEY OIL RESISTANT GRAY MACHINERY PAINT #2 (Felton Sibley)	Lampblack dry Titanium dioxide Lithopone* Zinc oxide Linseed dehydrated castor oil phenolic resin varnish Cobalt metal Lead as metal Manganese as metal	0.525% 2.310% 30.900% 0.736% 65.300% 0.027% 0.240% 0.023%
FEMELLE Douche powder (Hale)	Boric acid* Lactose Menthol* Aromatics Lactic acid Sodium lauryl sulfate Eucalyptol* Certified color	
FEM-HY Douche (Diefenbach)	Solution of 4-n-amyl-meta-cresol Chlorothymol Acidum lacticum Oleum lavandulae S.A.	0.2% 0.1% 1.0%
FEMISOL ANTISEPTIC POWDER (Leslie Pharm.)		
FEMME BATH OIL (Rochas)		
FEMME de PARIS INFUSION de PARFUM (Ybry)		
FEMME EAU DE COLOGNE AND PER- FUME (Rochas)		
FEMME EAU DE TOILETTE (Rochas)		
FEN ANTI- MILDEW, BACTERIA, MOLD INHIBITOR (Amalg. Chem.)	Phenyl mercuric acetate*	4.5%
FENCH OIL For throat irritations (Rothenberger)	Gum camphor* Methyl salicylate* Oil of turpentine* Oleoresin capsicum Oil of camphor* Essential oils	
FEND DERMATITIS CREAM (Carbisulphoil)		
DR. FENNER'S ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT For skin burns and irritations (Wells, S. C.)	Benzocaine Origanum Venice turpentine* Oil of nutmeg Sassafras Balsam of fir Special base	
DR. FENNER'S GOLDEN RELIEF Carminative and rube- facient (Wells, S. C.)	Each fl. oz.: Alcohol* Chloroform Turpentine* Gum myrrh Aromatic oils Ether Capsicum Ammonia* Gum guaiac	 65% 5 m. 22 m.
FEPISEM PINK Antispasmodic for asthma (Massengill)	Each capsule: Pentobarbital sodium* Acetophenetidin* Atropine sulfate Ephedrine sulfate*	 16 mg. 0.2 gm 0.43 mg. 16 mg.
FERA FLOW PAINT (Am. Abrasive)		
FERCALCIUM- D TABLETS (Campbell Pharm.)	Ferrous sulfate Dicalcium phosphate Vitamin D	3 gr. 5 gr. 333 U.S.P. units
FERDICO AVIATION LIQUID MARINE GLUE (Ferdinand)	Resins in petroleum solvents*	
FERDICO CANVAS CEMENT (Ferdinand)	Resins in petroleum solvents*	
FERDICO CANVAS CEMENT NO. 72 (Ferdinand)	Pentachlorophenol*	
FERDICO CANVAS PATCHING ADHESIVE (Ferdinand)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
FERDICO DOUBLE X CEMENT NO. 40 (Ferdinand)	Pentachlorophenol*
FERDICO FABRIC CEMENT (Ferdinand)	
FERDICO FERRULE STICK NO. 151 Cement (Ferdinand)	
FERDICO-JEFFREY'S BOAT CAULKING COMPOUND (Ferdinand)	
FERDICO LINOLEUM PASTE & CEMENT (Ferdinand)	Resins
FERDICO LIQUID WATER-PROOFING (Ferdinand)	Resins in petroleum solvents*
FERDICO MARINE GLUE AND CEMENT NO. 450 (Ferdinand)	
FERDICO PATCHING ADHESIVE #100 (Ferdinand)	Dispersion of rubber in water
FERDICO PLYWOOD GLUE NO. 690 (Ferdinand)	
FERDICO PRIMER #630 Paint produce (Ferdinand)	Resins in petroleum solvent*
FERDICO THINNER NO. 600 Paint product (Ferdinand)	Pentachlorophenol*
FERDICO WING DOPE Glue (Ferdinand)	Nitrocellulose solution*
FERDICO XX CEMENT (Ferdinand)	Resins in petroleum solvents *
FERDINAND'S CANOE GLUE (Ferdinand)	Asphalt Resins
FERDISEAL #21 Glue (Ferdinand)	Resins in alcohol solvent *
FERDISEAL LIQUID MARINE GLUE (Ferdinand)	Resins in petroleum solvents*
FERDISEAL LIQUID MARINE SEALER (Ferdinand)	
FER-HEPATIS Food supplement with iron (Daniels, Robert)	Each tablet: Ferrous sulfate U.S.P. 3-3/5 Liver desiccated 7 gr. Thiamine chloride (B1) 0.5 m Riboflavin (B2) 1.0 m Nicotinamide 5 mg.
FERLICON Tonic (White, R. P.)	Alcohol 10% Liver extract 800 m Cascara sagrada 390 g Vitamin B1 1000 U.S.P. u Vitamin B2 1200 m Nicotinic acid 12 mg Other B complex factors
15% FERMATE DUST Fungicide (Cotton)	Ferbam (ferric dimethyldithiocarbamate) 11.40%
FERMATE FERBAM FUNGICIDE (du Pont)	Ferbam (ferric dimethyldithiocarbamate)*
FERRADOW Fungicide (Dow)	Ferbam* 76%
FERRATE TABLETS Food supplement with iron, tablet (Barnes-Hind)	Each tablet: Ferrous gluconate 0.325 g
FERRI-FLOG Soil nutrient (Tenn. Corp.)	Metallic iron 20%
FERRO-BOND VARNISHES (Con-Ferro)	
FERRODEX METAL CLEANER (MacDermid)	
FERROLASTIC PAINTS (McDougall-Butler)	
FERROLIFE METAL PAINTS (Stewart Bros.)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FERRONEED Food supplement with iron, capsule (Hanlon)	Each capsule: Ferrous gluconate N.F. Ascorbic acid U.S.P.	5 gr. 20 mg.
FERROSATE Food supplement with iron, tablet (Kenmore)	Exsiccated ferrous sulfate U.S.P.	
FERRO-SEALS B COMPLEX Food supplement with iron, tablet (Bishop)	Each tablet: Ferrous sulfate exsiccated Vitamin B1 Vitamin B2 Nicotinic acid	 3 gr. 0.33 mg. 0.66 mg. 5 mg.
FERROTYPE PLATE POLISH Photographic supplies (Eastman)		
FERRUBRON METAL PAINT (Ferrubron)		
FERTILIZER BORATE HIGH GRADE (Pacific Coast)	Sodium oxide* Boron trioxide* Equivalent boron	20.0% 44.8% 13.9%
FERTILIZER BORATE REGULAR (Pacific Coast)	Sodium oxide* Boron trioxide* Equivalent boron	15.0% 34.2% 10.6%
FESCO SEALER COATER (Felton Sibley)		
FETEX (Southern Labs.)	Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid Coal tar* Iodine* Ether Alcohol* Acetone	 70%
FETHERZIP POULTRY WAX (Nat'l. Wax)		
FEVER JR. Antipyretic, tablet (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Acid acetylsalicylic* Tincture aconite Tinc. belladonna Tinc. bryonia Tinc. eupatorium	 1 gr. 1/8 m. 1/16 m. 1/10 m. 1/8 m.
F & F COUGH LOZENGES (F & F)	Menthol* Beechwood creosote* Eucalyptol* Horehound White pine Wild cherry	
F & F COUGH LOZENGES (Cherry Flavored) (F & F)	Wild cherry White pine Menthol* Eucalyptol* Balsam tolu	
F & F LOZENGES (Licorice Flavored) (F & F)	Menthol* Sodium salicylate* Eucalyptol* White pine Wild cherry Licorice	
F & F SYRUP Antitussive (F & F)	Alcohol Chloroform Beechwood creosote* Eucalyptol* Menthol* Sodium citrate Potassium guaiacol sulfonate Ammonium chloride White pine Wild cherry	1% 2-1/2 m. per oz.
FIBRECOR INKS (Sinclair & V.)		
FIDELITY BRANDING FLUID Veterinary (Fidelity Labs.)	Sodium hydroxide* Sodium sulfide* Barium sulfide*	
FIDELITY DEHORNING PASTE Veterinary (Fidelity Labs.)	Sodium hydroxide* Calcium hydroxide	42%
FIDELITY DRESSING OIL Veterinary (Fidelity Labs.)	Paraffin base oil Aniline oil, soluble red* Aromatic essential oils	
FIDELITY MILK OIL DIP AND DISINFECTANT Insecticide (Fidelity Labs.)	Phenols* Coal tar oils* Soap	16% 56% 17%
FIDELITY PHENOTHIAZINE TABLETS Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Fidelity Labs.)	Each tablet: Phenothiazine N.F.*	 1.774 gm.
FIDELITY PHENOTHIAZINE TABLETS Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Fidelity Labs.)	Each tablet: Phenothiazine N.F.*	 0.444 gm.
FIDELITY SODIUM FLUORIDE (Tinted) Insecticide (Fidelity Labs.)	Sodium fluoride*	95%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FIDELITY SULFA- NILAMIDE TABLETS Veterinary (Fidelity Labs.)	Sulfanilamide*	60 gr.
FIEBING'S ANTIQUE FINISH Leather polish (Fiebing)	Candelilla wax Castile soap Turpentine*	
FIEBING'S BLACK SHOE DYE (Fiebing)	Denatured alcohol* Orthodichlorobenzene* Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether* Nigrosine	
FIEBING'S BLACK SOLE & HEEL DRESSING (Fiebing)	Lacca Borax* Gelatine adhesive Sodium oleate Anhydrous ammonia* Terpine hydrate* Terpenes*	
FIEBING'S BOOT POLISH (Fiebing)	Carnauba wax Montan wax Paraffin wax Turpentine* Mineral spirits* Silicone oil	
FIEBING'S CARE FOR LEATHER AND SHOES (Fiebing)	Crown wax Sodium stearate Sodium palmitate Gelatine adhesive Phenol* Glycerol Pine oil*	
FIEBING'S FACTORY TYPE BOOT POLISH (Fiebing)	Carnauba wax Montan wax Paraffin wax Turpentine* Mineral spirits* Silicone oil	
FIEBING'S IMPROVED ANTIQUE FINISH Leather polish (Fiebing)	Carnauba wax Candelilla wax Castile soap Turpentine*	
FIEBING'S PRIME NEATSFOOT OIL COM- POUND (Fiebing)	Neatsfoot oil Paraffin oil	
FIEBING'S SADDLE SOAP (Fiebing)	Tallow Rosin Sodium carbonate Borax* Sodium hydroxide Japan wax Carnauba wax Palm oil Denatured alcohol* Oil of citronella*	
FIENDOIL Lubricating oil (McCambridge)	Petroleum oil Sulfonated petroleum residue	
52ND STREET PERFUME (Scandia)		
FILCOTONE Stain & Filler (Glidden Co.)		
FILMRITE FILM CLEANER (Rosco)		
FILTRAY LOTION Sun tan lotion (Carmel)	Para-aminobenzoic acid Alcohol*	10% 50%
FINE ART TOILET SOAP (Armour)	Soda salts of coconut oil Fine tallow	
FINE-ART SCULPTORS' CLAY (Am. Art Clay)		
DR. FINE'S PINK-KAPS (Rafea)	Each capsule: Acetylsalicylic acid* Acetophenetidin* (acetanilid derivative) Caffeine alkaloid	 3-1/2 2-1/2 1/2 g
FINESS ALUMINUM CHLORIDE 25% Deodorant (Halsey)	Aluminum chloride Urea	25% 5%
FINESSE HAIR DRESSING FOR NEGROES (Humbert)		
FINESSE SHAMPOO (Montenier)	Ammonium lauryl sulfate lanu Methyl cellulose	
FINEST OIL COLORS (Grumbacher)		
FINEX-L REPLENISHER Photographic supply (Ansco)		
FINISH Detergent (Economics)	Sodium phosphate* Sodium silicate Sodium hypochlorite*	
FINISH RUB (Park Chem.)	Water Kerosene* Soap Pine oil* Abrasives	
FINNELL CRYSTAL CLEANER (Finnell)		
FINNELL GLOSS-SEAL Floor wax (Finnell)		
FINNELL KOTE Floor wax (Finnell)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FINO KOTE Floor treatment (Finnell)		
FINOLA Scouring powder (Finnell)		
FINO RUG SHAMPOO (Finnell)		
FIRE BOLD PAINT (Cheesman-Elliott)		
FIRE STOPPER Fire extinguisher (Advance Merch.)		
FIRST DANCE TOILET WATER (Masie)		
FIRMA-GRIP WHITE PASTE (Binney & Smith)		
FIRST DATE TOILET WATER (Masie)		
FIRST KOTE OVER SEALER (Johnston)		
FIRST NATIONAL ANTISEPTIC MOUTH WASH (First National Labs.)	Eucalyptol* Thymol* Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Indigo root Boric acid* Benzoic acid	
FIRST NATIONAL DIS-O-FECT Disinfectant, deodorant (First National Labs.)	Pine oil soap*	90%
FIRST NATIONAL KILLS-EM INSECT SPRAY (First National Labs.)	Pyrethrum DDT*	 5%
FIRST ON BURNS (F. O. B., Inc.)	Oxyquinoline sulfate Liquid petrolatum Rosemary oil Oil of linseed Oil of geranium	
FIRWEIN Antitussive (Tilden)	Per fl. oz.: Sodium bromide White pine Wild cherry	 0.55 gm.
FIRZITE Wood sealer (U. S. Plywood)	Dry oils Resins Varnish solvents*	
FITCHMUL (Fitch, A.)	Alcohol Chloroform Fir balsam Venice turpentine* Hydrocyanic acid* Tartar emetic* Aromatics	12% 2 m. in each fl. oz.
FITCH'S BRILLIANTINES (Fitch, F. W.)		
FITCH'S DANDRUFF REMOVER SHAMPOO (Fitch, F. W.)		
FITCH HAIR OILS (Grove)	Mineral oil U.S.P. Deodorized kerosene Perfume oil	
FITCH'S IDEAL HAIR DRESSING (Fitch, F. W.)		
FITCH'S ROSE HAIR DRESSING W/LANOLIN (Fitch, F. W.)		
FITCH'S SHAMPOO (Grove)	Cocoanut oil soap Perfume oil Denatured alcohol No. 40	 40%
FITCH'S SKIN PEP AFTER SHAVE LOTION (Fitch, F. W.)		
FITCH'S WAVE SET (Grove)	Gum karaya Isopropyl alcohol Perfume	 1/2%
FITOE FOR ATHLETES' FOOT (Whitman)	Alcohol* Salicylic acid* Glycerin Oil of peppermint	73%
FIVE AND ONE DEODORANT (Kinreco)	Aluminum chloride*	
5 DROPS Counter-irritant (Swanson)	Oil of camphor* Menthol* Oil of eucalyptus* Oil of cajuput* Methyl salicylate* Gum camphor	
FIVE NINES Antitussive (Katco)	Alcohol Glycerin White pine bark Sanguinaria Spikenard Beechwood creosote Chloroform Wild cherry bark Balm Gilead buds Sassafras	7% 2 m/oz.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FIVE NINES QUICK-AID CAPSULES Analgesic (Katco)	Acetophenetidin* Acetylsalicylic acid* Caffeine	
FIVE O'CLOCK PERFUME (House of Gourielli)		
508 COLOGNES (Assoc. Brands)		
5-WAY PET-KLEEN Insecticide (Bostwick)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Petroleum oil Methylene-bis (trichlorophenol)	0.44% 0.044% 0.232% 0.50%
FIXALL ENAMELS PAINTS, AND FINISHES (Louisville Varnish)		
FIX-ALL RUBBER CEMENT (Fix-All)		
FIXALL VARNISH (Louisville Varnish)	Oleo resinous varnish	
FIXOL Photographic supplies (FR)		
FIX SO LIQUID FABRIC MENDER (Alpha Chem.)	Natural latex Sulfur Zinc Inert ingredients*	0.5% less than 0.5%
FIZRIN Antacid (Centaur-Caldwell)	Each packet: Aspirin* Sodium bicarbonate Sodium carbonate Citric acid	
FLACH'S DIURETIC (Flach)	Methenamine Zea mays Couch grass Sabal Senna Glycerin	
FLAG CHLORDANE DUST 3% Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	Chlordane*	3%
FLAG CHLORDANE DUST 5% Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	Chlordane*	5%
FLAG CHLORDANE DUST BASE 40% Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	Chlordane*	40%
FLAG CHLORDANE WETTABLE BASE 40% Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	Chlordane*	40%
FLAG 30% CRYOLITE DUST (Flag-Sulphur)	Sodium fluoaluminate*	27%
FLAG 30% CRYOLITE-6% COPPER Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	Sodium fluoaluminate* Copper*	27% 6%
FLAG 30% CRYOLITE-SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	Sodium fluoaluminate* Sulfur*	27% 63%
FLAG DDT DUST 3% Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	DDT	3%
FLAG DDT DUST 5% Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	DDT*	5%
FLAG DDT DUST 10% Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	DDT*	10%
FLAG 3% DDT-6% COPPER DUST Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	DDT Copper*	3% 6%
FLAG 25% DDT EMULSION CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	DDT*	25%
FLAG 3% DDT-SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	DDT Sulfur*	3% 80%
FLAG 50% DDT WETTABLE BASE Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	DDT*	50%
FLAG 3% DDT - 6-1/2% ZEBD DUST Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	DDT Zineb	3% 6.5%
FLAG 50% DUST BASE-DDT Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	DDT*	50%
FLAG DUSTING SULPHUR Fungicide (Flag-Sulphur)	Sulfur*	90 or 93%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FLAG FLORIDA-FLO 90 OIL EMULSION Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	Oil	90%
FLAG 1% GAMMA DUST Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	Gamma isomer of BHC	1%
FLAG 6% GAMMA DUST BASE Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	Gamma isomer of BHC*	6%
FLAG 1% GAMMA-SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	Gamma isomer of BHC Sulfur*	1% 80%
FLAG 6% GAMMA WETTABLE BASE Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	Gamma isomer of BHC*	6%
FLAG 1% HI-GAMMA-7.5% COPPER Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	Gamma BHC Copper as metallic*	1% 7.5%
FLAG 1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	Parathion*	1%
FLAG 1% PARATHION-7.5% COPPER Insecticide (Flag-Sulphur)	Copper Parathion*	7.5% 1%
FLAG 90-10 SULPHUR-MANGANESE DUST Fungicide (Flag-Sulphur)	Sulfur* Manganese	80% 2.25%
FLAG WETTABLE SULPHUR Fungicide (Flag-Sulphur)	Sulfur*	90%
FLAG X-TRA FINE WET-TABLE SULPHUR Fungicide (Flag-Sulphur)	Sulfur*	93%
FLAME-CHEK Checks flames (Chek)		
FLAMEX PAINT (Armor)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FLAOGEN Carminative, cathartic (Massengill)	Each tablet: Ext. nux vomica* Strychnine* Ext. cascara sagrada Asafetida Oleoresin ginger Oleoresin capsicum Diastase	 1/4 gr. 0.018 gr. 1 gr. 1 gr. 1/26 gr. 1/64 gr. 1/20 gr.
FLASH 16 Floor and wall patch (Allied Comp.)		
FLASH HOUSE & HAND CLEANER (Flash)		
FLASHLITE CEMENT (Ruberoid)		
FLASHO LIGHTER FLUID (Norton)	Petroleum distillate*	
FLASH PROTECTIVE CREAM (Flash)		
FLASHSET WAVESET (Dreyfuss)		
FLASH SILVER POLISH (Flash)		
FLATCOTE PAINT (McMurtry)		
FLAT EFFECT PAINTS (Tibbets)		
FLATINA PAINT (Peerless Paint)		
FLATLUX ENAMEL (Patterson-Sargent)		
FLAT-RITE-ENAMEL UNDER-COATER (Sherwin-Williams)		
FLATTINE PAINT (Standard-Toch)		
FLAT TINT WALL FINISH (Kurfees)		
FLATVAR VARNISH (McDougall-Butler)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FLAVETTES To combat tobacco habit and obesity (Scientific)	Benzocaine Saccharin Extract of licorice Powdered ginger* Oils of anise, wintergreen synthetic*, peppermint, coriander*, cloves*	1/20 gr.
FLAVI HIST Antihistaminic, analgesic (Boyle & Co.)	Each capsule: Prophenpyridamine* Pyrilamine maleate* Lemon bioflavonoid Ascorbic acid Salicylamide* Phenacetin* Atropine sulfate Methapyrilene hydrochloride* Hesperidin complex Ephedrine sulfate Caffeine alkaloid	6.25 mg. 8.33 mg. 25.0 mg. 50.0 mg. 3.5 gr. 2.0 gr. 1/600 gr. 8.33 mg. 25.0 mg. 10.0 mg. 0.5 gr.
FLAXSEED, MENTHOL & WILD CHERRY Antitussive (Commerce)	Alcohol Chloroform Flaxseed Menthol Wild cherry White pine Licorice Honey Glycerin	2% 2 m.
FLEA-AID Insecticide (Klinzmoth)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	5%
FLEA-CHEK Insecticide (Chek)		
FLEAFOAM DOG SHAMPOO (Fleafoam)		
FLEAFOAM FLEA POWDER (Fleafoam)		
FLEA-NOT POWDER (Nott)	Rotenone*	1%
FLEANOX Insecticide (Wisconsin Pharm.)	DDT* Pyrethrins Sesame oil extractives Petroleum hydrocarbons	10.00% 0.08% 0.30% 3.00%
FLEA-OFF DOG SHAMPOO (White, H.)		
FLEA POWDER (Greever's)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) Methylene bis (chlorophenol) Propylene glycol Pine oil	1.00% 0.50% 1.00% 1.00%
FLEA-RID (Klinzmoth)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichlorethane)	5%
FLEA SOAP (Cooper)	Soap (anhydrous) Steam distilled pine oil Petroleum distillate Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of mixed fatty acids avg. 10 to 18 carbon atoms B-butoxy-B' thiocyano diethyl ether	80.0% 4.5% 2.0% 1.5% 0.5%
FLEAS-OFF Insecticide (Whitmire)	Pyrethrins I and II Rotenone Rotenoids and other cube resins Tech. piperonyl butoxide Ethylene glycol ether of pinene* Pine oil* Butoxypolypropylene glycol* Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride Isopropanol* Petroleum distillate Inert propellent gas	0.13% 0.064% 0.188% 0.375% 4.750% 2.000% 17.588% 0.200% 13.200% 1.500% 60%
FLEA-TOX Insecticide (Rex. Res.)	Piperonyl cyclonene tech. Pyrethrins	1% 0.15%
FLEE FLEA Insecticide (Selig)	DDT Rotenone Pyrethrins	2% 1% 0.017%
FLEET AIR REFRESHER Deodorizer (Bostwick)	Perfume Isopropanol* Propylene glycol Freon	
FLEET ENEMA (Fleet)	Each 100 cc.: Sodium biphosphate Sodium phosphate	16 gm. 6 gm.
FLEET HOUSEHOLD ODOR DE-ODORANT (Bostwick)		
FLEET LUX ENAMEL (Automotive)		
FLEEZOFF Insecticide (C.C.G.)	Tech. chlordane Pine oil Kerosene Diluent and inert ingredients*	0.312% 0.078% 0.296% 99.314%
FLEMEX Antitussive (Purepac)	Ephedrine hydrochloride Potassium guaiacolsulfonate Tinctures of euphorbia, pilulifera and cocillana Syrups of wild lettuce and squill compound Cascarin Menthol	3/4 gr./fl. oz.
FLEMEX FOR CHILDREN Antitussive (Purepac)	Potassium citrate Syrup of wild cherry Syrup of ipecac Syrup of squills compound Fl. ext. licorice Syrup of tolu	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FLEMMINGS DEODORANT AND VANISHING CREAM (Flemmings)		
FLEMMINGS SUPERIOR FACE CREAM (Flemmings)		
FLETCHER'S CASTORIA Cathartic (Centaur-Caldwell)	Alcohol Senna extract	3-1/2%
FLEURS DE ROCAILLE EXTRACT AND LOTION (Caron)		
FLEXICOTE ROOF PAINT (Thompson & Co.)		
FLEXILACQ Lacquer (Glidden Co.)		
FLEXILE MARINE PAINTS (Devoe)		
FLEXISEAL CAULKING COMPOUND (Landen)		
FLEXITONE PAINTS (Am. Paint Corp.)		
FLEXON Paint (Chi-Namel)	Titanium dioxide Lithopone Aluminum silicate Synthetic rubber	15.5% 8.4% 2.9% 24.0%
FLEX-O-VET ANTISEPTIC COAT Veterinary (Dairy Rem.)		
FLEX-O-VET ANTISEPTIC DUSTING POWDER Veterinary (Dairy Rem.)		
FLEX-O-VET ANTISEPTIC SALVE Veterinary (Dairy Rem.)		
FLEX-O-VET BOOFENE Veterinary (Dairy Rem.)		
FLEX-O-VET EINTOX POWDER Veterinary (Dairy Rem.)		
FLEX-O-VET LOUSE POWDER Veterinary (Dairy Rem.)		
FLEX-O-VET MINERAL & STOMACHIC HORN TONIC Veterinary (Dairy Rem.)		
FLEX-O-VET SCOURENE Veterinary (Dairy Rem.)		
FLEX-O-VET UDDER LINIMENT Veterinary (Dairy Rem.)		
FLEX-O-VET UDDER OINTMENT (Diary Rem.)		
FLEXTEX PAINTS (Chicago Paints)		
FLEX TISSUE FILLER (Embalmers')		
FLEZIX FLEA & LICE POWDER (Bonide)	Rotenone*	1.25%
FLICK Pesticide (Garden Prod.)	Petroleum distillate* Pine oil* Citrus oil Oleic acid Rotenone and other cube resins Ethylene dichloride* 2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol Naphthalene* Soybean oil	
FLI-DY Insecticide (Russell, I.)	Petroleum distillates* Pine oil* Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether*	
FLIGHT Insecticide (Curran)	Naphthalene*	100%
FLIGHT BRAND 3-5-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Carolina)	Gamma isomer of BHC* DDT* Sulfur*	3.00% 5.00% 40.00%
FLIGHT BRAND TOXAPHENE COTTON DUST Insecticide (Carolina)	Toxaphene*	20.00%
FLIGONE Insecticide (Central Chem.)	Petroleum oil* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	
FLI-NO-MORE Insecticide (Auth. Brands)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
FLINTIDE FLOOR HARDENER (Bondrite)	
PROF. FLINT'S HORSE & CATTLE POWDERS (Kendall, Dr. B. J.)	Licorice Magnesium sulfate Fenugreek Gentian Sulfur flowers Potassium nitrate Anise Ginger Iron sulfate Nux vomica (strychnine 0.006%) 1/2% Dried sodium sulfate Charcoal filler 2-1/2%
FLINT-TOP ENAMEL (Stewart Paint)	
FLINT WAX Auto wax (du Pont)	
FLIT AEROSOL FLY & MOSQUITO KILLER WITH AROMIN (Esso)	Petroleum hydrocarbons 1.5% Pyrethrins 0.25% DDT 2.0% Piperonyl butoxide 1.0% Aromatic petroleum distillate* 3.5% Refined petroleum distillate 6.75%
FLIT AEROSOL INSECT SPRAY (Esso)	Pyrethrins 0.25% DDT 2.0% Piperonyl butoxide 1.0% Aromatic petroleum distillate* 5.0% Refined petroleum distillate 6.75%
FLIT BUG KILLER WITH CHLORDANE (Esso)	Tech. chlordane 2.00% Pyrethrins 0.05% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 0.05% Refined petroleum distillate* 97.90%
FLIT BUG KILLER WITH CHLORDANE PRESSURIZED (Esso)	Tech. chlordane 2.00% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 0.05% Petroleum hydrocarbons* 25.00% Refined petroleum distillate* 47.95%
FLIT BUG KILLER FOR CRAWLING INSECTS WITH AROMIN (Esso)	Tech. chlordane 2.00% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 0.05% Petroleum hydrocarbons* 25.00% Refined petroleum distillate* 47.95%
FLIT DOUBLE ACTION INSECT SPRAY (Penola)	DDT* 5.0% Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate 0.5% Other related terpenes 0.1% Aliphatic thiocyanates 0.4% Refined petroleum distillate* 94.0%
FLIT FLY & MOSQUITO KILLER WITH AROMIN (Esso)	DDT 1.75% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 0.075% Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate 0.42% Other related terpenes 0.14% Insecticidally active petroleum hydrocarbons* 25.00% Refined petroleum distillate* 72.175%
FLIT INSECT KILLER (Esso)	DDT* 5% Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate 0.5% Other related terpenes 0.1% Aliphatic thiocyanates (esters & ethers) 0.4% Refined petroleum distillate* 94.0%
FLIT MOTH PROOFER (Esso)	Chlorinated terpenes (66% chlorine) 0.5% Refined petroleum distillate* 65%
FLIT WITH 5% DDT Insecticide (Esso)	DDT* 5% Petroleum hydrocarbons* 25% Refined petroleum distillate* 70%
FLIT WITH LINDANE Insecticide (Esso)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 0.10% Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate 0.61% Other related terpenes 0.14% Insecticidally active petroleum hydrocarbons* 25.00% Refined petroleum distillate* 74.15%
FLO EZE WRITING INKS (Ink)	
FLO-LAC VARNISH & STAIN (Sherwin- Williams)	
FLOMAR COLOGNE STICK AND DEODORANT STICK (Flomar)	
FLO-MASTER Ink (Cushman)	
FLOMATIC PAINTS (Bradley, C. E.)	
FLO-MULSION Insecticide (Sherwin-Williams)	Hydrocarbon oil* 83%
FLOODLITE ENAMELS (Stewart Paint)	
FLOODLITE MILL WHITE Paint (Frazer)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
FLO ON WAX (Empire Chem.)	
FLOCRENITE VARNISH (Atlantic V. & P.)	
FLOORETTE PAINT & FLOOR VARNISH (Glidden Co.)	
FLOOREX SEALER (Pacific Chem.)	
FLOOR FINISHES (Hockwald)	
FLOOR GUARD Paint (Detroit)	
FLOORLIFE Wood floor treatment (Sonneborn)	
FLOOR MASTER VARNISHES (DeSoto P. & V.)	
FLOORNAMEL PAINT (Monroe Co.)	
FLOOR-O-LITE DRESSING Floor treatment (Hillyard Chem.)	
FLOOR SEAL WOOD HARDENER (Sherwin-Williams)	
FLOOR SECURITY FLOOR SEALER (Johnston)	
FLOOR SHINE CLEANER & POLISH (Legge)	
FLOOR SWEEP (Withers)	Sand Sawdust Pale oil Dyes
FLOQUIL MARKING COLORS (Floquil)	
FLORA DELL FACE LOTION (Flora Dell)	
FLORA DELL HAIR POMADE (Flora Dell)	
FLORAL DUST AND SPRAY Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	DDT 3.0% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 1.0% Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis (dithiocarbamate)) 3.9% 2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy)-isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite 1.5%
FLORA MIST PERFUMED DEODORANT SPRAY (Oleum)	
FLORASOL HYGIENIC POWDER (Calvital)	Lactose Boric acid* Zinc sulfate Salicylic acid* Oxyquinoline sulfate
FLORCREX Sealer (Horn)	
FLORENAMEL Paint (Glidden Co.)	
FLORET Effervescent antacid (Floret)	Sugar Sodium bicarbonate Citric and tartaric acids
FLOR-ETCHER Liquid sandpaper (Am. Fluresit)	Hydrochloric acid*
FLOREX ENAMEL (Wailes-D. H.)	
FLOREX VARNISH (Perfection Paint)	
FLOR HIDE ENAMEL (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Paint Div.))	
FLORIDA AGRICULTURE ARAMITE-15W Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Beta-chloroethyl-beta-(B-tertiary butyl phenoxy)-alpha-methyl-ethyl sulfite as a wettable powder 15%
FLORIDA AGRICULTURE DN DRY MIX NO. 1 Miticide (Florida Agric.)	DN* (dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol) 40%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FLORIDA AGRICULTURE DN DRY MIX NO. 111 Miticide (Florida Agric.)	DN* (dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol)	20%
FLORIDA CHEMICAL CATTLE GRUB KILLER (Florida Chem.)	Rotenone Inert talc	1.25% 98.75%
FLORIDA CHEMICAL HEXACHLORETHANE DRENCH Insecticide (Florida Chem.)	Hexachloroethane* Bentonite	45% 5%
FLORIDA CHEMICAL LIVESTOCK SPRAY & DIP TYPE DDT BHC Insecticide (Florida Chem.)	DDT* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	38.10% 2.30% 12.20%
FLORIDA CHEMICAL PARATHION POWDER Insecticide (Florida Chem.)	Parathion*	15%
FLORIDA VEGETABLE DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Collins Feed)	Manzate Lindane	7.0% 1.0%
FLORIDA VOLCK FLOWABLE OIL EMULSION Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils	80%
FLORIENT Aerosol air deodorant (Colgate-Palmolive)		
FLORITE ENAMEL (Preservative)		
FLORIZOL Disinfectant (U.S. Sanitary)		
FLORKOTE For floors (Bownes)		
FLOR-LIFE FLOOR FINISH (Lucas)		
FLORLUX ENAMEL (Patterson-Sargent)		
FLOR-MASTER VARNISH (United Chem.)		
FLOROZONE Disinfectant, deodorant (Florozone)	Triethylene glycol Propylene glycol Essential oils Para-di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl ammonium chloride*	
FLOR-PATCH COATINGS Paint product (Am. Asbestos)		
FLORPLY NATURAL RUBBER PAINT (Forman, Ford)		
FLOR-ZEAL Floor sealer (Bownes)		
FLOTATION OIL For separation of various ores (Tenn. Prod.)	Hardwood oil fractions	
FLOTOX DUSTING SULFUR Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Sulfur*	90%
FLOTOX WETTABLE SULFUR Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Sulfur*	95%
FLOW CASEIN PAINT (Long Island)		
FLOWER DROPS PERFUMS (Rieger)		
FLOWER OF THE MONTH EAUX DE PARFUM (House of Gourielli)		
FLOWETTE ENAMELS (Denny)		
FLOWING KOTE PAINT (Paragon Paint)		
FLOW KOTE RUBBER BASE WALL PAINTS (du Pont)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
FLOW ON PAINT (Barreled Sunlight)	
FLOWTILE PAINT (Everseal)	
F.L.S. ASTRINGENT LOTION Veterinary (Thoroughbred)	Gum camphor* Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Ethyl aminobenzoate Tannic acid Tincture of cantharides* Spirits of turpentine* Tincture of arnica Calcium acetate Boric acid* Glycerin Oils of peppermint, cedarwood, mirbane, wormwood, cedar-leaf, tansy and eucalyptus
FLUID CEREFOLIUS Diuretic (Walker Pharm.)	Alcohol 25% Saw palmetto fl. ext. 120 m. Corn silk tr. (50% drug) 60 m. Sandalwood fl. ext. 30 m. Methenamine 8 gr.
FLUID ICE Deodorant, antiperspirant (DermaTeen)	Aluminum chloride
FLU-O-CIDE Insecticide (Braun K.-H.)	Sodium fluosilicate*
FLUORESCENT ARTISTS COLOR Paint (Ultra-Violet)	Linseed oil Zinc sulfide* Cadmium sulfide*
FLUORESCENT BULLETIN COLOR Paint (Ultra-Violet)	Linseed oil Zinc sulfide* Cadmium sulfide* Driers Mineral spirits*
FLUORESCENT CHALKS (Ultra-Violet)	Plaster of Paris Zinc sulfide* Cadmium sulfide*
FLUORESCENT TEMPERA (Ultra-Violet)	Water-soluble resins Preservatives Dowicide A & G Various humectants Zinc sulfide* Cadmium sulfide*
FLUR-DRY Concrete sealer (Am. Fluresit)	
FLURENE NOSE & THROAT DROPS (Flurene)	Ephedrine* Menthol Camphor* Eucalyptol* Pine needles White thyme
FLURENE SALVE (Flurene)	Menthol* Camphor* Oil of thyme* Nutmeg* Cedar leaf* Pine needles Turpentine* Cajeput* Eucalyptol*
FLUROSTONE Liquid floor hardener (Am. Fluresit)	
FLUSHING PAINT (Chilton Paint)	
FLUSH-IT Drain cleaner (Perolin)	Sodium hydroxide*
FLUXINE FLUXES For welding, brazing and soldering (Krembs)	
FLUXIT Spreader and wetting agent (Colloidal)	Casein Calcium hydroxide
FLUXO LIQUID SOLDERING FLUX (Sunshine)	Zinc chloride* Glycerin Hydrochloric acid* Sodium bichromate* Anti-foam emulsion Ultrawet
FLY & MOSQUITO REPELLENT (Calumet Ref.)	
FLY BAIT Insecticide (Ralston)	Malathion*
FLY-B-GON INSECT SPRAY (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* 17.12% Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent* 30.6%
FLY BOMB (Lee, G.)	Pyrethrins 0.20% Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate 1.64% Other related terpenes 0.36% Piperonyl butoxide tech. 2.00% Methoxychlor tech. 3.00% Petroleum distillates* 10.80% Methylated aromatic petroleum derivatives* 12.00%
FLY-CHEK Insecticide (Chek)	
FLYDED AEROSOL INSECT KILLER (Boyle- Midway)	DDT 2.00% Allethrin 0.10% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 0.25% Beta butoxy beta thiocyano diethyl ether 1.00% Petroleum distillates* 51.65% Freon propellents

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FLYDED INSECT SPRAY 5% DDT (Boyle- Midway)	DDT*	5%
	Methylated naphthalenes*	9.5%
	Beta butoxy beta thiocyanodiethyl ether	0.5%
	Essential oils	0.5%
	Petroleum distillates*	84.5%
FLY DOOM Insecticide (Murray, E.)	Petroleum distillate*	99.039%
	n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide	0.870%
	Allethrin	0.050%
	Pyrethrins	0.037%
	Related compounds	0.004%
FLY-DY Insecticide (Miller Chem.)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	
FLY-FOE INSECTICIDE (Johnson Oil)		
FLY FUNERAL Insecticide (McKesson)	DDT	1%
	Bornyl thiocyanate*	3%
	Cyclohexylamine	0.12%
	Pine oil fractions	1.50%
	Oil of cedarleaf	0.45%
	Kerosene*	93.93%
FLY JINX INSECT SPRAY (Claire)	DDT	2%
	Pyrethrins	0.15%
	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	0.8%
	Petroleum hydrocarbon*	27.05%
FLYKIL Insecticide (Du-Rite)		
FLY-MIST Insecticide (Agkem)	Petroleum distillate* Butoxypolypropylene glycol* Alkyl phenyl polyglycol ether Pine oil* Citrus oil* Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether Rotenoids (cube resins other than rotenone) n-Propyl isome Butylcarbityl (6-propyl-piperonyl) ether and related chemicals Pyrethrins 1 and 11	
FLY-NO-MORE Insecticide (Germo)		
FLY RELIEF Cattle spray (United Chem.)		
FLYS-AWAY REPELLENT BOMB Insecticide (Farnam)	Butoxypolypropylene glycol	26.700%
	Pine oil*	21.806%
	Citrus oil*	5.450%
	Rotenone	0.136%
	Cube resins other than rotenone	0.408%
FLY SHOO REPELLENT (Germo)		
FLY SLAYER (Slayer)	Petroleum distillates* Piperonyl butoxide tech. Pyrethrins	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FLY SPRAY (Hillyard Chem.)	Petroleum distillate*	
	B-butoxy B'-thiocyano diethyl ether*	
	Pyrethrins	
	Essential oils*	
FLY-TOX AEROSOL INSECT BOMB (Rex Res.)	DDT	2%
	Piperonyl butoxide tech.	1.6%
	Pyrethrins	0.2%
	Methylated naphthalenes*	5%
	Mineral hydrocarbon distillate	11.1%
	Butyl carbityl (6-propyl piperonyl) ether	1.28%
	Other related compounds	0.32%
FOAMCO CLEANER (Worrell)		
FOAMING BATH SACHET (Clark, R.)	Sodium sulfate (salt cake) Sodium alkyl aryl sulfonate Sodium alkyl lauryl sulfonate Perfume D & C color	
FOAM KING CREAM SHAMPOO (Hennessy)	Sodium salt of lauryl sulfate Stearic acid Triethanolamine Perfume Detergents (either amine condensates or alkyl aryls)	
FOAM-O- KLEEN Cleaner (Pioneer)		
FOAM SHAMPOO Rug and fabric cleaner (Golden Star)		
FOAMSOFF Automobile wash (Bonide)		
F. O. B. (First on Burns) Burn solution (F. O. B.)	Oxyquinoline sulfate Liquid petrolatum U.S.P. Rosemary oil U.S.P. Oil of linseed Oil of geranium	
FOGARTY'S FOG DROPS (Hoyt)		
FOGGING SPRAY Insecticide (Thompson- Hayward)	DDT	10.0%
	Tech. chlordane	5.0%
	Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent*	20.0%
	Petroleum distillate	65.0%
FOGICIDE NO. C Insecticide (Lorenz)	Refined chlordane* Aliphatic hydrocarbons*	
FOGICIDE NO. DC Insecticide (Lorenz)	Refined chlordane* DDT* Aliphatic hydrocarbons*	
FOGICIDE NO. 10 Insecticide (Lorenz)	Refined chlordane* Aliphatic hydrocarbons*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
FOGICIDE NO. 10-A Insecticide (Lorenz)	Agr. grade chlordane* Aliphatic hydrocarbons*
FOGICIDE NO. 30 Insecticide (Lorenz)	DDT* liquid conc. 30% Aromatic petroleum distillate*
FOGICIDE NO. P Insecticide (Lorenz)	Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Aliphatic hydrocarbons*
FOGICIDE NO. 120 Insecticide (Lorenz)	DDT 23.6% Agricultural chlordane 12.8% Aromatic petroleum distillate* 54.8%
FOG-OFF Glass cleaner (Kleer)	
FOILLE ANTISEPTIC FOR BURNS (Carbisulphoil)	
FOLEY'S HONEY & TAR COMPOUND FOR COUGHS DUE TO COLDS (Foley)	Pine tar* Ammonium chloride Gum arabic
FOLIAFUME Insecticide (Penick)	Pyrethrum Rotenone
FOLIUM INORGANIC FERTILIZER (Monsanto)	Phosphorus 20% Nitrogen 20% Potash 20%
FOMOS Vaginal tablets (Fomos)	Each tablet: Quinol* (hydroquinone) Tartaric acid Oxyquinoline sulfate Sodium bicarbonate
FOOTAIDE (Arnold's)	
FOOTHILL FLY SPRAY (Corona Foothill)	DDT*
FOOTHILL OIL WEED KILLER (Corona Foothill)	Petroleum oil*
FOOT LIFE Skin emollient (Mack's)	Acid boric* Zinc oxide Mineral jelly
FOOTMASTER FOR ATHLETES FOOT Fungicide, (medical) (Drugmaster)	Di-isobutyl phenoxyethoxy ethyl dimethyl-benzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate* Benzoic acid Salicylic acid* Thymol* Menthol
FOOTMASTER POWDER (Drugmaster)	Ortho and para benzyl phenol 0.25% Alkyl tolyl methyl trimethyl ammonium chlorides 0.25%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
FOOT-MIST FOOT BATH (Foot-Rite)	Colloidal sulfur* Alum Salicylic acid* Menthol* Sodium borate* Sodium bicarbonate
FOOT RELIEF Antiseptic counter- irritant (Am. Druggists)	Talcum Boric acid* Salicylic acid*
FOOT ROT TREATMENT Veterinary (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Crude phenols* 11-3/4% Saponified cresylic solution Oil of linseed q.s.
FOOT-RUB FOOT MASSAGE CREAM (Foot-Rite)	Lanolin Zinc oxide Methyl salicylate* Menthol* Camphor* Oil of eucalyptus
FORAMBA MOTH LIQUID (Cedar Odor) Insecticide (Uncle Sam)	Pyrethrum Paradichlorobenzene* Petroleum distillate*
FORAMBA MOTH LIQUID WITH DDT Insecticide (Uncle Sam)	Pyrethrum Paradichlorobenzene* DDT* 5% Methylated naphthalenes* Petroleum distillate*
FORBIDDEN MOMENT DEODORANT (Countess)	
FORBIDDEN MOMENT TOILET WATER (Countess)	
FORCE'S GOPHER KILLER Rodenticide (Carajon)	Arsenic trioxide*
FOR-DEE Herbicide (Planetary Chem.)	Butyl ester of 2, 4-dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid* 40% Solvents* and emulsyfying agents 60%
FOREZA Liquid analgesic counter- irritant, external (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Sodium salicylate* Potassium citrate Sodium phosphate Oil lemon Methyl salicylate* Saccharin soluble
FOREZA ANTACID POWDER Gastric antacid (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Bismuth subcarbonate Sodium bicarbonate Magnesium oxide

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FOREZA COMPOUND Tonic, antispasmodic (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Thiamine hydrochloride Iron and ammonium citrate Black haw Blue cohash Black cohash False unicorn Squaw vine Wild yam Berberis Ginger Chamomile	
FORMACIDE Insecticide (Hammond)	Formaldehyde dust*	
FORM-A-GASKET (Permatex)	Isopropyl alcohol*	
FORMA GERMKILL (Central City)		
FORMAJEN (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Hexamethylenamine* Sodium biphosphate Extract buchu	 4 gr. 4 gr. 1 gr.
FORMALIN SOLUTION SCENTED Deodorant (Gordon Labs.)	Formalin* solution	10%
FORMAMINT TABLETS Throat antiseptic (Standard Labs.)	Formaldehyde*	
FORMAN GRADE 1 HOUSE PAINT (Forman, Ford)		
FORMANITE NO PAINT ODOR FINISH Paint (Forman, Ford)		
FOR MEN ONLY AFTER SHAVE (Liebert)		
FOR MEN ONLY COLOGNE (Liebert)		
FORMFILM THINNER Lacquer thinner (Horn)		
FORMFILM LACQUER Coating for plywood forms (Horn)		
FORMO-CEN Deodorant (Central Chem.)	Formaldehyde* N.F.	5%
FORMSTONE-CEMENT PAINT (Lasting)		
FORMULA D. C. JELLY Vaginal jelly (Diaphragm)	Glycerin Chlorothymol Propyl-parasept Paraformaldehyde Lactic acid	15.83% 0.015% 0.198% 0.198%
FORMULA J FOR FABRIC Moth proof, rot proof, mildew proof (Johnson, J. W.)	Xylol* type solution	
FORMWELL MODELING CLAY (Am. Crayon)		
FORMYSKIN For skin, scalp irritations (Colbtrans)	Oil of cajeput* Amethol* Methyl salicylate* Oil of eucalyptus* Lavender oil* Terpineol in a base of petrolatu Stearic acid Green soap solution	
FORT DODGE DRY INSECTICIDE (Fort Dodge)	Naphthalene* Creosote oil	31% 1%
FORT DODGE ENGO Insecticide (Fort Dodge)	Tech. chlordane* Pine oil* Kerosene*	40% 10% w/w 38% w/w
FORT DODGE FLEA-GO Insecticide (Fort Dodge)	Oil anise Soap anhydrous	2% w/w 37.6% w/
FORT DODGE FLEA-GO IMPROVED Insecticide (Fort Dodge)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride from lindane Oil anise Soap anhydrous	0.80% w/w 2.00% 33.30% w/
FORT DODGE FLEA & LOUSE POWDER (Fort Dodge)	Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate Other related terpenes Rotenone Other extractives of cube	4.1% w/w 0.9% w/w 1.0% w/w 2.0% w/w
FORT DODGE FORMULA 144 TABLETS Disinfectant for drinking water of poultry (Fort Dodge)	Di-isobutyl-phenoxy-ethoxy-ethyl-di-methylbenzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate* 2 gm.	(40%) w/w
FORT DODGE GRUBCIDE (Fort Dodge)	Rotenone Other extractives of cube	1.66% w/w 2.00% w/w

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
FORT DODGE FARMFORT Insecticide (Fort Dodge)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 1% w/w
FORT DODGE PINE OIL DISINFECTANT (Fort Dodge)	Pine oil* 86% w/w Sulfonated castor oil 14% w/w
FORT DODGE QUAN-SEPT For general sanitation (Fort Dodge)	Alkyl tolyl methyl trimethyl ammonium chlorides* 10%
FORT DODGE SAPONATED SOLUTION OF CRESOL Disinfectant (Fort Dodge)	Cresol* 50% Soap 32%
FORSTESIA RECTAL SALVE Astringent, sedative (Kansas City)	Horse chestnut Buckeye (aesculus) Stone root (collinsonia) Witch hazel (hamamelis) Kollesol (8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate) Forstesia (benzocaine U.S.P.)
FORSTESIA RECTAL CONES Astringent, sedative (Kansas City)	Aesculus Collinsonia Hamamelis Kollesol (8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate) Forstesia (benzocaine U.S.P.)
FORTOSULF (Torch)	Sulfur* precipitated 40% in petrolatum
FORTRON SYRUP (Physicians Prod.)	Ferrous gluconate 22.5 mg. Thiamine chloride (vitamin B1) 5 mg. Glycerin
FORTY-EIGHT COLOGNE DEODORANT (Proof)	Alcohol* Propylene glycol* Carnation Dihydroxyhexachloro-diphenyl methane Pentachloro-dihydroxyphenyl methane D & C color (green sol. #1, yellow ecco fast)
FORTY-PLUS BRONZE HENNA AND EQYPTIAN HENNA ("42" Prod.)	
FORTY-PLUS CREME OIL HAIR TONIC AND COLOREZE CREME ("42" Prod.)	
FORTY-PLUS DUO CREME AND HAIR LACQUER ("42" Prod.)	
FORTY-PLUS HAIR OIL TONIC ("42" Prod.)	
FORTY-PLUS SHAMPOO AND EUCALYPTUS OIL SHAMPOO ("42" Prod.)	
FORTY-PLUS LANOLIN WITH HORMONES TOUCH-UP AND THEATRICAL COLD CREMES ("42" Prod.)	
"42" HAIR PREPARATION (42 Prod.)	
"42" SHAMPOO (42 Prod.)	
FOSBOND Metal undercoating and finishing (Pennsylv. Salt)	
FOSTER IBM PREPARED METAL COATING (Foster)	Petroleum asphalt* Colloidal clay
FOSTER IBM ROOF COATING & PLASTIC ROOF CEMENT (Foster)	Petroleum asphalt* Petroleum hydrocarbon solvents* Asbestos fiber Inorganic pigments*
FOSTER RESTALIC COATINGS (Foster)	Alkyd (polyester) resin Petroleum hydrocarbon* solvents Organic and/or inorganic pigments*
FOSTER RESTALIC THINNERS (Foster)	Aliphatic and/or aromatic petroleum hydrocarbon solvents*
FOSTER'S 30 MINUTE CORN & CALLOUS REMOVER (Boyer Prod.)	
FOSTER'S W.C. LINIMENT (Foster's, W. C.)	Oil origanium* Kerosene oil* Ammonia water Carbonate ammonia Castile soap Camphor gum*
FOSTER VINYL FLOOR ENAMEL (Foster)	Vinyl polymers Organic hydrocarbon solvents* Organic and/or inorganic pigments*
FOUNDATION COATING Paint product (United Gilson.)	Asphalt Mineral spirits*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FOUNTAIN FOAM POLISH & CLEANER (Omni)		
FOUNT-O-INK (Gregory)		
GORDON 480 SOLUTION For preparation of contact lens fluids (Gordon Labs.)	Methyl cellulose	
4-4 AUTO POLISH (Techno-Chem.)		
FOUR HOUR DRY VARNISH (Vulcan)		
FOUR-HOUR PAINTS (Stille-Young)		
4-IN-1 RAINBOW TABLETS Analgesic (Approved)	Salicylamide* Phenacetin* Caffeine Tincture gelsemium	3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr. 3 m.
FOUR PENNY DANDRUFF SCALE REMOVER (Four Penny)		
FOUR PENNY HAIR CREAM AND HAIR DRESS (Four Penny)		
FOUR PENNY SHAMPOO (Four Penny)		
4-QK-DRI ENAMEL (Sillers)		
4 ROSES AFTER SHAVE LOTION (Allied Drug)	Alcohol*	50%
4 ROSES ALMOND FRAGRANCE CREAM (Allied Drug)		
4 ROSES DANDRUFF LOTION (Allied Drug)	Oxyquinoline benzoate Benzoic acid* Tr. capsicum Alcohol*	 51%
4 ROSES HAIR OIL (Allied Drug)		
4 ROSES HAND LOTION (Allied Drug)		
4 ROSES NAIL POLISH AND POLISH REMOVER (Allied Drug)		
4 ROSES SHAMPOO (Allied Drug)		
FOURSALCO Antirheumatic (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Salicylic acid* Sodium bicarbonate Magnesium salicylate* Strontium salicylate* Acetophenetidin Methyl salicylate (Syn.) Pancreatin Diastase	 1/2 gr. 3 gr. 2 gr. 2 gr. 1/4 gr. q.s. q.s. q.s.
FOUR SQUARE PAINT (Perfection Paint)		
FOUR SQUARE PAINTS (Cheesman-Elliott)		
4 STAR INSECT REPELLENT MIX & ANTI-SUNBURN CREME (Southland)	Dimethyl phthalate Butyl dimethyl dihydro gamma pyrone carboxylate 2-Ethyl hexanediol-1, 3 Dimethyl bicycloheptene dicarboxylate	 92.5%
4 WAY COLD TABLETS (Beaumont)	Aspirin* Magnesium hydroxide Yellow phenolphthalein Salicylic acid* Salicylates*	
4 WAY RECTAL CONES For hemorrhoids (Beaumont)	Bismuth subgallate Resorcin* Camphorated phenol* Zinc oxide Benzocaine Camphor* Boric acid*	
FOWLAX Laxative (veterinary, avian) (Gland-O-Lac)	Potassium sulfate Sodium chloride Sodium bicarbonate Anhydrous sodium sulfate	2.0% 18.0% 36.0% 44.0%
FOX SUPERFUEL Fuel (Fox)	Castor oil Methanol* Nitromethane Detergent Ignitors	29% 64% 5% 1% 1%
FOY BEST BODIED ENAMELED PAINT (Foy)		
FRAGAZONE DEODORANT (United Chem.)		
FRAGRANCE ALLIANCE Cosmetic (Rubinstein)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FRA-GRANCENSE Toilet water (House of Fragrance)		
FRAGRANT-AIRE DE-ODORANT BLOCKS (Clifton)		
FRAGRANT-AIRE HOUSE PERFUME (Fragrantaire)	Alcohol Natural flower oils Essential oils Synthetic aromatic chemicals	
FRALAC 4 HOUR ENAMEL (Frazer)		
FRALITE WALL PAINT (Frazer)		
FRAN-KEM POWDER Fungicidal, bacteriostatic agent (Washington Labs.)	Fumaric acid Sodium benzoate	50% 50%
FRANKLIN BHC 10 SPRAY OR DIP Insecticide (Franklin, O. M.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	10% 60%
FRANKLIN BLOOD STOPPER Anti-hemorrhagic (veterinary) (Franklin, O. M.)	Alum exsiccated* Iron subsulfate Tannin Iodoform* Liquor cresolis comp. Camphor	48.4% 32.3% 16.1% 0.8% 0.8% 0.8%
FRANKLIN BRAND-EM-OL Veterinary (Franklin, O. M.)	Barium sulfide* Sodium hydroxide* Turpentine	14.3% 14.3% 6.3%
FRANKLIN BROWN BEAUTY SCREW-WORM KILLER (Franklin, O. M.)	Benzol* Chloroform* Diphenylamine* Furfural Cube extractives (including rotenone 0.06%) Pine oil	37.78% 15.11% 30.23% 12.60% 0.25% 4.03%
FRANKLIN CRESOLIS Disinfectant (Franklin, O. M.)	Cresol* Soap	50% 31%
FRANKLIN DIP POWDER Insecticide (Franklin, O. M.)	DDT*	50%
FRANKLIN FLY SPRAY CONC. (Franklin, O. M.)	DDT* Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent*	25% 69%
FRANKLIN FLUKE KILLERS Veterinary (Franklin, O. M.)	Ea. capsule: Carbon tetrachloride* U.S.P. (chloroform derivative)	1 cc
FRANKLIN FOOT ROT TREATMENT Veterinary (Franklin, O. M.)	Methyl violet* Carbolic acid* liquified Isopropyl alcohol Glycerin	2.5% 2.0% 7.7% 40.0%
FRANKLIN HORNFLY CONTROL Insecticide (Franklin, O. M.)	DDT Butoxypolypropylene glycol Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent*	5% 5% 90%
FRANKLIN LICE-TICK DIP OR SPRAY Insecticide (Franklin, O. M.)	DDT Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Other isomers of benzene hexachloride Xylene*	25% 3% 4-1/2% 62-1/2%
FRANKLIN LICE-TICK DIP OR SPRAY, WETTABLE POWDER (Formerly D-THANE) Insecticide (Franklin, O. M.)	DDT* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	30.77% 3.84% 18.05%
FRANKLIN LINDANE 20% Insecticide (Franklin, O. M.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	20%
FRANKLIN NICOTINE 40% Insecticide (Franklin, O. M.)	Nicotine* expressed as alkaloid	40%
FRANKLIN PINKEYE POWDER & WOUND DRESSING Veterinary (Franklin, O. M.)	Acriflavine HCl Sulfathiazole Sulfanilamide Calomel Boric acid*	1% 5% 3% 5% 86%
FRANKLIN PINKEYE TREATMENT & WOUND DRESSING Veterinary (Franklin, O. M.)	Sodium propionate Azosulfamide Benzyl alcohol Sodium sulfacetamide Urea Propylene glycol	5% 0.2% 4% 20% 10% 18.8%
FRANKLIN PROTEC WOUND DRESSING & FLY REPELLENT Veterinary (Franklin, O. M.)	Bone oil Cresol U.S.P. Butoxypolypropylene glycol Pine oil* Sperm oil Diphenylamine Zinc oxide Pine tar oil*	20.00% 0.25% 5.00% 10.00% 4.75% 4.00% 20.00% 30.00%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FRANKLIN RESIDUAL SPRAY Insecticide (Franklin, O. M.)	DDT*	5%
	Mineral oil	95%
FRANKLIN RESIDUAL SPRAY CONC. Insecticide (Franklin, O. M.)	DDT	25%
	Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent*	75%
FRANKLIN 1038 SCREW-WORM CONTROL Insecticide (Franklin, O. M.)	DDT	25.0%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	4.5%
	Xylene* range aromatic solvent	57.0%
FRANKLIN STIM LINIMENT Rubefacient, counter-irritant (Franklin, O. M.)	Oil wormwood (true)	2.77%
	Menthol (synthetic)	2.40%
	Isopropanol* 99%	41.66%
	Oil sassafras (artificial)	3.17%
	Acetone*	50.00%
FRANKLIN STOCK DIP & DISINFECT-ANT NO. 1 Veterinary (Franklin, O. M.)	Coal tar neutral oils*	63%
	Soap	17%
	Coal tar acids*	10%
FRANKLIN STRONG TINCTURE OF IODINE (Franklin, O. M.)	Iodine* N.F.	7%
	Alcohol	83%
FRASER'S SOLUTION Fungicide, (medical) (Handley)	Salicylic acid*	
	Benzoic acid	
	Tincture iodine*	
	Spirits of camphor*	
FRASTO STIK PAINT (Lake Chem.)		
FRATEX ENAMELS (Frazer)		
FRATONE FLAT WALL PAINTS (Frazer)		
FRAZEX Fungicide, (medical) (Am. Druggists)	Iodine*	
	Salicylic acid*	
	Boric acid*	
	Alcohol*	28%
FRAZUL (Sacramento)		
FREART Chalk (Am. Crayon)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FREEDAY Analgesic (Berjon)	Each fl. oz.:	
	Alcohol	15%
	Sodium salicylate*	10 gr.
	Extractives of life root (senecio aureus)	10 gr.
	Cramp bark virburnum opu[illegible]	10 gr.
	Blessed thistle (cnicus benedictus)	10 gr.
	Squaw vine (mitchella)	10 gr.
FREEDOL For skin irritations (Freedol)	Salicylic acid*	
	Menthol carbolic acid	1/3 of
	Tincture benzoin	
	Glycerin	
	Alcohol*	40%
FREE FOAM Etherized liquid rug cleaner (Puritan Chem.)		
FREEZEN Cooling application (veterinary) (Thoroughbred)	Camphorated choral*	
	Menthol*	
	Ethyl aminobenzoate	
	Oil of henbane	
	Oil of cedar leaf*	
	Chlorobutanol	
	Ether	
	Isopropyl alcohol*	
FREEZONE Anti-freeze (Wyeth Chem.)	Alcohol*	
	Ether*	
	Zinc chloride*	
FRE-FLO INK (Crescent Prod.)		
FRELCOTE VARNISH (Pratt & Lambert)		
FRENCH GLOSS SHOE POLISH (Whittemore)		
FRENCH LUSTRE Leather polish (French Ren.)		
FRENCH'S ANT KILLER Insecticide (French Labs.)		
FRENCH'S BIRD LICE POWDER (French, R. T.)	Piperonyl cyclonene (consists of 0.48% 3-isoamyl-5-(methylene-dioxyphenyl)-2-cyclohexanone and 0.12% of related compounds)	0.6%
	Pyrethrins	0.1%
FRENCH'S DOG SHAMPOO (French Labs.)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FRENCH'S FLEA POWDER FOR DOGS (French, R. T.)	Piperonyl cyclonene (0.8% of 3-isoamyl-5-(methylene-dioxyphenyl)-2-cyclohexenone and its 6-carbethoxy derivative and 0.2% of related compounds) Pyrethrins Rotenone Other cube extractives Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.00% 0.10% 0.50% 1.00% 1.00%
FRENCH'S GERMICIDE, ANTISEPTIC (French, R. T.)	Vegetable soap Terpineol p-Chlorosym-m-xylenol* Alcohol	 16.4%
FRENCH'S HAND LOTION (French Labs.)		
FRENCH'S IRON COMPOUND FOR CAGE BIRDS (French, R. T.)	Ferrous sulfate Glycerin Extract of gentian Sodium benzoate Citric acid	 1/10%
FRENCH'S NESTLING FOOD (French, R. T.)	Bread Egg yolk Whole egg Alfalfa meal Skim milk solids Wheat germ Yeast Stabilized vegetable oil Cod liver oil concentrate Vitamin B12	
FRENCH'S TURTLE FOOD (French, R. T.)	Shrimp meal Dried buttermilk Bugs Liver meal Oat, wheat, corn and soya bean flours	
FRENCH TOUCH PARFUME, EAU DE COLOGNE AND COLOGNE STICK (Parfums Charbert)		
FRENCO'S PAPAIN ABSOLUTE Digestant (Frenco)	Powdered papain (testing N.F. Formula VIII)	
FRENCO'S PAPAYA TOOTH POWDER (Frenco)	Cal. carb. Mag. carb. Ivory soap powder Papain Sodium bicarb. Sodium chloride Polak's dry peppermint flavor	
FRENCO'S PYACADO FACE CREAM (Frenco)	Avacado Mineral oils Stearic acid Glycerin Triethanolamine Dow's Tego-sept P. Paraffin Papain	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FREO COUGH SYRUP (White, R. P.)	Each fl. oz.: Alcohol Calcium creosote sulfonate Cherry bark Balm of Gilead buds Ammonium chloride Aralia Sodium glycerophosphate Chloroform Calcium guaiacol sulfonate White pine bark Sanguinaria Sassafras bark Tartar emetic Terpin hydrate	 11% 2 gr. 23 gr. 3 gr. 3 gr. 3 gr. 4 gr. 2 m. 1 gr. 23 gr. 4 gr. 2 gr. 1/36 gr. 1 gr.
FREOKAPS For colds, Analgesic, laxative (White, R. P.)	Each capsule: Acetophenetidin* Aloin Atropine sulfate* Aspirin* Caffeine Camphor powder	 2 gr.
FRESH CREAM DEODORANT (Pharma Craft)	Aluminum chloride crystals Basic aluminum formate Urea Glycerin monostearate Petrolatum Stearic acid Spermaceti	
FRESH DATED PAINTS (Sterling Varnish)		
FRESH DEODORANT SOAP (Pharma Craft)	Pure dry soap Actamer Glycerin Salt	86.54% 1.56 0.73 0.52
FRESHENOL SPRAY Air deodorant (Freshenol)	SDA #40 Fir and pine oil* blend	85% 10%
FRESHETTES (Holcomb)	Paradichlorobenzene*	
FRESNO DDT 5 SULPHUR 50 DUST Insecticide (Fresno Agric.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Sulfur*	5% 50%
FRESNOL ANT SYRUP (Fresnol Mfg.)	Sodium arsenite*	0.29%
FRESNO MALATHION 4 SULFUR 50 DUST Insecticide (Fresno Agric.)	Malathion* Sulfur*	4% 50%
FRIENDSHIP'S GARDEN DUSTING POWDER, BATH SALTS, AND TOILET WATER (Shulton)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
FRIENDSHIP'S GARDEN BODY SACHET (Shulton)	
FRIENDSHIP'S GARDEN BUBBLING BATH CRYSTALS, BATH SALTS, AND TOILET SOAPS (Shulton)	
FRIENDSHIP'S GARDEN COLOGNE CONC., LIQUID PETALS, & TUBE TALCUM (Shulton)	
FRIGID COAT PAINT (Wilbur)	
FRIGITONE (Firestone	Ethylene glycol*
FRISKY COLOGNE & PERFUME (Wolff)	
FR NEGATIVE DEVELOPER (FR)	
FROLIC BATH SOFTENER, EAU DE COLOGNE, AND PERFUME (Cheramy)	
FROLIC EAU DE TOILETTE (Cheramy)	
FROMEX DEGREASING SOLVENT (Mechanical)	
FROPLIN CORE OILS (Frost Paint)	
FROSCOTE PAINTS (Frost Paint)	
FROSEAL PRIMERS (Frost Paint)	
FROSFLAT PAINT (Frost Paint)	
FROSGLOS INTERIOR SEMI GLOSS Paint (Frost Paint)	
FROSLITE FINISHES Paint product (Frost Paint)	
FROSNAMEL Enamel (Frost Paint)	
FROSPAR VARNISH (Frost Paint)	
FROST Laundry bleach (Pennsylv. Salt)	Calcium hypochlorite* 9% Alkaline cleaning ingredients
FROSTEE Insecticide (Curran)	Paradichlorobenzene* 100%
FROSTILLA FRAGRANT LOTION (Wildroot)	
FROSTLIKE PAINT (Eaglo)	
FROSTONE FLAT WALL PAINT (Frost Paint)	
FROST'S NO RUST COMPOUND (Frost Paint)	
FROST'S KAPAK PAINTS (Frost Paint)	
FROSTY SNOW JUMBO FLAKES Decorative spray (U. S. Packaging)	Lucite Hydrofol base Methylene chloride Perfume Freon
FROTEX FINISHES & SYNTHETICS (Frost Paint)	
FR PAPER DEVELOPER Photographic supply (FR)	
FR SUPER X-33 AND SUPER X-33 REPLENISHER Photographic supplies (FR)	
FRUIT FIX To prevent pre-harvest fruit fall of apples and pears (Thompson Chem.)	Naphthaleneacetic acid spray*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
FRUITONE T Fungicide (Am. Chemical)	2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenoxy propionic acid, triethanolamine salt* 5.3%
FRUITONE T DOUBLE STRENGTH Fungicide (Am. Chemical)	2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenoxy propionic acid, triethanolamine salt* 10.4% 2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenoxy propionic acid equivalent 6.8%
F-S VARNISH (Felton Sibley)	
F.T.E. (Fritted Trace Ele- ments) Fertilizer (Inorganic)	Iron Manganese Copper Zinc Boron Molybdenum
FUEL FLEX Sludge, carbon solvent (Flexoid)	
FULBRITE (Fuller Brush)	Wax (colloidal dispersion in water) Resins Emulsifiers (anionic)
FUL COLOR LATEX FINISH Paint (Fuller, W.P.)	
FUL DRESS Hair dressing (Allied Drug)	
FULD LIQUID EMULSION DETERGENT FOR TOILET BOWLS (Fuld)	Hydrogen chloride* 23% Orthodichlorobenzene 2.5%
FULD MOTH CRYSTALS (Fuld)	Paradichlorobenzene*
FULD MOTH SPRAY (Fuld)	Oil Pyrethrum
FULEX A-D-O Fungicide (Fuller System)	Hydroxyquinoline sulfate* 25%
FULEX APHID SMOKE Fumigant (Fuller System)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 5.6%
FULEX-AZO BENZENE LIQUID Fumigant (Fuller System)	Azobenzene*
FULEX FUMIGATOR Insecticide (Fuller System)	Tech. parathion* 9% (o-o-Diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl-thiophosphate)
FULEX-G Insecticide (Fuller System)	Mono-, di-, and trichloronaphthalenes* Gamma isomer of BHC* Other isomers of BHC
FULEX NO. 400 LIQUID Insecticide (Fuller System)	Dichloronaphthalene* Monochloronaphthalene* Trichlorobenzene Naphthalene* Trichloronaphthalene*
FULEX SOIL TREATMENT Fungicide (Fuller System)	Monochloro, dichloro- and trichloro-naphthalene (all chlorophenols)* 40% Hydroxyquinoline sulfate 17% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 2.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 0.4%
FULEX SPIDER-MITE FUMIGATOR (Fuller System)	2-(tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite 6.7%
FULFILLMENT COLOGNE (Assoc. Brands)	
FUL-GLEAM (Fuller Brush)	Waxes Mineral spirits*
FUL-GLOSS ENAMEL (Fuller, W. P.)	
FUL-KILL ROACH & ANT KILLER (Fuller Brush)	Tech. chlordane 2.0% Pyrethrins 0.046% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 0.115% Petroleum distillates* 47.839
FULLER BOWL CLEANER (Fuller Brush)	Sodium bisulfate* Sodium chloride Sodium carbonate
FULLERCOL (Fuller, W. P.)	
FULLER DOG SPRAY Insecticide (Fuller Brush)	Pyrethrins 9.025% Rotenone 0.128% Other cube extractives 0.236% Tech. piperonyl cyclonene 0.256% Petroleum distillate 0.102% Inert ingredients*
FULLER FLOOR CLEANER (Fuller Brush)	Detergents (anionic including soap and non-ionic) Phosphates and polyphosphates
FULLER FURNITURE POLISH (Fuller Brush)	Mineral oil Wax
FULLER GARBAGE CAN SPRAY (Fuller Brush)	Orthodichlorobenzene* 60% Petroleum distillate 10% Pine oil 5%
FULLER GASOLINE TANK SLUSHING COMPOUND TL-284/ T-3864 (Fuller, W. P.)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
FULLERGLO WALL FINISHES (Fuller, W. P.)	
FULLER INSECTICIDE (Fuller Brush)	Allethrin 0.10% Piperonyl butoxide tech. 0.25% Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate 0.82% Other related terpenes 0.18% Petroleum distillate 1.65% Methoxychlor tech. 3.00%
FULLER METAL POLISH (Fuller Brush)	Silica (300 mesh) Colloidal clay Ammonia and ammonium soaps Dispersing agent (anionic) Isopropanol* Oxalic acid less than 2%
FULLER MOTH PROOFER (Fuller Brush)	Diethyl diphenyl dichloroethane 4.75% Related reaction products 0.025% Petroleum distillates* 32.0% Paradichlorobenzene 3.0%
FULLER PINE OIL DIS- INFECTANT (Fuller Brush)	Steam-distilled pine oil* Soap
FULLER PLANT SPRAY Insecticide (Fuller Brush)	Pyrethrins 0.025% Rotenone 0.128% Other cube extractives 0.236% Tech. piperonyl cyclonene 0.256% Petroleum distillate 0.102% Inert ingredients*
FULLER'S ALL PURPOSE ADHESIVE (Fuller, H. B.)	Polyvinyl acetate emulsion
FULLER'S CLEAR NITRATE DOPE TL-8651 (Fuller, W. P.)	
FULLER'S LACQUER THINNER (Fuller, W. P.)	
FULLER'S LASTIKO WALL SIZE (Fuller, H. B.)	Liquified animal glue Corn dextrines
FULLERWEAR ENAMELS (Fuller, W. P.)	
FUL-LIFE FLEXIBLE FILM FLOOR FINISH (Assoc. Just)	
FULL-O-LITE PAINT (Egan & Hausman)	
FULLUSTRE (Fuller Brush)	Wax (colloidal dispersion in water) Resins Emulsifiers (anionic)
FUL-SCAT INSECT RE- PELLENT (Fuller Brush)	2-Ethyl hexanediol-1, 3 20.00%
FUL-SHINE CLEANER (Fuld)	Potassium soap (pH 8.5-8.8)
FULSOL (Fuller Brush)	Anionic* and non-ionic detergents Phosphates* Polyphosphates
FUL-STRIP REMOVER (Assoc. Just)	Ammoniated*
FULTEX INDUSTRIAL FINISHES & BULLETIN COLORS (Fuller, W. P.)	
FULTON COPPER PAINTS (Debevoise)	
FUL-TONE FLOOR CON- DITIONER & RESTORER (Assoc. Just)	
FULTON'S CRAYON SETS (Fulton Specialty)	
FULTON'S PLANTABBS Fertilizer (Plantabbs)	Nitrate nitrogen 7.25% Ammoniacal nitrogen 3.75% Nitrogen 11.00% Phosphoric acid 15.00% Potash, water soluble 20.00%
FUL-TROL BACTERIO- STATIC DUST CONTROL & FLOOR MAINTAINER (Assoc. Just)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride (contains from 8 to 18 carbon atoms) 00.25%
FUME OGEN Dog repellent (Rose Mfg.)	Coal tar hydrocarbons* 5%
FUME RESISTING PAINT (Watson- Standard)	
FUME-SAFE ENAMELS (O'Brien Corp.)	
FUME TITE ENAMEL (Tropical)	
FUMEX Plastic coatings (Horn)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
FUMIGAS Fumigant (Speekman)	Ethylene dichloride* Carbon tetrachloride*	75% 25%
FUMIGAS Fumigant (Thompson-Hayward)	Carbon tetrachloride* Carbon bisulfide Sulfur dioxide	82.85% 16.40% 0.75%
FUMO-DUST Insecticide (Stauffer)	Nicotine*	
FUMO-GAS Fumigant (Am. Fumig.)	Ethylene dichloride* Carbon tetrachloride*	
FUMO-SPRAY Fumigant (Am. Fumig.)	Refined hydrocarbons* Pyrethrins Lethane*	
FUNG-AIDE Fungicide, (medical) (Sunset)	Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid Benzoin Balsam tolu Orthophenylphenol* Methyl salicylate* Balsam Peru Aloe Storax Sulfonated oil Isopropyl alcohol*	
FUNGI-BORDO Fungicide (Sherwin-Williams)	Copper*	12.75%
FUNGI-FOE Fungicide, (medical) (Maypinks)	Acetone* Salicylic acid* Iodine* Potassium iodide* Alcohol*	 67%
FUNGI-REX (Greaseless) Fungicide, (medical) (Rexall)	Benzoic acid Salicylic acid* Carbolic acid* Thymol*	
FUNGI-REX LIQUID Fungicide, (medical) (Rexall)	Thymol* Salicylic acid* Carbolic acid* Benzoic acid Glycerin	
FUNGI R-I-D Fungicide, (medical) (Rid Co.)	Thymol Benzoic acid Salicylic acid Total ext. from coal tar Isopropyl alcohol*	0.01% 5% 5% 1.25% 60%
FUNG-O Fungicide (Wilson, Andrew)	Potassium polysulfides*	
FUNGOID TINCTURE Fungicide, (medical) (Pedinol)	Trimethyl ammonium pentachlorophenate* Propionic acid Undecylenic acid Sodium propionate Isopropanol Dimethyl ketone*	
FUNGTROGEN Fungicide (Rese Mfg.)	Copper (as metallic copper from copper sulfate)	0.80%
FUNGUS-BAN SOLUTION TO CONTROL FUNGUS (Wilbur)		
FUNGUSIN LIQUID (Prophylactic) Fungicide, (medical) (Pfeiffer)	Sodium ortho-benzyl phenol* Sodium para-benzyl phenol*	
FUNGUSOL EMULSION Insecticide, fungicide (Destruxol)	Mineral oil Pine oil Ammonia Nicotine* as alkaloid Copper as ammoniacal copper complex Soap	32.00% 2.00% 2.50% 3.20% 0.25% 4.50%
FUNJOL Antiseptic for water (veterinary) (Gland-O-Lac)	Alkyl dimethyl dichloro-benzyl ammonium chloride Isopropyl alcohol	3.10% 37.90%
FURAZOLIDONE FARM MIX FORMULA Insecticide (Hess, Dr.)	Furazolidone	1.1%
FUR CLEANING SOLVENT 3901 (Hampden)		
FUR-CLENE Fur cleaner (Haertel)		
FURNACE CEMENT (United Gilson.)	Silicate of soda Fire clay Asbestos	
FUTSANA Fungicide, (medical) (J. P.)	Undecylenic acid Sodium propionate Digenol	
FUT-SANA LIQUID Fungicide, (medical) (J. P.)	Acid salicylic* Dimethyl ketone* Glycerol	
FUTURA TINTING COLORS Paints (Perfection Paint)		
FYRE-LES BRANDING FLUID (Globe)	Sodium hydroxide* Barium sulfide*	
FYR-PRUF Stove, metal polish (Prescott)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GABY ANTI CHAP (Gaby Co.)		
GABY SUNTAN CREAM AND LOTION (Gaby Co.)		
GADDY A P C TABLETS Analgesic (Gaddy, R. L.)	Each tablet: Aspirin* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine	 0.23 gm. 0.15 gm. 0.032 gm.
GALADEX ANTACID POWDER (Commerce)	Bismuth subcarbonate Sodium bicarbonate Bismuth subgallate Calcium carbonate Kaolin Magnesium oxide Magnesium trisilicate	
GALATEST For detecting sugar in urine (Denver Chem.)	Sodium hydroxide* Bismuth oxychloride	
GALE LIQUID DAIRY CLEANER (Paulen Chem.)	Non-ionic detergent* and emulsifier (alkyl phenoxy polyoxyethylene ethanol types) Isopropyl alcohol* Organic sequestering agent	
GALLOTOX Liquid seed disinfectant (Gallowhur)	Phenylmercuric acetate* solubilized	7%
GALLOWHUR DISINFECTANT-GERMICIDE CONCENTRATE (Gallowhur)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	
GALLOWHUR SKAT Insect repellent (Gallowhur)	2-Ethyl hexanediol-1, 3* Alpha, alpha-dimethyl-alpha' carbobutoxy-dihydro gamma-pyrone* Dimethyl phthalate	20% 20% 60%
GALVANIDE Primer for metal surfaces (Horn)		
GAMBLE'S TONIC Digestant (Shuptrine)	Alcohol Fld. ext. aloes Fld. ext. rhubarb Fld. ext. ipecac Tr. valerian ammoniated Pot. bicarb. Pancreatin Spt. lavender compound Tr. capsicum Spt. peppermint Glycerin	13%
GAMMACIDE COTTON DUST NO. 2-5-50 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of BHC* Other isomers of BHC* DDT* Sulfur*	2% 13% 5% 50%
GAMMACIDE COTTON DUST NO. 2-10-40 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of BHC* Other isomers of BHC* DDT* Sulfur*	2% 13% 10% 40%
GAMMACIDE 2-10-50 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of BHC* Other isomers of BHC* DDT* Sulfur*	2% 2% 10% 50%
GAMMACIDE 2-10X COTTON DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma BHC* DDT* Other isomers of BHC	2% 10% 2%
GAMMACIDE 3-5 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* DDT*	3% 3% 5%
GAMMACIDE COTTON DUST NO. 3-5-40 (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of BHC* Other isomers of BHC* DDT* Sulfur*	3% 20% 5% 40%
GAMMACIDE 3-5-50 COTTON DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma BHC* Other isomers of BHC* Sulfur* DDT*	3% 12% 50% 5%
GAMMACIDE 3-10 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma BHC* Other isomers* DDT*	3% 12% 10%
GAMMACIDE 3-10-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma BHC* Other isomers* DDT* Sulfur	3% 22% 10% 40%
GAMMACIDE 2-8 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Gamma isomer of BHC Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	21.8% 8.7% 44%
GAMMA DUST 5 Insecticide (Commercial Chem.)	Lindane (Benzene hexachloride, gamma isomer)	0.5%
GAMMAHEX DUST NO. 75 Insecticide (Sunland)	Gamma isomer of hexachlorocyclohexane	0.75%
GAMMAHEX DUST NO. 75S Insecticide (Sunland)	Gamma isomer of hexachlorocyclohexane Sulfur*	0.75% 75%
GAMMAHEX DUST NO. 100S Insecticide (Sunland)	Gamma isomer of hexachlorocyclohexane* Other isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane* Sulfur*	1.0% 2.0% 50.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GAMMA SPRAY ZINEB Insecticide (Chem. Form.)	Zinc ethylene-bis-(dithiocarbamate) Talc	65.0% 35%
GAMTOX-DDT DUST NO. 1-5 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of BHC* Other isomers of BHC* DDT*	1% 6.7% 5%
GAMTOX-DDT DUST NO. 2-5 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of BHC* Other isomers of BHC* DDT*	2% 13% 5%
GAMTOX DUST NO. 1 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of BHC* Other isomers of BHC*	1% 6.6%
GAMTOX DUST NO. 1.5 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of BHC* Other isomers of BHC*	1.5% 10%
GAMTOX-S DUST NO. 1-75 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of BHC* Other isomer of BHC* Sulfur*	1% 6.6% 75%
GAMTOX DUST NO. 2 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of BHC* Other isomers of BHC*	2% 13%
GAMTOX DUST NO. 3 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of BHC (from lindane)*	3%
GAMTOX-S DUST NO. 2-50 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of BHC* Other isomers of BHC* Sulfur*	2% 13% 50%
GAMTOX MOSQUITO CON. SPRAY (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of BHC* Xylene* Other aromatic petroleum derivatives*	11.7% 11.7% 35% 35%
GAMTOX 1 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of BHC* Other isomers of BHC*	11.7% 11.7%
GAMTOX 10 WETTABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	10% 10%
GARD AEROSOL INSECT KILLER BOMB (Gard)	DDT Methylated naphthalenes* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin-1) Petroleum distillate*	2.000% 5.000% 1.200% 0.075% 0.075% 11.650%
GARDANE SPRAY INSECTICIDE 48% CHLORDANE (Bonide)	Tech. chlordane* Petroleum distillate*	48% 40%
GARD ANTI-RUST SPRAY (Gard)	Silicones Polar compounds Petroleum and chlorinated solvents*	
GARDEN BUG-FIX (Thompson Chem.)	Pyrethrins Rotenone Other cube extractives Piperonyl cyclonene tech. Petroleum oil	0.025% 0.128% 0.236% 0.256% 0.102%
GARDEN DOWFUME Insecticide (Dow)	Ethylene dibromide*	41%
GARDEN DUSTER (Chem. Corp.)		
GARDEN NU FUME Soil fumigant (Collins Feed)	Ethylene dibromide*	12.8%
GARDEN SAV'R Insecticide (Beebe Ness)	Rotenone Other cube resins Tech. methoxychlor Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic fatty acids averaging 10-18 carbon atoms (from Lethane 60) Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis (dithiocarbamate))	0.75% 1.20% 3.00% 0.56% 3.90%
GARDEN SPRAY (Chem. Corp.)		
GARDEN WITCH Insecticide (Interstate Med.)	Cube resins* Derris Gum Arabic Sulfur* Talcum	
GARDERM CREAM (C & M)	Paraffin Beeswax Lanolin Oxyaminostearate emulsifier Butyl and propyl para-hydroxybenzoates	0.50 each
GARD FRESH AIR ROOM DEODORANT (Gard)		
GARD GOLF BALL SPRAY Enamel (Gard)		
GARD INSECT REPELLENT (Gard)	Dimethyl phthalate Butyl dimethyl dihydro gamma pyrone carboxylate 2-Ethylhexanediol-1, 3	19.152% 5.655% 5.193%
GARD K-7 FOOT SPRAY Deodorizer, sanitizer (Gard)	Hexachlorophene* Dichlorophene* Isopropyl alcohol*	
GARD SUEDE CONDITIONER (Gard)	Silicones Petroleum and chlorinated solvents*	
GARD WEATHER-PROOF SPRAY (Gard)	Synthetic resins Silicones Petroleum and chlorinated solvents*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GAS FLUX (Basflux)	Boric acid* Acetone* Alcohol*	
GAS GUARD Automotive gasoline additive in fuel systms (du Pont)	Methanol*	30%
GAS-O-CIDE Liquid gas fumigant (Midland Labs.)	Ethylene dichloride* Carbon tetrachloride*	
GASSUP Laxative, digestant, antacid (Gastom)	Magnesium trisilicate Magnesium superoxol Magnesium oxide Lactose Sodium bicarbonate Aromatics	
GASTABS Antacid, adsorbent (Thompson Med.)	Aluminum hydroxide gel Magnesium trisilicate Calcium carbonate Magnesium carbonate Bismuth subcarbonate Magnesium oxide Oil of peppermint	
GASTRICTIVE TABLETS AND POWDER Antacid (Clapp, Otis)	Magnesia calcined Sodium bicarbonate Calcium phosphate precip. Potassium phosphate Bismuth subcarbonate Calcium carbonate precip.	
GASTROGEN TABLETS Antacid (Bristol-Myers)	Calcium carbonate Magnesium carbonate Oil of peppermint Oil of cinnamon Ginger extract	
GASTRO-MUL For upset stomach (Hance)		
GASTRONAL POWDER Adsorbent, antacid (Medical Arts)	Each avoirdupois oz.: Gastric mucin Aminoacetic acid Magnesium trisilicate Pectin (apple) Aluminum hydroxide gel U.S.P. Kaolin colloidal N.F.	10 gr. 4.5 gr. 30 gr. 2 gr. 31.25 gr. 194.50 gr.
GASTRO-PULVIS Antiacid powder (Crowell)	Sodium bicarbonate Calcium carbonate Magnesium carbonate Bismuth subcarbonate Menthol	
GATOR ROACH HIVES Insecticide (De Soto Chem.)	Lead arsenate* Total arsenic (as metallic) Water soluble arsenic (as metallic)	16.20% 3.50% 0.10%
GAVICIDE CA DUST 70 Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	Arsenic*	
GAVICIDE ALDRIN 2 LIQUID Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Petroleum aromatic derivatives *	23.1% 17.4% 48.5%
GAVICIDE CHLORDANE CONC. 40W Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
GAVICIDE CHLORDANE 45% LIQUID Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	Tech. chlordane* Aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbons*	45% 40%
GAVICIDE DDT CONC. 50W Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	DDT*	50%
GAVICIDE DDT 25% LIQUID Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	DDT Aromatic petroleum deriv.*	25.0% 71.0%
GAVICIDE DE-FOL-ATE Defoliant (Pacific Guano)	Sodium chlorate*	41.5%
GAVICIDE DIELDRIN CONC. 50W Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octohydro-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	42.4% 7.6%
GAVICIDE DIELDRIN 1.5 LIQUID Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethanonaphthalene* Related compounds Petroleum hydrocarbons	15.83% 2.79% 73.38%
GAVICIDE DINITRO SOLUBLE SPRAY OIL Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	Dinitro ortho-cresol* Petroleum oil*	2.44% 95.00%
GAVICIDE ENDRIN 1.6 LIQUID Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano-naphthalene* Petroleum hydrocarbons	19.5% 70.5%
GAVICIDE HEPTACHLOR 2 LIQUID Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	Heptachlor* Related compounds Petroleum distillate	23.4% 9.1% 61.5%
GAVICIDE LIME SULFUR 29% Insecticide, fungicide (Pacific Guano)	Calcium polysulfide*	29%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GAVICIDE LINDANE CONC. 25W Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	25%
GAVICIDE MALATHION 5 Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	Malathion*	55%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv.*	35%
GAVICIDE MALATHION 8 LIQUID Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	Malathion*	80.8%
	Aromatic petroleum derivatives	4.5%
GAVICIDE OVITRAN CONC. 50W Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	p-Chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate*	50%
GAVICIDE OVITRAN 25% LIQUID Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	p-Chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate*	25%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv.	65%
GAVICIDE PARATHION CONC. 25W Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	Parathion*	25%
GAVICIDE PARATHION 25% LIQUID Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	Parathion*	25%
	Petroleum distillate	65%
GAVICIDE PICK-QUIK LIQUID DEFOLIANT (Pacific Guano)	Magnesium chlorate* (anhydrous)	17.5%
GAVICIDE SODIUM SALT OF MCP Herbicide (Pacific Guano)	Sodium salt of 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid*	23.20%
GAVICIDE TEPP 50% LIQUID Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate*	20%
	Other ethyl pyrophosphates*	30%
GAVICIDE TERRACLOR DUST 20 Fungicide (Pacific Guano)	Penta chloronitrobenzene*	20.0%
GAVICIDE TOXAPHENE CONC. 40W Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	Toxaphene*	40%
GAVICIDE TOXAPHENE-DDT 4-2 Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	Toxaphene*	40.0%
	DDT	20.0%
	Petroleum deriv.	36.0%
GAVICIDE TOXAPHENE 60% LIQUID Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	Toxaphene*	60%
	Petroleum distillate	30%
GAVICIDE ZIRAM DUST 7.6 Fungicide (Pacific Guano)	Ziram	7.6%
GAVIOTA SOIL ALDRIN 3 Insecticide (Pacific Guano)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene*	2.85%
	Related compounds	2.24%
GAY ADVENTURE BATH OIL (Newton, Paul)		
GAY ADVENTURE COLOGNE, TOILET WATER (Newton, Paul)		
GAY ADVENTURE SACHET (Newton, Paul)		
GAY ADVENTURE TALCUM POWDER (Newton, Paul)		
GAY-OIL BASE TEXTURE PAINT (United Gilson.)	Fish oil	
	Aluminum stearate	
	Synthetic resin	
	Mineral spirits*	
GB COLORED PENCILS (Am. Crayon)		
GEBAUER'S P.M.C. SPRAY Fungicide, (medical) (Gebauer)	Phenyl mercuric chloride (1-1500)	0.066%
	Carbowax	3.000%
	Ethyl chloride* U.S.P.	96.934%
GEBAUER'S TANNIC SPRAY For burns, poison ivy (Gebauer)	Tannic acid	3.92%
	Chlorobutanol (chloroform deriv.)	1.18%
	Ethyl alcohol	33.32%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GECOLENE THINNER 8060 Paint product (General Paint (Okla.))		
GEIGY AG 50 Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT	50%
GEIGY ALDRIN CONC. NO. 4 Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	38.85% 29.35%
GEIGY 2-1/2% ALDRIN-5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT*	2.375% 1.790% 5.000%
GEIGY 2-1/2% ALDRIN-10% DDT-40% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Aldrin* DDT* Sulfur* Theoret. chlorine*	2.50% 10.00% 40.00% 7.14%
GEIGY 2-1/2% ALDRIN DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	2.375% 1.790%
GEIGY ALDRIN 25E Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Xylene*	21.67% 16.34% 51.00%
GEIGY ALDRIN EQUIVALENT 25E Insecticide (Geigy)	Aldrin* Theoret. chlorine*	21.67%
GEIGY 2-1/2% ALDRIN EQUIVALENT- 10% DDT Insecticide (Geigy)	Aldrin* DDT* Theoret. chlorine*	2.50% 10.00% 7.14%
GEIGY 2-1/2% ALDRIN EQUIVALENT- 5% DDT-40% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds* DDT* Sulfur*	2.375% 1.790% 5.000% 40.000%
GEIGY 2-1/2% ALDRIN EQUIVALENT- 10% DDT-40% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds* DDT* Sulfur*	2.375% 1.790% 10.000% 40.000%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GEIGY 5% ALDRIN EQUIVALENT DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	3.58%
GEIGY 2-1/2% ALDRIN EQUIVALENT- 50% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Sulfur*	2.375% 1.79%
GEIGY 20% ALDRIN GRANULAR CONC. Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds*	19.00% 14.32%
GEIGY 25% ALDRIN WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds*	23.75% 17.90%
GEIGY ARAMITE 15W Insecticide (Geigy)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite	15.0%
GEIGY ARAMITE 25E Insecticide (Geigy)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite Xylene*	25.5% 65.0%
GEIGY 2% ARAMITE DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite	2%
GEIGY 3% ARAMITE DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite	3%
GEIGY 4% ARAMITE DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite	4%
GEIGY 3% ARAMITE- 15% TOX- APHENE DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite	3%
GEIGY ARSENATE OF LEAD Insecticide (Geigy)	Lead arsenate* Arsenic as metallic Water soluble arsenic Lead as metallic	98.00% 20.00% 0.50%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GEIGY BA 50 Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT*	50%
GEIGY BA 75 Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT*	75%
GEIGY BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Geigy)	Butyl ester of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	20%
	Butyl ester of 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	10%
GEIGY BRUSH KILLER NO. 22 Herbicide (Geigy)	Butyl ester of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	27.93%
	Butyl ester of 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	27.19%
GEIGY CALCIUM ARSENATE Insecticide (Geigy)	Tricalcium arsenate*	70%
GEIGY CHLORATE COTTON DEFOLIANT Herbicide (Geigy)	Sodium chlorate*	
GEIGY 5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Tech. chlordane	5%
GEIGY 10% CHLORDANE DUST (Geigy)	Tech. chlordane*	10%
GEIGY 40% CHLORDANE DUST CONC. Insecticide (Geigy)	Tech. chlordane*	40.0%
GEIGY 42% CHLORDANE EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Geigy)	Tech. chlordane	42%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	48%
GEIGY 73% CHLORDANE EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Geigy)	Tech. chlordane*	73.0%
GEIGY 40% CHLORDANE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Geigy)	Tech. chlordane*	40.0%
GEIGY 50% CHLORDANE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Geigy)	Tech. chlordane*	50.0%
GEIGY CHLORO-BENZILATE 15W Insecticide (Geigy)	Ethyl 4, 4'-dichlorobenzilate	15%
GEIGY CHLORO-BENZILATE 25E Insecticide (Geigy)	Ethyl 4, 4'-dichlorobenzilate	25%
	Xylene*	70.0%
GEIGY CHLORO-BENZILATE 25W Insecticide (Geigy)	Ethyl 4, 4'-dichlorobenzilate	25%
GEIGY CHLORO I.P.C. EMULSION NO. 400 Herbicide (Geigy)	Isopropyl N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate*	47.1%
GEIGY 7% COPPER DUST Fungicide (Geigy)	Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	7%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
GEIGY 14% COPPER DUST Fungicide (Geigy)	Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic 14%
GEIGY 4% COPPER-SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) 4% Sulfur* (not less than 93% through 325 mesh screen) 82%
GEIGY COPPER-ZINC DUST NO. 10 Fungicide (Geigy)	Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic 10% Zinc (in zinc oxysulfate) expressed as metallic 2.5%
GEIGY COPPER-ZINC-SULPHUR DUST Fungicide (Geigy)	Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic 10.0% Sulfur* (not less than 93% through 325 mesh screen) 50.0% Zinc (in zinc oxysulfate) expressed as metallic 2.5%
GEIGY CORN EARWORM SPRAY Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT 7.7% Xylene* 20.5% Refined petroleum oil 69.0%
GEIGY 1-5-70 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 1.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachoride* 5.7% DDT* 5.0% Sulfur* 70.0%
GEIGY 2-5-50 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 2.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 11.3% DDT* 5.0% Sulfur* 50.0%
GEIGY 2-10-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 2.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 11.3% DDT* 10.0% Sulfur* 40.0%
GEIGY 2-10-50 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 2.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 11.3% DDT* 10.0% Sulfur* 50.0%
GEIGY 3-5 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of BHC* 3.00% DDT* 5.00%
GEIGY 3-5-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of BHC* 3.00% DDT* 5.00% Sulfur* 40.00%
GEIGY 3-10 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 17% DDT* 10%
GEIGY 3-10-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 17% DDT* 10% Sulfur* 40%
GEIGY 10-20 COTTON SPRAY Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* 10.57% Related compounds 7.98% DDT 23.00% Xylene* 45.00%
GEIGY D 30 Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT 30% Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent* 70%
GEIGY DAIRY & STOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Geigy)	Tech. methoxychlor 1.000% "264" n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide 0.250% Pyrethrins 0.00% Allethrin 0.00% Petroleum distillates* 98.738%
GEIGY 5% DDT-3% ARAMITE DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* 5% 2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite 3%
GEIGY 10%-DDT 3% ARAMITE DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* 10% 2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite 3%
GEIGY 25% DDT-7-1/2% ARAMITE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* 25.0% 2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite 7.5%
GEIGY 5% DDT-3% CHLORDANE DUST (Geigy)	DDT* 5% Tech. chlordane 3%
GEIGY 5% DDT-5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* 5% Tech. chlordane 5%
GEIGY 5% DDT-3% CHLORDANE-6-1/2% ZINEB DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* 5.0% Tech. chlordane 3.0% Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis (dithio carbamate)) 6.5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GEIGY 3% DDT-7% COPPER DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	3% 7%
GEIGY 5%-DDT 7% COPPER DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Copper as metallic* DDT*	7.00% 5.00%
GEIGY 5% DDT-9% COPPER DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	5% 9%
GEIGY 6% DDT-14% COPPER DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	6% 14%
GEIGY 1% DDT-7% COPPER IMPREGNATED DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	1.0% 7.0% 2.3%
GEIGY 3% DDT-7% COPPER IMPREGNATED DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent* DDT Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	2.3% 3.0% 7.0%
GEIGY 5% DDT-7% COPPER-50% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic Sulfur*	5% 7% 50%
GEIGY 5% DDT-9% COPPER-50% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic Sulfur* (not less than 93% through 325 mesh screen)	5% 9% 50%
GEIGY 3% DDT IMPREGNATED DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent* DDT	2.3% 3.0%
GEIGY 5% DDT IMPREGNATED DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	5% 2.3%
GEIGY DDT MOSQUITO EMULSION Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT Xylene*	24.4% 65.3%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GEIGY 5% DDT-1% OIL DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Petroleum hydrocarbon	5% 1%
GEIGY 5% DDT-2% OIL DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Petroleum hydrocarbon	5% 2%
GEIGY 10% DDT-1% OIL DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Petroleum hydrocarbon	10% 1%
GEIGY 10% DDT-2% OIL DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Petroleum hydrocarbon	10% 2%
GEIGY 3% DDT-1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Parathion* DDT	1.0% 3.0%
GEIGY 5% DDT-1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Parathion* DDT	1.0% 5.0%
GEIGY 5% DDT-2% PARATHION DUST (Geigy)	DDT Parathion*	5% 2%
GEIGY 3% DDT-50% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT Sulfur*	3% 50%
GEIGY 3% DDT-75% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT Sulfur*	3% 75%
GEIGY 5% DDT-27% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Sulfur*	5% 27%
GEIGY 5% DDT-50% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Sulfur*	5% 50%
GEIGY 5% DDT-75% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Sulfur*	5% 75%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GEIGY 10% DDT-50% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Sulfur*	10% 50%
GEIGY 10-75 DDT-SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Sulfur*	10% 74%
GEIGY 5% DDT-50% SULPHUR-1% OIL DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Sulfur* Petroleum oil	5% 50% 1%
GEIGY DDT (Technical Grade) Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT*	100%
GEIGY 7-1/2% DDT-7-1/2% TOXAPHENE DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Toxaphene*	7.5% 7.5%
GEIGY 50% DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT*	50%
GEIGY 5% DDT-7-1/2% ZINC-COP DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic Zinc (in zinc oxysulfate) expressed as metallic	5.0% 6.0% 1.5%
GEIGY 5% DDT-6-1/2% ZINEB DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis (dithiocarbamate)) Total zinc as metallic	5.0% 6.5% 1.5%
GEIGY DDT-ZINEB DUST NO. 16 Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT Zineb	1.0% 3.9%
GEIGY DIAZINON 25W Insecticide (Geigy)	o,o-Diethyl-o(2-isopropyl-4-methyl-pyrimidyl-6) thiophosphate*	25%
GEIGY DIAZINON FLY KILLER (Geigy)	Diazinon (o-o-diethyl-o(2-isopropyl-4-methyl-pyrimidyl-6) thiophosphate)	1%
GEIGY DIELDRIN 18E Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Xylene*	15.89% 2.81% 71.10%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GEIGY DIELDRIN AIRPLANE SPRAY Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Xylene* Petroleum hydrocarbons	15.65% 2.76% 73.40% 8.19%
GEIGY 1-1/2% DIELDRIN-10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT*	1.275% 0.225% 10.000%
GEIGY 2-1/2% DIELDRIN-5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT*	2.125% 0.375% 5.000%
GEIGY 2-1/2% DIELDRIN-10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT*	2.125% 0.375% 10.000%
GEIGY 1-1/2% DIELDRIN-5% DDT-40% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT* Sulfur*	1.275% 0.225% 5.00% 40.000%
GEIGY 1-1/2% DIELDRIN-10% DDT-40% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-dimethano-naphthalene* Related compounds DDT* Sulfur*	1.275% 0.225% 10.000% 40.000%
GEIGY 2-1/2% DIELDRIN-5% DDT-40% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-dimethano-naphthalene Related compounds DDT* Sulfur*	0.375% 0.375% 5.000% 40.000%
GEIGY 2-1/2% DIELDRIN-10% DDT-40% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-dimethano-naphthalene* Related compounds DDT* Sulfur*	2.125% 0.375% 10.000% 40.000%
GEIGY 1-1/2% DIELDRIN DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro epoxy-octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	1.275% 0.225%
GEIGY 25% DIELDRIN DUST CONC. Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	21.25% 3.75%
GEIGY 50% DIELDRIN DUST CONC. Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	42.50% 7.50%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GEIGY 25% DIELDRIN WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	21.2%
	Related compounds	3.8%
GEIGY 50% DIELDRIN WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Geigy)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	42.4%
	Related compounds	7.6%
GEIGY DORMANT OIL EMULSION Insecticide (Geigy)	Petroleum oil*	80%
GEIGY DOUBLE M FLY SPRAY Insecticide (Geigy)	Malathion*	23.10%
	Tech. methoxychlor	23.10%
	Xylene*	47.20%
GEIGY 1-3-50 DUST FOR BEANS Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT	3%
	Rotenone	1%
	Other cube resins	2%
	Sulfur*	50%
GEIGY 3-5 DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3.0%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	4.5%
	DDT*	5.0%
GEIGY 3-5-40 DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3.0%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	4.5%
	DDT*	5.0%
	Sulfur*	40.0%
GEIGY 3-10 DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3.0%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	4.5%
	DDT*	10.0%
GEIGY 3-10-40 DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3.0%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	4.5%
	DDT*	10.0%
	Sulfur*	40.0%
GEIGY 5-6-50 DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT*	5.0%
	Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	6.0%
	Sulfur*	50.0%
GEIGY 5-6-75 DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT*	5.0%
	Zineb	3.9%
	Sulfur*	75.0%
GEIGY 5-8-25 DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT*	5.0%
	Zineb	5.2%
	Sulfur*	25.0%
GEIGY 5-8-75 DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT*	5.0%
	Zineb	5.2%
	Sulfur*	75.0%
GEIGY 8-50 DUST Fungicide (Geigy)	Zineb	5.2%
	Sulfur*	50%
GEIGY 8-75 DUST Fungicide (Geigy)	Zineb	8.0%
	Sulfur*	75.0%
GEIGY 6-10 DUST CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	6%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	34%
	DDT	10%
GEIGY 9-15 DUST CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	9.0%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	13.5%
	DDT	15.0%
GEIGY DUSTING SULPHUR NO. 98 Fungicide (Geigy)	Sulfur* (93% through 325-mesh screen)	98%
GEIGY 5-6-50 DUST (With Zinc) Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT*	5.0%
	Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	6.0%
	Sulfur*	50%
GEIGY 5-10-50 DUST (With Zinc) Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT*	5.0%
	Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	10.0%
	Sulfur*	50.0%
GEIGY E25 Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT*	25%
	Xylene*	63%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent	7%
GEIGY E35 Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT*	35%
	Xylene*	54%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent	6%
GEIGY ENDRIN EMULSIFIABLE NO. 16 Insecticide (Geigy)	Endrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo,endo-dimethano naphthalene)*	19.6%
	Xylene*	65.0%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent	7.0%
GEIGY EQ-53 Mothproofer (Geigy)	DDT*	25%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GEIGY FERBAM 76 Fungicide (Geigy)	Ferbam	76%
GEIGY FERBAM DUST FOR TOBACCO BLUE MOLD Fungicide (Geigy)	Ferbam	11.4%
GEIGY 15% FERMATE-3% DDT DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate DDT	11.40% 3.00%
GEIGY 15% FERMATE DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate	11.40%
GEIGY 1% GAMMA BHC DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	1.0% 5.7%
GEIGY 2% GAMMA BHC DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	2.0% 11.3%
GEIGY 3% GAMMA BHC DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	3% 17%
GEIGY GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Tech. methoxychlor Malathion* Captan (n-trichloromethylthio-tetrahydro-phthalamide)	3.0% 4.0% 88.0%
GEIGY GRUB DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Rotenone Other cube extractives	1.6% 3.2%
GEIGY HEPTACHLOR 2E Insecticide (Geigy)	Heptachlor* Related compounds Xylene*	23.2% 9.0% 63.0%
GEIGY HEPTACHLOR 25W Insecticide Geigy)	Heptachlor* Related compounds*	25.00% 9.72%
GEIGY 2-1/2% HEPTACHLOR-5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Heptachlor* Related compounds DDT*	2.50% 0.97% 5.00%
GEIGY 2-1/2% HEPTACHLOR-10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Heptachlor* Related compounds DDT*	2.50% 0.97% 10.00%
GEIGY 2-1/2% HEPTACHLOR-5% DDT-40% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Heptachlor* Related compounds DDT* Sulfur*	2.50% 0.97% 5.00% 40.00%
GEIGY 2-1/2% HEPTACHLOR-10% DDT-40% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Heptachlor* Related compounds DDT* Sulfur*	2.50% 0.97% 10.00% 40.00%
GEIGY 1-1/2% HEPTACHLOR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Heptachlor Related compounds	1.50% 0.58%
GEIGY 2-1/2% HEPTACHLOR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Heptachlor* Related compounds	2.50% 0.97%
GEIGY 25% HEPTACHLOR DUST CONC. Insecticide (Geigy)	Heptachlor* Related compounds*	25.0% 9.7%
GEIGY HORTICULTURAL OIL NO. 700 Spray additive (Geigy)	Petroleum oil*	100%

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ne & Use ufacturer	Ingredients	
GY IPC MULSION 200 sticide eigy)	Isopropyl-n-phenyl carbamate	26%
GY NDANE secticide eigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	99% | Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	1%
GY NDANE E secticide eigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane)	20% | Xylene*	75%
GY NDANE W secticide eigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane)	25%
GY NDANE W secticide eigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane)	75%
GY 1% NDANE UST secticide eigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	0.99%
GY 1-1/2% NDANE UST secticide eigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.48%
GY O-V BRUSH LLER NO. 0 erbicide eigy)	Butoxy polyethoxy propanol ester of 2,4,5-trichloro-phenoxyacetic acid*	70.6%
GY O-V BRUSH LLER NO. 0 erbicide eigy)	Butoxy polyethoxy propanol ester of 2,4-dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid*	37.8% | Butoxy polyethoxy propanol ester of 2,4,5-trichloro-phenoxyacetic acid*	35.6%
GY O-V WEED LLER NO. 0 eigy)	Butoxy polyethoxy propanol ester of 2,4-dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid*	76.0%
GY M25 secticide eigy)	DDT	25% | Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	70%
GY ALATHION -50 secticide eigy)	Malathion*	50.0% | Petroleum solvent	36.4%
GY 4% ALATHION- SULPHUR UST secticide eigy)	Malathion*	4% | Sulfur* (93% through 325-mesh screen)	50%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GEIGY MALATHION 25W Insecticide (Geigy)	Malathion*	25%
GEIGY MALATHION- ZINEB DUST NO. 46 Insecticide (Geigy)	Malathion*	4.0%	 Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis (dithio-carbamate))	3.9%	 Total zinc as metallic	0.92%
GEIGY MC 50 Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT*	50%
GEIGY MC 75 Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT*	75%
GEIGY MCP WEED KILLER NO. 4 Insecticide (Geigy)	Mixed isopropyl and triethyl amine salts of 2 methyl,4 chlorophenoxy acetic acid*	60.7%
GEIGY METHOXY- CHLOR 20 Insecticide (Geigy)	Methoxychlor	20%	 Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	80%
GEIGY METHOXY- CHLOR 25E Insecticide (Geigy)	Methoxychlor	25%	 Xylene*	63%	 Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent	7%
GEIGY METHOXY- CHLOR 50 Insecticide (Geigy)	Methoxychlor*	50%
GEIGY METHOXY- CHLOR 90 (For manufacturing purposes only) Insecticide (Geigy)	Methoxychlor*	90%	 Petroleum distillate	10%
GEIGY METHOXY- CHLOR- ALLETHRIN EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Geigy)	Methoxychlor	20.00% | Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1 and related compounds)	0.21% | n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide	2.23% | Petroleum distillate	8.20% | Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	64.85%
GEIGY 10% METHOXY- CHLOR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Methoxychlor*	10%
GEIGY METHOXY- CHLOR LOUSE POWDER (Geigy)	Methoxychlor*	10%	 Sulfur* (93% through 325-mesh screen)	20%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GEIGY 5% METHOXY- CHLOR-1% OIL DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Methoxychlor Petroleum oil	5% 1%
GEIGY 5% METHOXY- CHLOR- SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Methoxychlor Sulfur*	5% 75%
GEIGY 5% METHOXY- CHLOR-6-1/2% ZINEB DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Tech. methoxychlor Zineb	5.0% 6.5%
GEIGY MULTI- FILM C For use with cotton defoliant sprays (Geigy)	Alkylarylpolyoxyethylene glycols Free fatty acids Petroleum oil	
GEIGY MULTI- PURPOSE FRUIT SPRAY Insecticide (Geigy)	Tech. methoxychlor* Malathion* Captan (n-trichloromethylthio- tetrahydrophthalamide)	18.75% 6.25% 12.50%
GEIGY PARATHION 4M Insecticide (Geigy)	Parathion* Xylene	48% 41%
GEIGY PARATHION 15W Insecticide (Geigy)	Parathion*	15%
GEIGY PARATHION 25W Insecticide (Geigy)	Parathion*	25%
GEIGY PARATHION L25 Insecticide (Geigy)	Parathion* Xylene	25% 65%
GEIGY 1% PARATHION 7% COPPER DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Parathion* Copper (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	1.0% 7.0%
GEIGY 8-1/3% PARATHION- 50% DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT Parathion*	50.0% 8.3%
GEIGY 1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Parathion*	1%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GEIGY 2% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Parathion*	2%
GEIGY 25% PARATHION DUST CONC. Insecticide (Geigy)	Parathion*	25%
GEIGY 1% PARATHION- 75% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Parathion* Sulfur (93% through 325-m screen)	1% 75%
GEIGY 2% PARATHION- 75% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Parathion* Sulfur	2% 75%
GEIGY PARATHION- ZINEB DUST NO. 16 Insecticide (Geigy)	Parathion* Zineb (total zinc as metalli 0.92%)	1.0% 3.9%
GEIGY PARATHION- ZINEB- SULPHUR DUST NO. 6 Insecticide (Geigy)	Parathion* Zineb Sulfur	2.0% 3.9% 75.0%
GEIGY PARIS GREEN Insecticide (Geigy)	Copper acetoarsenite* Arsenic as metallic Water soluble arsenic Copper as metallic	91.7% 40.6% 2.70% 23.0%
GEIGY PCP NO. 5 Wood preserva- tive (Geigy)	Pentachlorophenol* Petroleum solvents*	5% 95%
GEIGY PCP NO. 10 Herbicide (Geigy)	Pentachlorophenol Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	10% 88%
GEIGY PCP NO. 10 Wood preserva- tive (Geigy)	Pentachlorophenol Aromatic petroleum solvent	10% 70%
GEIGY PCP NO. 25 Herbicide (Geigy)	Pentachlorophenol* Pine oil Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	25% 17% 50%
GEIGY PCP NO. 40 Wood preserva- tive (Geigy)	Pentachlorophenol* Petroleum solvents*	40% 35%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GEIGY POTATO VINE & WEED KILLER (Geigy)	Sodium arsenite*	40%
GEIGY 3% PURIFIED DDT DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT	3%
GEIGY 3.4% ROTENONE DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Rotenone Other cube resins	0.75% 1.50%
GEIGY 1% ROTENONE SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Rotenone Other cube resins Sulfur*	1.00% 2.00% 50.00%
GEIGY 5% ROTENONE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Geigy)	Rotenone* Other cube resins*	5% 10%
GEIGY S-6 Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Petroleum hydrocarbon*	6.9% 93.1%
GEIGY S-13 Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT Xylene* Petroleum hydrocarbon	13.6% 24.3% 62.1%
GEIGY S-34 Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	34% 66%
GEIGY S-450 Insecticide (Geigy)	Petroleum oil* DDT*	95.5% 4.5%
GEIGY SP-50 Fungicide, pea treatment (Geigy)	Chloranil* (tetrachloro-benzoquinone)	48%
GEIGY SPREADER STICKER (Geigy)	Polyethylene glycol ester of mixed fatty acids Sorbitan monoleate	80% 20%
GEIGY TCA GRASS KILLER NO. 90 (Geigy)	Sodium trichloroacetate*	90%
GEIGY 5% TDE (DDD) DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloro-ethane*	5%
GEIGY 10% TDE (DDD) DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloro-ethane*	10%
GEIGY 50% TDE (DDD) DUST CONC. Insecticide (Geigy)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloro-ethane*	50%
GEIGY 25% TDE (DDD) EMULSION CONC. Insecticide (Geigy)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloro-ethane Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	25.0% 71.8%
GEIGY 5% TDE (DDD)-1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloro-ethane Parathion*	5% 1%
GEIGY 10% TDE (DDD)-1% PARATHION DUST (Geigy)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloro-ethane Parathion*	10% 1%
GEIGY 5% TDE (DDD)-50% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloro-ethane Sulfur*	5% 50%
GEIGY 5% TDE (DDD)-75% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloro-ethane Sulfur*	5% 75%
GEIGY TDE (DDD), TECHNICAL GRADE Insecticide (Geigy)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloro-ethane*	100%
GEIGY 50% TDE (DDD) WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Geigy)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloro-ethane*	50%
GEIGY 5-6 TOMATO DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT* Zineb	5.0% 3.9%
GEIGY 15% TOXAPHENE-5% DDT 40% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Toxaphene* DDT Sulfur	15% 5% 40%
GEIGY 10% TOXAPHENE-1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	Toxaphene Parathion*	10% 1%
GEIGY 2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER (Geigy)	Mixed isopropyl and triethyl amine salts of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	56%
GEIGY 2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER NO. 40 (Geigy)	Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	49.4%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GEIGY 2,4-D ESTER WEED KILLER (Geigy)	Butyl ester of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	40%
GEIGY 2,4-D ESTER WEED KILLER NO. 4 (Geigy)	Butyl ester of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	56.44%
GEIGY 2,4-D ISOPROPYL ESTER NO. 333 Herbicide (Geigy)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	44%
GEIGY 2,4,5-T NO. 400 Herbicide (Geigy)	Butyl ester of 2,4,5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	53.6%
GEIGY VD 50 Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT*	50%
GEIGY VD 75 Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT*	75%
GEIGY WETTABLE SULPHUR Insecticide (Geigy)	Sulfur* (93% through 325 mesh screen)	90%
GEIGY ZINC-COP Fungicide (Geigy)	Copper* as metallic (from basic copper sulfate) Zinc* as metallic (from zinc oxysulfate)	42% 11%
GEIGY 6-1/2% ZINEB DUST Fungicide (Geigy)	Zineb	6.5%
GEIGY ZINEB DUST NO. 6 Fungicide (Geigy)	Zineb	3.9%
GEIGY ZINEB DUST NO. 8 Fungicide (Geigy)	Zineb	5.2%
GEIGY ZIRAM DUST NO. 10 Fungicide (Geigy)	Ziram (zinc dimethyl dithio-carbamate) Total zinc as metallic	7.4% 1.62%
GEIGY ZIRAM 76 Fungicide (Geigy)	Ziram (zinc dimethyl dithio-carbamate) Total zinc as metallic	76% 16.25%
GELPIRIN COMPOUND Analgesic (Schuemann)	Aspirin* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine Gelsemium	3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/5 gr.
GELUSIL (Liquid) Antacid, adsorbent (Warner-Chilcott)	Each 4 cc.: Magnesium trisilicate Alumimum hydroxide	0.5 gm. 0.25 gm.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GEMACEN Analgesic, colds (CaPhenin)	Acetophenetidin* Aspirin* Caffeine citrated Gelsemium	2 3 1 1
GEM BLUING (Gem)		
GEMEY COLOGNE, PERFUME (Hudnut, R.)		
GEMEY SACHET (Hudnut, R.)		
GEMEY TOILET WATER (Hudnut, R.)		
GEMEY DUSTING POWDER, TALCUM (Hudnut, R.)		
GENARIS DROPS (Sacramento)		
GEN-CO CREAM (Sacramento)		
GENERAL CHEMICAL AGRI-MYCIN Bactericide (General Chem.)	Streptomycin Oxytetracycline	15.0 1.5%
GENERAL CHEMICAL 0-10-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	DDT* tech. Sulfur*	10% 40%
GENERAL CHEMICAL 1-1/2-5 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Dieldrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimet naphthalene and related compounds)* DDT* tech.	1.5% 5.0%
GENERAL CHEMICAL 1-1/2-5-1 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Dieldrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimet naphthalene and related compounds) DDT tech. Parathion* (o,o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)	1.5% 5.0% 1.0%
GENERAL CHEMICAL 1-1/2-10-1 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Dieldrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimet naphthalene and related compounds) DDT tech. Parathion* (o,o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)	1.5% 10% 1%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this p are ingested.

ame & Use anufacturer	Ingredients
ENERAL HEMICAL -1 2-10-40 OTTON UST nsecticide General Chem.)	Dieldrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene and related compounds) 1.5% DDT* tech. 10% Sulfur* 40%
ENERAL HEMICAL -1 2-0-0 OTTON UST nsecticide General Chem.)	Heptachlor* (heptachloro-4-7-methano tetrahydroindene) 2.5% Related compounds 0.97%
ENERAL HEMICAL -1 2-5-0 OTTON UST nsecticide General Chem.)	Heptachlor* (heptachloro-4-7-methano tetrahydroindene) 2.5% Related compounds 0.97% DDT* tech. 5%
ENERAL HEMICAL -1 2-5-40 OTTON UST nsecticide General Chem.)	Heptachlor* (heptachloro-4,7-methano tetrahydroindene) 2.5% Related compounds 0.97% DDT* tech. 5% Sulfur* 40%
ENERAL HEMICAL -1 2-10-40 OTTON UST nsecticide General Chem.)	Aldrin* (hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene and related compounds) 2.8% DDT* tech. 10% Sulfur* 40%
ENERAL HEMICAL -0-0 OTTON UST secticide General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 3.0% Other isomers of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 16.0%
ENERAL HEMICAL -5-0 OTTON UST nsecticide General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 3.0% Other isomers of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 16.0% DDT* 5.0%
ENERAL HEMICAL -5-1 OTTON UST nsecticide General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of BHC (benzene hexachloride) 3% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 16% DDT tech. 5% Parathion* (o,o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) 1%
NERAL HEMICAL -5-40 OTTON UST secticide eneral Chem.)	Gamma isomer of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 3.0% Other isomers of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 16.0% DDT* tech. 5.0% Sulfur* 40.0%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
GENERAL CHEMICAL 3-10-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 3.0% Other isomers of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 16.0% DDT* tech. 10.0%
GENERAL CHEMICAL 3-10-1 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of BHC (benzene hexachloride) 3% Other isomers of BHC (benzene hexachloride) 16% DDT tech. 10% Parathion* (o,o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) 1%
GENERAL CHEMICAL 3-10-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 3.0% Other isomers of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 16.0% DDT* tech. 10.0% Sulfur* 40.0%
GENERAL CHEMICAL 5-0-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 5.0% Other isomers of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 27.0%
GENERAL CHEMICAL 5-5-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 5.0% Other isomers of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 27.0% DDT* tech. 5.0%
GENERAL CHEMICAL 5-10-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 5% Other isomers of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 16% DDT* tech. 10%
GENERAL CHEMICAL 5-10-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 5% Other isomers of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 16% DDT* tech. 10% Sulfur* 40%
GENERAL CHEMICAL 20-10-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Toxaphene*(tech. chlorinated camphene, 67-69% chlorine) 20% DDT tech. 10%
GENERAL CHEMICAL 20-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene, 67-69% chlorine) 20% Sulfur 40%

* See Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
GENERAL CHEMICAL CHLORO IPC EM-4 EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Herbicide (General Chem.)	Isopropyl n-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate* 47.0%
GENERAL CHEMICAL DDT, TECHNICAL (Ground or Flake) Insecticide (General Chem.)	DDT* tech. 100%
GENERAL CHEMICAL 10% DIELDRIN GRANULAR DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Dieldrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydroendo, exo-dimethano naphthalene and related compounds) 10%
GENERAL CHEMICAL 50% ENDRIN-DUST BASE Insecticide (General Chem.)	Endrin (hexachloroepoxy-octahydro-endo, endo-dimethanonaphthalene)* 50%
GENERAL CHEMICAL E-Z-OFF LIQUID DEFOLIANT Herbicide (General Chem.)	Magnesium chlorate* 18.15%
GENERAL CHEMICAL FLY KILLER (General Chem.)	o,o-Dimethyl-1-hydroxy-2,2,2-trichloroethyl phosphonate 1%
GENERAL CHEMICAL G-10 BHC DUST BASE Insecticide (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 10.0% Other isomers of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 50.0%
GENERAL CHEMICAL G-12 BHC DUST BASE Insecticide (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 12.0% Other isomers* 64.0%
GENERAL CHEMICAL G-36 BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE Insecticide (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 36% Other isomers of BHC* and related compounds

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
GENERAL CHEMICAL GENITOX D-50 (50% DDT dust base) Insecticide (General Chem.)	DDT* tech. 50
GENERAL CHEMICAL GENITOX D-75 (75% DDT dust base) (General Chem.)	DDT* tech. 75
GENERAL CHEMICAL 25% HEPTACHLOR SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (General Chem.)	Heptachlor (heptachloro-4, methanotetrahydroindene) 25 Related compounds 9.7
GENERAL CHEMICAL LINDANE (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 100
GENERAL CHEMICAL 20% LINDANE CONC. FOR OIL DILUTION Insecticide (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of BHC* (benzene hexachloride) 20
GENERAL CHEMICAL LOW VOLATILE 1-1/3-2/3 BRUSH KILLER (General Chem.)	2,4-Dichloro phenoxy aceti acid, propylene glycol but ether esters* 25. 2,4,5-Trichloro phenoxy ac acid, propylene glycol but ether esters* 12. 2,4-D acid equiv. 15. 2,4,5-T acid equiv. 7.8
GENERAL CHEMICAL LOW VOLATILE 2-2 BRUSH KILLER (General Chem.)	2,4-Dichloro phenoxy aceti acid, propylene glycol but ether esters* 34. 2,4,5-Trichloro phenoxy ac acid, propylene glycol but ether esters* 33. 2,4-D acid equiv. 21. 2,4,5-T acid equiv. 21.
GENERAL CHEMICAL LOW VOLATILE 2,4,5-T BRUSH KILLER (General Chem.)	2,4,5-Trichloro phenoxy ac acid, propylene glycol but ether esters* 65. 2,4,5-T acid equiv. 34.
GENERAL CHEMICAL 25% MALATHION-DUST BASE Insecticide (General Chem.)	Malathion (o,o-dimethyl dit phosphate of diethyl merc succinate)* 25%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this p are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NERAL EMICAL CP MINE ED LLER eral Chem.)	2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxy acetic acid*, ethanol and isopropanol amine salts 2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxy acetic acid equiv.	69.1% 30.9%
NERAL EMICAL ARATHION ST BASE eral Chem.)	Parathion (o,o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)*	25%
NERAL EMICAL ARATHION MULSIFI- BLE CONC. ticide eral Chem.)	Parathion (o,o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)* Xylol	25% 63%
NERAL EMICAL ARATHION PRAY OWDER ticide eral Chem.)	Parathion (o,o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)*	15%
NERAL EMICAL ARATHION PRAY OWDER eral Chem.)	Parathion (o,o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)*	25%
NERAL EMICAL OTASSIUM YANATE rbicide eral Chem.)	Potassium cyanate*	92%
NERAL EMICAL TE-O-WAY CA- HLORATE rbicide eral Chem.)	Sodium trichloroacetate Sodium chlorate*	10.2% 22.5%
NERAL EMICAL % DIUM ENITE LUTION lored) rbicide eral Chem.)	Sodium arsenite*	40%
NERAL EMICAL % DIUM CA WEED LLER quid conc.) eral Chem.)	Sodium trichloroacetate Trichloroacetic acid* equiv.	50% 44%
GENERAL CHEMICAL SPECIAL HIGH STRENGTH SODIUM ARSENITE SOLUTION (For potato vine killing) (General Chem.)	Sodium arsenite*	52.5%
GENERAL CHEMICAL STA-KLOR NON- SELECTIVE WEED KILLER (General Chem.)	Sodium chlorate* Sodium trichloroacetate Sodium pentaborate, decahydrate*	40% 13% 37%
GENERAL CHEMICAL TCA SODIUM SALT 90% POWDER Herbicide (General Chem.)	Sodium trichloroacetate Trichloroacetic acid* equiv.	90% 79.3%
GENERAL CHEMICAL TDE (DDD) TECH. Insecticide (General Chem.)	TDE* tech.	100%
GENERAL CHEMICAL 50% TDE (DDD) DUST BASE Insecticide (General Chem.)	TDE* (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	50%
GENERAL CHEMICAL 40% TOXAPHENE DUST BASE Insecticide (General Chem.)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene, 67-69% chlorine)	40%
GENERAL CHEMICAL 2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER (General Chem.)	2,4-D Acid (2,4 dichloro phenoxy acetic acid, ethanol and isopropanol amine salts)* 2,4-D acid equiv.	65% 39%
GENERAL CHEMICAL 2,4-D ESTER OIL CON- CENTRATE WEED KILLER (General Chem.)	2,4-Dichloro phenoxy acetic acid, isopropyl ester* 2,4-Dichloro phenoxy acetic acid, n-butyl ester* 2,4-D acid equiv.	37.1% 39.0% 62.2%

* See II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GENERAL CHEMICAL 2,4-D LOW VOLATILE ESTER WEED KILLER (General Chem.)	2,4-D acid (2,4 dichloro phenoxy acetic acid), propylene glycol butyl ether esters*	70.8%
	2,4-D acid equiv.	29.2%
GENERAL MANUAL KLEANSER (Pennsylv. Salt)	Polyphosphates* Soda ash Alkyl aryl sulfonate*	
GENERAL PAINT H-702 SYNTHETIC ENAMEL THINNER (General Paint (Okla.))		
GENERAL PETROLEUM 20% COPPER NAPHTHENATE SOLUTION, GRADE 200S (General Petrol.)	Copper	2.0%/w
	Metal naphthenate*	20.0%/w
	Solvent*	80.0%/w
GENERAL PETROLEUM 80% COPPER NAPHTHENATE SOLUTION, GRADE 800S (General Petrol.)	Copper	8.0%/w
	Metal naphthenate*	80.0%/w
	Solvent *	20.0%/w
GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLY DEVELOPERS (General Photo.)		
GENERAL PURPOSE PAINT THINNER (Indianapolis)	Mineral spirits* (flash point 105°)	
	Paraffins	56.8%
	Naphthenes*	30.6%
	Aromatics	12.6%
GENEVA OINTMENT (Chewalla)		
GENIE FINGER-PAINT POWDER (Binney & Smith)		
GENITOX D-50 (50% DDT dust base) Insecticide (General Chem.)	DDT* tech.	50%
GENITOX D-75 (75% DDT dust base) Insecticide (General Chem.)	DDT* tech.	75%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GENTIA-JEL Vaginal fungicide (Westwood)	Gentian violet	0.2%
	Acidified water soluble polyethylene glycol base	
GENTOLA Antacid (Drobinski)	Alcohol	4%-5%
	Fl. ext. rhubarb	
	Glycerin	
	Sodium bicarbonate	
	Fl. ext. cascara arom.	
	Spts. peppermint	
	Magnesium carbonate	
GEORGE'S LACQUERS (George, P. D.)		
GEORGE'S LACQUER THINNERS (George, P. D.)		
GEORGE'S #7546 REDUCER Paint product (George, P. D.)		
GEORGE SUPER CLEANER Paint cleaner (Bu-Tay)		
GERITIN Geriatric vitamin-mineral supplement (Vitec)	Each fl./oz.:	
	Desoxyephedrine hydrochloric	2 mg.
	Choline dihydrogen citrate	500 m
	Inositol	100 m
	Thiamine hydrochloride	10 mg
	Riboflavin	6 mg.
	Pyridoxine hydrochloride	0.5 mg
	Vitamin B12	10 mc
	Niacinamide	50 mg
	Calcium pantothenate	6 mg.
	Iron (as ferric ammon. citrate	20 mg
	Copper (as copper sulfate)	2 mg.
	Calcium (as calcium glycerophos)	40 mg.
	Phosphorus (as calcium gylcerophos)	30 mg.
	Alcohol	12%
	Wine	
GERITOL Food supplement with iron (Pharmaceuticals)	Each fl. oz.:	
	Thiamin (B1)	5 mg.
	Niacinamide	100 mg
	Pyridoxine (B6)	1 mg.
	Methionine	100 mg
	Iron	100 mg
	Riboflavin (B2)	5 mg.
	Panthenol	4 mg.
	Vitamin B12	3 mcg.
	Choline bitartrate	100 mg
	Other vitamin B complex factors as found in yeast ext.	
GERITOL JUNIOR Food supplement with iron (Pharmaceuticals)	Each fl. oz.:	
	Vitamin A palmitate	8,000 U.S.P.units
	Vitamin D	800 U.S.P.units
	Thiamin (B1)	5 mg.
	Riboflavin (B2)	5 mg
	Niacinamide	100 mg
	Panthenol	4 mg.
	Pyridoxine (B6)	1 mg.
	Vitamin B12	3 mcg
	Iron	100 mg
	Other vitamin B complex factors found in yeast ext.	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this prod are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GERMALL DISIN- FECTANT (Uncle Sam)	Distilled tar acid oils* and soap	90%
GERMI-SOL Disinfectant (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Cresol* Soap	50% 23%
GERMO BOWL FLUSH Cleaner (Germo)		
GERMO ROACH POWDER (Germo)		
GERMOTOX Disinfectant, deodorant (Pioneer)		
GEIGY RAT & MOUSE BAIT (Geigy)	Warfarin ((3-a-acetonylbenzyl)- 4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
GEIGY ROSE DUST Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT Malathion* Captan (n-trichloro methyl thio tetrahydro phthalamide) Sulfur*	3.0% 4.0% 5.0% 25.0%
GERMOZONE Water disin- fectant veterinary (Lee, G.)	Potassium permanganate* Potassium chlorate* Aluminum sulfate Potassium chloride Salt	2%
GERMTROL Disinfectant (Stanley Home)	Pine oil* Tall oil Potassium hydroxide* Sodium tetrapyrophosphate Dye	
GERSTLEY BORATE Herbicide (Pacific Coast)	Ulexite (sodium-calcium borate*) Colemanite (calcium borate*) Minimum borate	28%
GESAROL E25 Insecticide (Geigy)	DDT Xylene* Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent	25% 63% 7%
GETS-IT Keratolytic ("Gets-It")	Alcohol Ether* Salicylic acid* Zinc chloride Collodium	24% 44% approx. 14% approx. 20%
GETZUM CARCO-X Fungicide Insecticide (Getzum)	Coal tar neutral oil* Coal tar acids* Gamma isomer of hexachloro- cyclohexane Other isomers of hexachloro- cyclohexane	60.0% 8.0% 0.5% 0.9%
GETZUM LIQUID Herbicide (Getzum)	Arsenic trioxide* Total arsenic, all in water soluble form expressed as metallic	8.1% 6.1%
G & G CASTILE SHAMPOO (Greene)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
G & G FOOT POWDER (Greene)		
G & G LIGHTER FLUID (Greene)		
G & G MACHINE OIL (Greene)		
G & G POISON IVY LOTION (Greene)		
G & G REPELLENT LOTION (Greene)		
G & G WHITE SHOE CLEANER (Greene)		
GIAGILL Antitussive (Massengill)	Each 5 cc: Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate Chloroform Sodium citrate Potassium guaiacol sulfonate Tinct. squill Aromatics	 1.8 mg. 21.5 mg. 0.238 gm. 86.5 mg. 0.21 cc. q.s.
GIANT WINK ROSE SPRAY Insecticide (Copley)	Pyrethrins Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Rotenone Other cube extracts Petroleum distillate Dichlone (2,3-dichloro-1,4- naphthoquinone)	0.025% 0.256% 0.128% 0.236% 0.102% 0.120%
GILLETTE SHAVING CREAM (Gillette)		
G-I-M-P (Link)	Tincture iodine* Carbolic acid* Camphor* Menthol Glycerin Alcohol	 5.7%
GINGISOL Oral antiseptic (Gingisol)	Potassium hydroxide Triple orange flower water Rose soluble Phenol Fluorides Vitamin C	harmless amt. 1% trace
GINO PILLS Stimulant diuretic (Gino Pill)	Podophyllin Potassium nitrate Ext. pareira Oil of juniper Aloes Methylene blue Ext. buchu	

Consult Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GIZMO MOUSE KILLER (Warren Chem.)	Thallium sulfate* impregnated seeds	0.3%
GIZZARD CAPSULE Veterinary (Lee, G.)	Areca nut Kamala Nicotine* as alkaloid Fuller's earth Shellac Lacquer Talcum	30% 12.3% 1.7% 13% 4% 0.7% 28%
G-LAC TYROTHRICIN OINTMENT Antiseptic (veterinary) (Beebe Labs.)	Tyrothricin Lanolin anhydrous Petrolatum Methyl salicylate Cyclonol Paraffin Liquid petrolatum Guaiacol	1-10,000
G-LAC VETERINARY Antibiotic (Beebe Labs.)	Tyrothricin Mineral oil Alcohol	2 mg./cc. 60% 3%
GLAMORENE RUG & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Glamorene)		
GLAMORENE MIRACLE BRUSH BATH Cleaner (Glamorene)		
GLAMORENE WOOL RUG CLEANER (Glamorene)	Chlorinated hydrocarbons* (trichloroethylene) Non-toxic synthetic detergents	
GLAMUR Rug, upholstery cleaner (Glamur Products, Inc.)		
GLAND-O-LAC BROODER HOUSE DISIN- FECTANT (Gland-O-Lac)	Coal tar acids* Coal tar hydrocarbons* Anhydrous soap	25% 47% 18%
GLAND-O-LAC COMPOUND 5-40 (Gland-O-Lac)	Nicotine* Phenothiazine	5% 40%
GLAND-O-LAC FOWL LARYNGO- TRACHEITIS VACCINE (Gland-O-Lac)	Dihydrostreptomycin Penicillin	
GLAND-O-LAC FOWL POX VACINNE (Gland-O-Lac)	Dihydrostreptomycin Penicillin	
GLAND-O-LAC INCUBATOR FUMIGANT (Gland-O-Lac)	Furfuraldehyde* Formaldehyde* (as gas)	51% 16%
GLAND-O-LAC LOUSE POWDER (Gland-O-Lac)	Orthophenylphenol* Sulfur*	5.50% 14.50%
GLAND-O-LAC MITE SPRAY (Gland-O-Lac)	DDT* Xylenols* Coal tar oils* Xylene* Oils	5% 5.5% 12.5% 2% 75%
GLAND-O-LAC ROOST- FUME Insecticide (Gland-O-Lac)	Gamma isomer BHC* Other isomers Xylene* Petroleum hydrocarbons*	1.5% 0.1% 3.5% 94.9%
GLAND-O-LAC ROOST SPREAD Insecticide (Gland-O-Lac)	Nicotine* Pyridine Petroleum hydrocarbons	9% 2.5% 88.5%
GLASS WAX (Gold Seal)		
GLAZE Liquid porcelain glaze (Spearhead)		
GLAZOL (United Gilson.)	Fish oil Lard oil	
GLEEM BRAND PAINTS (Balto. Paint)		
GLENDALE DEODORANT COLOGNE (House for Men)		
GLENDALE HAIR LOTION (House for Men)		
GLENWAY BUBBLE BATH PACKAGE (Glenway)	Sodium sulfate anhydrous Alkyl aryl sulfonate* D&C colors Perfume	
GLESSCO FOR ADULTS Antitussive (Glessner)	Senega Ammonium carbonate Sodium benzyl succinate Glycerin Squill* Menthol*	
G.L.F. ARAMITE 15W Insecticide (G.L.F.)	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	15.00%
G.L.F. 50% DDD (TDE) Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloro- ethane*	50.00%
G.L.F. 25% DDT EMULSIFIABLE SPRAY Insecticide (G.L.F.)	DDT Aromatic petroleum solvent and emulsifiers	25.00% 75.00%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
G.L.F. 25% DDT SPECIAL CONC. SPRAY Insecticide (G.L.F.)	DDT Xylene*	25.00% 46.00%
G.L.F. 75% DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (G.L.F.)	DDT*	75.00%
G.L.F. DIELDRIN EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Petroleum hydrocarbons	15.83% 2.79% 73.38%
G.L.F. DIELDRIN WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano napthalene* Related compounds	42.40% 7.60%
G.L.F. 25% DILAN, EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (G.L.F.)	2-Nitro-1,1-bis (p-chlorophenyl) propane* 2-Nitro-1,1-bis (p-chlorophenyl) butane* Related compounds	6.70% 13.30% 5.00%
G.L.F. DUAL GARDEN DUST Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Rotenone Other cube resins Copper* (from basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	1.00% 2.00% 7.00%
G.L.F. DUAL GARDEN SPRAY Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Tech. methoxychlor* Malathion* Captan	15.00% 5.00% 10.00%
G.L.F. DUST #1 Fungicide (G.L.F.)	Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	7.00%
G.L.F. DUST #2 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Parathion* (o,o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)	2.00%
G.L.F. DUST #3 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Copper (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic Calcium arsenate* Total arsenic expressed as metallic arsenic	7.00% 14.00% 5.30%
G.L.F. DUST #4 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Copper (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic Calcium arsenate* Total arsenic expressed as metallic arsenic	7.00% 21.00% 8.00%
G.L.F. DUST #5 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Parathion*	1.00%
G.L.F. DUST #6 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Dieldrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene)	1.50%
G.L.F. DUST #7 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Calcium arsenate* Total arsenic, expressed as metallic arsenic	28.40% 10.65%
G.L.F. DUST #8 Fungicide (G.L.F.)	Parathion* Zineb	1.00% 4.55%
G.L.F. DUST #9A Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Parathion* DDT	1.00% 5.00%
G.L.F. DUST #11 Fungicide (G.L.F.)	Zineb DDT	6.50% 3.00%
G.L.F. DUST #12A Fungicide (G.L.F.)	Zineb (zinc ethylene bis (dithiocarbamate))	4.55%
G.L.F. DUST #17 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	DDT	3.00%
G.L.F. DUST #18 Fungicide (G.L.F.)	DDT Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	3.00% 7.00%
G.L.F. DUST #20 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	DDT* Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	5.00% 7.00%
G.L.F. DUST #21 Fungicide (G.L.F.)	Ziram Parathion*	7% 1%
G.L.F. DUST #22 Fungicide (G.L.F.)	Ziram (zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate) Total zinc, expressed as metallic zinc	7.00% 1.49%
G.L.F. DUST #23 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Ziram Calcium arsenate* Total zinc expressed as metallic zinc	7.00% 21.00% 1.49%
G.L.F. DUST #24 Insecticide) (G.L.F.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	1.00% 4.00%
G.L.F. DUST #24G Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.00%

*See Sec. II, Ingredient Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
G.L.F. DUST #25 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Tech. chlordane*	5.00%
G.L.F. DUST #27 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Rotenone Other cube resins	1.00% 2.00%
G.L.F. DUST #29A Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Rotenone Other cube resins DDT	1.00% 2.00% 2.00%
G.L.F. DUST #30 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Malathion* (o,o-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate)	5.00%
G.L.F. DUST #31 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Malathion* Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	5.00% 7.00%
G.L.F. DUST #32 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Malathion* Ziram	5.00% 7.00%
G.L.F. DUST #60 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	DDT*	5.00%
G.L.F. DUST #73 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Methoxychlor, tech.	5.00%
G.L.F. DUST #74 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	DDT*	10.00%
G.L.F. DUST #78 Fungicide (G.L.F.)	Ziram Rotenone	7.00% 1.00%
G.L.F. DUST #79 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	DDD (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	5.00%
G.L.F. DUST #80 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	DDD (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane) Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	5.00% 7.00%
G.L.F. DUST #81 Insecticide (G.L.F.)	DDD Ziram	5.00% 7.00%
G.L.F. DUSTING SULPHUR Insecticide, fungicide (G.L.F.)	Elemental sulfur*	90.00%
G.L.F. ENDRIN EMULSIFI- ABLE Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Endrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene)* Petroleum hydrocarbons	19.50% 73.00%
G.L.F. FRUIT SPRAY Insecticide (G.L.F.)	DDT* Tech. methoxychlor* Sulfur* Ferbam	5.00% 15.00% 45.00% 7.60%
G.L.F. GARDEN DUST Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Copper* Rotenone*	
G.L.F HEPTACHLOR EMULSIFI- ABLE Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Heptachloro-4,7-methano tetrahydroindene* Related compounds Petroleum distillate*	23.40% 9.10% 61.40%
G.L.F. LICE POWDER (G.L.F.)	Nicotine* Sulfur	
G.L.F. LINDANE EMULSIFI- ABLE CROP SPRAY Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* Xylene*	20.00% 54.00%
G.L.F. 50% MALATHION EMULSIFI- ABLE Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Malathion* Petroleum distillate	55.00% 30.00%
G.L.F. 25% MALATHION WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Malathion*	25.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
G.L.F. OIL (Emulsifiable Dormant) Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Paraffinic dormant oil*	98.50%
G.L.F. OIL (Superior Type Dormant) Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Paraffinic dormant oil*	100.00%
G.L.F. PENTA 10 WEED KILLER (G.L.F.)	Pentachlorophenol*	0.87 lb./gal. Oil formulation
G.L.F. 4% ROTENONE POWDER Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Rotenone Other cube resins	4.00% 8.00%
G.L.F. SULPHUR, DRY WETTABLE (Formula Four) Insecticide, fungicide (G.L.F.)	Elemental sulfur*	95.00%
G.L.F. TOXAPHENE EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (G.L.F.)	Toxaphene* Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	59.00% 33.00%
G.L.F. VEG-OIL (Spreader-Sticker) (G.L.F.)	Vegetable oil B-1956	90.00% 10.00%
G.L.F. WEED KILLER E (G.L.F.)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4-D*	
G.L.F. WEED KILLER 66 IMPROVED (G.L.F.)	Triethanolamine salt of 2,4-D*	
GLIDDEN CAULKING COMPOUND (Glidden Co.)		
GLIDDEN COLORS IN OIL (Glidden Co.)		
GLIDDEN DOOR EASE Lubricant (Glidden Co.)		
GLIDDEN HYGIENIC WALL SIZE (Glidden Co.)		
GLIDDEN JAPAN DRIER (Glidden Co.)		
GLIDDEN KNOT SEALER (Glidden Co.)		
GLIDDEN LIQUID RED LEAD, MODIFIED Rust inhibitor (Glidden Co.)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
GLIDDEN PAINTS, ENAMELS, PRIMERS, FINISHES AND STAINS (Glidden Co.)	
GLIDDEN PASTE WOOD FILLER (Glidden Co.)	
GLIDDEN RUST IN- HIBITING OIL (Glidden Co.)	
GLIDDEN SHELLACS, LACQUERS, AND VARNISHES (Glidden Co.)	
GLIDDEN WOOD BLEACH (Glidden Co.)	
GLIDER BRUSHLESS SHAVE CREAM (Williams, J. B.)	Triethanolamine soap Stearic acid Lanolin sterols Boric acid*
GLID-N BRUSH RESTORER (Glidden Co.)	
GLID-N FLOOR WAX, FURNI- TURE POLISH, LIQUID CLEANER (Glidden Co.)	
GLID-N MILDEW-X Mildew- proofing (Glidden Co.)	
GLIM Detergent (Babbitt)	
GLISS'N SHAMPOO Upholstery cleaner (Gliss'N)	Polyphosphates* Sodium carbonate Pine oil*
GLIT Cleaner (Kano)	Alcohols*
GLITE Porcelain cleaner (Grissmer)	
GLOAMA BLOCK PRINTING INK (Binney & Smith)	
GLOAMA REDUCER For Gloama block printing ink (Binney & Smith)	
GLOBALENE CARBURETOR NO. 101G AND METAL CLEANER (Troy Ind.)	Chlorinated hydrocarbons* Phenolic* bodies Volatile solvents*
GLOBE A-B-C POWDER Antiseptic, antihemor- rhagic (Globe)	Potassium alum* 20% Ferric subsulfate 20% Tannic acid 5.5% Camphor* 0.8% Iodoform 0.8% Cresylic acid 0.4%
GLOBE A-C-TOL Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Globe)	Phenothiazine 50.000% Nicotine (expressed as alkaloid)* 2.675% Areca nut 8.000% Copper sulfate 24.105% Nux vomica (0.25 gr. strychnine/oz.) 5.000%
GLOBE A-D-A LICE POWDER (Globe)	Rotenone 0.5% Other cube resins 1.0% Sulfur* 89.0% Petroleum oil 1.0%
GLOBE ALKALINE POWDER Veterinary (Globe)	Sodium hydroxide* 32% Potassium guaiacol sulfonate 16% Oil of eucalyptus 4% Sodium sulfate 30% Sodium carbonate 5% Anethol 2% Salt 11%
GLOBE ANTISEPTIC POWDER (Globe)	Boric acid* 31.25% Potassium alum* 31.25% Zinc oxide 6.25% Camphor* 3% Iodoform 0.25%
GLOBE AVA-LATE For intestinal irritation (veterinary) (Globe)	Each tablet: Zinc sulfocarbolate 24.39% Copper sulfocarbolate 4.88% Copper sulfate* 24.39% Boric acid 16.46% Sodium sulfocarbolate 14.63% Mercury bichloride 0.61% Milk sugar 4.88%
GLOBE AVI-GLO Tonic, for intestinal irritation (veterinary) (Globe)	Each oz.: Strychnine* 0.5 gr. Nux vomica* (strychnine equiv. 0.115%) 10.00% Gentian 5.00% Ginger 5.00% Capsicum 5.00% Copper sulfate 0.25% Manganese sulfate 0.25% Iron sulfate 1.50%
GLOBE BARBED WIRE LINIMENT (Globe)	Turpentine* 45.21% Balsam 3.71% Sulfuric acid 1.58% Methyl salicylate 1.29%
GLOBE BLACKHEAD FORMULA For blackhead (veterinary) (Globe)	2-Amino-5-n trothiazole* 10%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GLOBE BLOAT REMEDY Veterinary (Globe)	Pelargonic acid compound	10% w/v
	Propylene glycol laurate	10% w/v
	Isopropyl alcohol*	75%/v
GLOBE BOVINE PURGATIVE & CARMINATIVE Cathartic (veterinary) (Globe)	Epsom salts	99.16%
	Capsicum	0.42%
	Ginger	0.42%
GLOBE BOWL KLENZO NO. 108 Cleaner (Troy Ind.)		
GLOBE CABLE OIL Insecticide (Globe)	DDT tech.	25%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	75%
GLOBE CALF SCOUR REMEDY For intestinal irritation (veterinary) (Globe)	Sulfathiazole*	15.43 gr.
	Kaolin (colloidal)	80 gr.
	Bismuth subcarbonate	5.2 gr.
	Pectin	4 gr.
GLOBE COPPER-IRON MIXTURE (Veterinary) (Globe)	Copper sulfate*	50%
	Iron sulfate	50%
GLOBE 50% CRESYLIC DISINFECT-ANT (Globe)	Cresylic acid*	50%
	Soap	28%
GLOBE DEHORNING PASTE Veterinary (Globe)	Potassium hydroxide*	
GLOBE DIP Disinfectant (veterinary) (Globe)	Coal tar neutral oils	62%
	Soap	17%
	Cresylic acids*	11%
GLOBE DOG EXPECTORANT Antitussive (veterinary) (Globe)	Potassium guaiacol sulfonate	6%
	Ammonium chloride	5%
	Fowler's solution	4%
GLOBE DOG EYE WASH (Globe)	Zinc sulfate	0.20%
	Boric acid	3.00%
	Butyn sulfate	0.50%
GLOBE DOG KAPS Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Globe)	Each capsule:	
	Tetrachloroethylene*	99.2%
	Arecoline hydrobromide	0.4%
	Mineral oil	0.4%
GLOBE DOG SHAMPOO AND FLEA SOAP (Globe)	Orthophenylphenol*	4.80%
	Synthetic oil sassafras	1.05%
	Wood alcohol*	7.41%
	Anhydrous soap	26.70%
GLOBE EAR CANKER EMULSION For skin irritation (veterinary) (Globe)	Pine tar*	48.2%
	Bone oil*	19.5%
	Cottonseed oil	32.3%
GLOBE EQUINE 6-DRAM BOT CAPSULES Intestinal antiseptic (veterinary) (Globe)	Carbon disulfide*	98.03%
GLOBE EQUINE 3-DRAM WORM CAPSULES Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Globe)	Carbon tetrachloride*	99.5%
GLOBE FLEA, LOUSE, AND TICK POWDER FOR DOGS (Globe)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1%
	Pine oil	4%
GLOBE FLY REPELLENT & WOUND DRESSING Veterinary (Globe)	Pine tar*	38%
	Bone oil*	24%
	Pine oil*	3%
	Turkey red oil (anhydrous)	1.5%
	Ichthammol (anhydrous)	2.4%
	Zinc oxide	25%
GLOBE GRUB KILLER Insecticide (Globe)	Rotenone	1.67%
	Other cube resins	3.33%
	Sulfur	5.00%
GLOBE HOG TONIC POWDER Tonic with iron (veterinary) (Globe)	Copper sulfate*	5%
	Iron sulfate	9.25%
	Manganese sulfate	0.5%
	Foenugreek	15%
	Gentian	10%
	Nux vomica* (strychnine equiv. 0.115%)	10%
GLOBE HORN PAINT Dehorning compound (veterinary) (Globe)	Non-phenolic coal tar oils*	38%
	Pine tar*	45%
	Bone oil	3%
GLOBE KOLD DIP METAL CLEANER NO. 101K (Troy Ind.)	Chlorinated hydrocarbons*	
	Phenolic* bodies	
	Volatile solvents*	
GLOBE LICE POWDER (Globe)	Sodium fluoride*	28.500%
	Sulfur	20.000%
	Nicotine* (expressed as alkaloid)	0.225%
GLOBE LIVESTOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Globe)	Hydrocarbon oil*	
	Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate* tech.	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GLOBE MANGE REMEDY Ectoparasiticide (veterinary) (Globe)	Benzyl benzoate*	36.3%
GLOBE ODORLESS DISINFECT- ANT (Globe)	p-tert-Octyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl di-methyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	12.5%
GLOBE PINE DISINFECT- ANT (Globe)	Pine oil* and soap	90%
GLOBE PINK DRENCH Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Globe)	Phenothiazine* Lead arsenate*	37.62% 0.75%
GLOBE PINK-EYE LIQUID For eye, skin irritation (veterinary) (Globe)	Sodium sulfacetamide* Sulfathiazole* Urea Propylene glycol Sulfanilamide* Azosulfamide* Benzyl alcohol	 2% w/v
GLOBE POULTRY DISINFECT- ANT (Globe)	Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl di-methyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	12.5%
GLOBE POULTRY FLOCK WORMER Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Globe)	Nicotine* (expressed as alkaloid) Phenothiazine	1.08% 11.00%
GLOBE POULTRY MINERAL TABLETS (veterinary) Tonic (Globe)	Each tablet: Copper sulfate* Iron sulfate Boric acid* Calcium lactate Starch Citric acid Manganese sulfate Acid calcium phosphate Epsom salts Acacia	 2.75% 3.86% 20.92% 1.1% 64.76% 0.33% 0.33% 0.77% 3.86% 1.32%
GLOBE POULTRY SPRAY Inhalant, nasal decongestant (veterinary) (Globe)	Formaldehyde* Pine oil Oil of eucalyptus	11.25% 4.84% 2.87%
GLOBE POULTRY WORM TABLETS Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Globe)	Each tablet: Phenothiazine Kieselguhr Sugars Calcium carbonate Gelatin Nicotine* Talc Acacia Starch	 36.58% 7.42% 32.03% 10.23% 0.35% 3.71% 2.37% 0.54% 6.77%
GLOBE POWDERED CUBE ROOT Insecticide (Globe)	Rotenone* Other cube resins	5% 8.75%
GLOBE PURGATIVE CAPSULES Cathartic (veterinary) (Globe)	Aloin Barium chloride* Calomel Capsicum Sodium bicarbonate Jalap Colocynth Nux vomica* Ginger	51.7% 14.9% 8.3% 4.2% 7.7% 0.8% 0.8% 9.1% 4.2%
GLOBE ROOST PAINT Insecticide (Globe)	Petroleum distillate* Benzene hexachloride, gamma isomer Other isomers	97.2% 1% 1.8%
GLOBE SCREW- WORM REMEDY (U.S. Formula EQ 335) (Veterinary) (Globe)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Pine oil*	3% 35%
GLOBE SCREW- WORM REMEDY (U.S. Formula No. 62) (Veterinary) (Globe)	Diphenylamine* Turkey red oil Benzol* Lamp black	35% 5.5% 35% 20%
GLOBE U.S. STOCK 1029 Insecticide (Globe)	Pyridine* Dibutyl phthalate	10% 13.5%
GLOBE W-A-C POWDER Tonic (vet- erinary) (Globe)	Arsenous acid* Potassium iodide Sulfur (flowers) Willow bark	1.5% 2.5% 1% 70%
GLOBE SODIUM ARSANILATE TABLETS To control swine dysentery (Globe)	Each tablet: Sodium arsanilate* (anhydrous)	 1.12 gr.
GLOBE S.T. TABLETS Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Globe)	Nicotine* Copper sulfate P.E. kamala Sodium chloride Acacia Kieselguhr Talc	9.09% 38.48% 21.21% 9.09% 1.52% 3.03% 2.73%
GLOBE TETRA CAPSULES Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Globe)	Each capsule: Tetrachloroethylene*	 5 cc.
GLOBE TETRA SHEEP AND GOAT DRENCH Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Globe)	Naphthalene Oil eucalyptus Tetrachloroethylene*	4.0% 1.5% 94.5%
GLOBE THIO-NITRO TABLETS Antidote for prussic acid poisoning (veterinary) (Globe)	Sodium thiosulfate* Sodium nitrite* Sodium chloride Mineral oil Color	42.86% 28.57% 28.29% 0.17% 0.11%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GLOBE UDDER OINTMENT Emollient (veterinary) (Globe)	Guaiacol	10%
	Lanolin	10%
	Petrolatum	40%
	Oil of eucalyptus*	5%
	Beef tallow	25%
	Beeswax	10%
GLOBE VETERINARY PURGATIVE (Globe)	Each fl. oz.:	
	Barium chloride*	65 gr.
	Ext. colocynth	1.25 gr.
	Aloin	5 gr.
	Ext. belladonna root	2.08 gr.
GLOBE VETERINARY TONIC POWDER (Globe)	Nux vomica* (strychnine equiv. 0.0575%)	5%
	Arsenous acid*	2%
	Iron sulfate	21%
	Copper sulfate	1%
	Manganese sulfate	1%
	Gentian*	15%
GLOBEX BLEACH NO. 109B (Troy Ind.)	Sodium hypochlorite*	
GLOBE ZINC-BUTYN EYE OINTMENT (Veterinary) (Globe)	Zinc sulfate	0.22%
	Butyn sulfate	0.53%
	Lanolin anhydrous	10%
	Petrolatum	79.9%
	Mineral oil	1.03%
GLOBE Z-O UDDER OINTMENT (Veterinary) (Globe)	Zinc oxide 20% in a bland ointment base	
GLO-CEN Wax (Central Chem.)		
GLO-CIDE Insecticide (Globe)	Hydrocarbon oil*	95%
	DDT* tech.	5%
GLO-CIDE 25 Insecticide (Globe)	DDT tech.	25%
	Methylated aromatic petroleum solvent*	50.05%
GLO-COAT Floor polish (Johnson, S.C.)	Synthetic resins Petroleum and vegetable waxes Emulsifying agents	
GLO-DANE 45 (Globe)	Tech. chlordane*	45.5%
	Aliphatic petroleum oil*	43.3%
GLO-N-6 POWDER For nicotinic acid deficiency in swine (Globe)	Niacin (nicotinic acid)	1.10%
GLOOSTER HARDWOOD FLOOR CLEANER (Good, J.)		
GLOTONE Disinfectant (Great Lakes Labs.)	Steam distilled pine oil*	77%
	Soap	13%
GLORIA-FAY COSMETICS (Gloria-Fay)		
GLORIA MUCILAGE (Arabol)	Pure gum arabic solution	
GLORIA SUN TAN LOTION (La-Mo)		
GLO-SHEEN FURNITURE POLISH (Watkins, J.)	Wax Silicone Naphtha*	
GLOSS BLACK LACQUER (George, P.D.)		
GLOSSTEX Laundry starch (Tidy)	Carboxymethylcellulose	3%
	Total active formaldehyde	0.2%
GLOS-TONE, SATIN GLOSS FINISH, 837 SKY BLUE Paint (Martin-Senour)	Titanium calcium pigment	38%
	Titanium magnesium pigment	12%
	Maleic resin*	6%
	Linseed-castor oil*	16%
	Mineral spirits* and driers	28%
GLOSTORA Hair dressing (Sterling Prod. Div.)		
GLOVER'S IMPERIAL FLEA KILLER (Glover, H. C.)	Rotenone*	1.00%
	Pyrethrins	0.40%
	Sulfur*	20.00%
	Cube resins	2.0%
GLOVER'S IMPERIAL HAIR DRESS (Glover, H. C.)		
GLOVER'S IMPERIAL KENNEL & FLEA SOAP (Glover, H. C.)	Anhydrous soap (palm, coconut, olive oils)	62.15%
	Pine tar	14.2%
	Petroleum	8.85%
	Glycerin	3.5%
	Sulfur	2.8%
GLOVER'S IMPERIAL MEDICATED SOAP (Glover, H. C.)	Anhydrous soap Oil of pine tar Colloidal sulfur Crude petroleum Glycerin	
GLOVER'S IMPERIAL SCRATCH POWDER Insecticide (Glover, H. C.)	Lindane	1.00%
	DDT	0.50%
	Chloranil	5.00%
	Boric acid	3.00%
	Essential oil	0.20%
GLOVER'S IMPERIAL TICK KILLER (Glover, H. C.)	DDT*	10.00%
	Pyrethins	0.50%
	Sulfur*	20.0%
GLOVER'S MANGE MEDICINE (Glover, H. C.)	Crude petroleum*	90.46%
	Refined oil of pine tar*	6.76%
	Colloidal sulfur	2.43%
GLUCODOX (Kirkman)	Each capsule:	
	Calcium gluconate	5.0 gr.
	Ferrous gluconate	2.5 gr.
	Pyridoxine hydrochloride U.S.P.	2.5 mg.
	Vitamin D	333 U.S.P. units
	Cobalt	0.1 mg.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
GLUINE WALL SIZE (Consumer's)	
GLU-PLY (Hughes)	Buna-N rubber-phenolic resin combination dissolved in acetone* or methyl ethyl ketone*
GLUTACHLOR CAPSULES (Barnes-Hind)	Each capsule: Glutamic acid hydrochloride 5 gr.
GLUTAMIC ACID HYDROCHLORIDE CAPSULES For hypochlorhydria, achlorhydria (Inorganic)	Each capsule: Glutamic acid hydrochloride 5 gr.
GLUV-KOTE HAND PROTECTION CREAM (Penslar)	
GLYCALOIDS (For coughs due to colds) (Koehler's)	Per oz.: Ammon. salicylate* 2 gr. Benzocaine 1-1/2 gr. Guaiacol 4 m. Methyl sal Oil anise Oil sassafras Oil eucalyptus* Oils of peppermint
GLYCAMINE AM TABLETS For peptic ulcers, hyperacidity (Broemmel)	Hydroxy aluminum magnesium aminoacetate 0.5 gm.
GLYCOBEN Antitussive (Tilden)	Each fl. oz.: Codeine sulfate 1 gr. Chloroform 1/8 m. Antimony and potassium tartrate 2/25 gr. Potassium guaiacol sulfonate 8 gr. Ammonium chloride 8 gr. Menthol
GLYCO-CIDE FOR AIR SANITATION (Columbia)	Triethylene glycol* 90%
GLYCODOX For low blood pressure (Tailby-Nason)	Per 1000: Strychnine sulfate 0.5 mg. d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride 2 mg. Calcium glycerophosphate 250 mg.
GLYCOL DEOCIDE AEROSOL Deodorant, disinfectant (Uncle Sam)	Propylene glycol Triethylene glycol Quaternary ammonium chloride* Alcohol* Petroleum distillate* Perfume Freon
GLYCOLIN AIR SPRAY Deodorizer, disinfectant (Selig)	Isopropyl alcohol* Triethylene glycol Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*
GLYCO-SEPO For mucous surfaces (Clapp, Otis)	Borax Glycerin Wintergreen Cinnamon Thymol Sodium carbonate Oils of eucalyptus Pinus pumilio Menthol Sodium benzoate
GLYCO THYMOLINE For skin and mucosal irritations (Kress)	Alcohol 4% Sodium benzoate Menthol Borax eucalyptol Sodium bicarbonate Sodium salicylate Thymol Oil of sweet birch Glycerin Oil of pine needles
GLYCO-MIST Deodorizer, air-sanitizer (Varley)	Isopropyl alcohol* Triethylene glycol Propylene glycol Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*
GLYCONDA (Sugar Free) Stomachic antacid (Lloyd)	Each 100 cc.: Potassium carbonate, annydrous 0.2 gm. Rhubarb 0.2 gm. Hydrastis Berberis Cinnamon Glycerin Oil of peppermint
GLYEUTHYMENOL FOR VAGINAL HYGIENE (Nixon)	Phenylmercuric borate 0.0175% Lactic acid Boric acid* Borax* Oxyquinoline sulfate 0.08%
GLYMUZIN For skin irritations (Pitman-Moore)	Each fl. oz.: Calamine 2.18 gm. Zinc oxide 1.94 gm. Phenol liquid 0.23 cc. Aromatic viscous diluent q.s.
GLYPEROX For topical application (Horton & Converse)	Urea peroxide 4% 8-Hydroxyquinoline 0.1% Anhydrous glycerin
GLYPTAL CHINA, GLASS & CROCKERY CEMENT (General Electric)	
GLYPTOL Spray, gargle (Tilden)	Borax* Sodium bicarbonate Thymol Pine oil* Sodium benzoate Sodium chloride Menthol Methyl salicylate*
GLYSEM ELIXIR (Colored Green) Tonic (Massengill)	Each 5 cc: Strychnine glycerophosphate 0.67 mg. Sodium glycerophosphate 86.5 mg. Calcium glycerophosphate 86.5 mg. Phosphoric acid 0.04 cc.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GLYSUFED INHALANT Nasal decongestant, topical (Massengill)	Ephedrine*	1%
	Menthol	0.075%
	Glycerin	2.5%
	Lactic acid	0.77%
	Chlorobutanol	0.5%
GLYTANOCAINE Analgesic, anesthetic and astringent (oral) (Pitman-Moore)	Phenol (carbolic acid)	0.5%
	Benzocaine hydrochloride	0.35%
	Sodium bisulfite	0.2%
	Tannic acid	
	Aromatized glycerinated diluent	
GLYTONE AIR SANITIZER (Fuld)	Isopropyl alcohol*	
	Triethylene glycol	
	Propylene glycol	
	Alkyl tolyl methyl trimethyl ammonium chlorides*	50%
GLYTONE-S AEROSOL SPRAY Air sanitizer, deodorant (Fuld)	Isopropanol*	
	Triethylene glycol	
	Propylene glycol	
	Geraniol	
	Phenyl acetic acetal*	
	Alkyl tolyl methyl trimethyl ammonium chlorides*	
	Phenyl ethyl alcohol*	
	Citronella oil	
	Benzyl acetate	
	Phenylacetaldehyde	
	Hydroxy-citronellol	
	Sandalwood oil	
	Methyl ionone	20%
GOBO-O-SUDS Soap (Chem. Mfg. & Dist.)		
GO-FER-GAS CRYSTALS Rodenticide (Zehrung)	Chlorine*	
GOLD BEAR MALATHION FLY SPRAY (Swift)	Malathion*	50.0%
	Methylated naphthalenes*	39.0%
GOLD BOND KALSOMINE, COLOR TEXTURE (Nat'l Gypsum)		
GOLD BOND MEDICATED POWDER (Gold Bond)	Menthol	
	Methyl salicylate*	
	Stearate of zinc	
	Salicylic acid*	
	Thymol	
	Eucalyptol*	
	Boric acid*	
	Talc	
GOLD CROSS FOOT POWDER (Gold Bond)	Boric acid*	
	Stearate of zinc	
	Thymol	
	Menthol crystals* U.S.P.	
	Salicylic acid*	
	Silicate of magnesium	
	Eucalyptol	
GOLDEN ALL SOLUBLE B-75 BORAX BASE INDUSTRIAL SKIN CLEANSER (Sugar Beet)	Soap	25%
	Borax* formulation	75%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GOLDEN ARROWS LINIMENT Antiseptic, rubefacient, (Ozark)	Oil turpentine*	
	Cresol*	
	Carbolic acid	
	Methyl salicylate*	
	Oil mustard (synthetic)*	
	Oil eucalyptus	
	Camphor*	
	Coal tar	
GOLDEN CHANCE COLOGNE, PERFUME, AND SACHET (Ayer)		
GOLDEN CHURN'S POWDER BACTERICIDE (Golden Churn)	Calcium hypochlorite*	50%
GOLDEN GLINT HAIR RINSES (Golden Glint)	Colors (D & C, FDC)	
	Adipic acid (pH approx. 4)	
GOLDEN PEACOCK LOTION AND CREAMS (Golden Peacock)		
GOLDEN STAR MOTHPROOFING (Golden Star)		
GOLDEN STAR PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Golden Star)		
GOLDEN STAR RUG & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Golden Star)		
GOLDEN-WEST COMPOUND Laxative (Golden-West)	Gentian root	
	Licorice root	
	Cascara sagrada	
	Damiana leaves	
	Oregon grape root	
	Senna leaves	
	Psyllium seed	
	Buchu leaves	
	Crude pepsin	
GOLDEN-YOUTH CLEANSING CREAM (Golden-Youth)		
GOLDICIDE TABS Antiseptic (Pedinol)	Benzalkonium chloride*	
	Urea	
GOLD MEDAL ANTACID POWDER (Pfeiffer)	Magnesium carbonate	
	Calcium carbonate	
	Soda bicarbonate	
	Bismuth subcarbonate	
	Colloidal kaolin	
	Diastase of malt	
	Oil of peppermint	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GOLD MEDAL CREAM ANALGESIC Rubefacient, counter- irritant (Pfeiffer)	Menthol Oleoresin of red pepper Oil of cajuput Camphor* Expressed oil of mustard* Oil of wintergreen*	
GOLD MEDAL 20 HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES Diuretic (Gold Medal)	Sulfuretted oils of turpentine* and linseed Oil of peppermint	
GOLD MEDAL LIQUID ANALGESIC Rubefacient (Pfeiffer)	Alcohol* Cayenne pepper Methyl salicylate syn.* Menthol Camphor* Oil of peppermint Thymol Eucalyptol*	70%
GOLD MEDAL TEETHING LOTION (Pfeiffer)	Alcohol Benzocaine Sodium borate* Sodium salicylate* Menthol Sodium benzoate Clove oil Oil of dwarf pine needles Witch hazel	12%
GOLD MEDAL WHITE LINIMENT (Pfeiffer)	Camphor* Turpentine* Ammonia Methyl salicylate* Oils of origanum and sassafras Soap	
GOLD METAL CRAYON SETS (Transogram)		
GOLD METAL LIQUID POLISH (Gisler Polish)		
GOLD POLO SPUR TOILET WATER AND AFTER SHAVE (Parfum L'Orle)		
GOLD SEAL GLASS WAX (Gold Seal)		
GOLD SEAL WOOD CREAM Furniture polish (Gold Seal)		
GOLD & WHITE TABLETS Laxative (Magay)	Each gold tablet: Asafetida Ext. nux vomica (1/60 gr. strychnine) Ginger Capsicum Ext. cascara sagrada Each white tablet: Magnesium carbonate Aromatics Calcium carbonate Bismuth subnitrate	1 gr. 1/4 gr. 3/4 gr. 1/8 gr. 1 gr. 2 gr. q.s. 3-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GON Stain remover (Tilette)		
GOOD-AIRE Deodorizer (Bridgeport)	Aromatic and essential oils* Petroleum distillate* Freons	
GOOD-RITE N.I.X. Herbicide (Goodrich, B. F.)	Sodium isopropyl xanthate*	91%
GOOD-RITE NO-NIB'L RABBIT RE- PELLENT (Goodrich, B. F.)	Zinc dithiocarbamate-amine complex	23%
GOOD-RITE OKTONE WEED KILLER (Goodrich, B. F.)	Octachlorocyclohexenone* Related chlorinated compounds	90% 10%
GOOD-RITE SDD LIQUID FUNGICIDE (Goodrich, B. F.)	Sodium dimethyl dithio carbamate	40%
GOOD-RITE Z.I.P. DEER & RABBIT REPELLENT (Goodrich, B. F.)	Zinc dithiocarbamate-amine complex Polyethylene polysulfide	30% 10%
GOOD'S HARDWOOD FLOOR CLEANER (Good, James)		
GOODWINOL Ectoparasiticide (Goodwinol)	Rotenone* Orthophenylphenol*	
GOPHER DEATH (Fort Dodge)	Strychnine* alkaloid	0.5%
GOPHER SCENT Rodenticide (Woods)	Strychnine alkaloid*	0.29%
GORDON'S ANALGESIC CREAM Rubefacient (Gordon Labs.)	Menthol* Camphor* Methyl salicylate* syn. Oil of eucalyptus Vitamin E	
GORDON'S BASIC LOTION For skin irritation (Gordon Labs.)	Zinc oxide Talc Magma bentonite	
GORDON'S DRY SKIN CREME For skin irritations (Gordon Labs.)	Cholesterols Lubricating oils	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GORDON'S G-4 FUNGICIDAL SOLUTION (Medical) (Gordon Labs.)	Undecylenic acid G-4 Penetrating oil base Isopropyl alcohol*	10% 1%
GORDON'S G-4 FUNGICIDAL TALC (Medical) (Gordon Labs.)	Compound G-4 Boric acid* Talc	
GORDON'S LIQUID TALC Astringent for feet (Gordon Labs.)	Menthol Isopropyl alcohol* Talc Bentonite magma F.D.A. color	
GORDON SOCKET RINSE For irrigation of the orbital cavity after enucleation (Gordon Labs.)	Benzalkonium chloride* Sodium borate* Boric acid* Camphor*	
GORDON'S UNDECYLENIC ACID OINTMENT (Gordon Labs.)	Undecylenic acid* Polyethylene glycol*	
GORDON'S UNDECYLENIC ACID TINCTURE (Gordon Labs.)	Undecylenic acid* Alcohol	
GORHAM SILVER POLISH, CREAM FORM (Gorham)		
GORHAM SILVER-SMITHS POLISH, LIQUID FORM (Gorham)		
GORJUS HAIR DRESSING (Lotshaw)	Lanolin	
GOTHAM AMBER HAIR OILS (Purepac)		
GOTHAM MARKING & CHECKING CRAYONS (Binney & Smith)		
GOTTLIEB'S KIL-MOR Insecticide (Gottlieb)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Petroleum oil*	0.188% 0.075% 5.000% 94.737%
GOTTLIEB'S MOTH KILLER Insecticide (Gottlieb)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%
GOURIELLI ACTIVE OZONE SHAVE STICK AND FRESHENING LOTION (House of Gourielli)		
GOURIELLI ROUGE (House of Gourielli)		
GOWEN'S 2-1/2% ALDRIN EQUIVALENT COTTON DUST WITH 5% DDT AND 40% SULPHUR Insecticide (Howerton)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT* Sulfur as elemental*	2.375% 1.791% 5.000% 40.000%
GOWEN'S 20% CHLORINATED CAMPHENE COTTON DUST Insecticide (Howerton)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene, chlorine content 67%-69%) Sulfur as elemental	20% 40%
GOWEN'S COTTON DUST 3-5-0 Insecticide (Howerton)	Gamma isomer of BHC* DDT*	3.00% 5.00%
GOWEN'S 3-5-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Howerton)	Gamma isomer of hexachlorocyclohexane* Other isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane* DDT* Sulfur* as elemental	3.00% 15.00% 5.00% 40.00%
GOWEN'S 3-5-40 COTTON DUST WITH 40% SULPHUR Insecticide (Howerton)	Gamma isomer of hexachlorocyclohexane* Other isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane* DDT* Sulfur* as elemental	3.00% 15.00% 5.00% 40.00%
GOWEN'S 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Howerton)	DDT*	5.00%
GOWEN'S 10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Howerton)	DDT*	10.00%
GOWEN'S DITHANE DUST Fungicide (Howerton)	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis (dithiocarbamate))	6.0%
GOWEN'S 15% FERMATE DUST Insecticide (Howerton)	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate	11.40%
GOWEN'S 15% FERMATE DUST WITH 3% DDT Insecticide (Howerton)	Ferbam (ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate) DDT	11.4% 3.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GOWAN'S PREPARATION Inhalant, for colds (Gowan)	Menthol Turpentine* Carbolic acid* Camphor* Coal tar Methyl salicylate* Stearic acid	
GOWEN'S 10% RHOTHANE DUST Insecticide (Howerton)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane	10%
GOWEN'S 20% TOXAPHENE COTTON DUST Insecticide (Howerton)	Toxaphene* Sulfur	20.00% 40.00%
GOWEN'S TOXAPHENE DUST 20-0 Insecticide (Howerton)	Toxaphene*	20.00%
G & O WEED & POISON IVY KILLER (Goulard)	Sodium arsenite* Sodium chloride	36.40% 5.00%
GRAHAM'S DERMATOX OINTMENT For skin irritations (Assoc.)	Mercury bichloride* Sulfur Calamine Menthol	
GRAINFUME MB Grain fumigant (Selig)	Carbon tetrachloride* Ethylene dichloride* Ethylene dibromide*	
GRAIN-O-CIDE Liquid gas fumigant (Midland Labs.)	Carbon tetrachloride* Ethylene dichloride* Ethylene dibromide*	
GRAMERCY COLD CREAM (Fisher Scient.)	Spermaceti wax White beeswax Mineral oil Borax (about 0.5%) White ceresin wax Perfume	
GRAMERCY SKIN LOTION (Fisher Scient.)	Stearic acid Mineral oil Anhydrous lanolin Cetyl alcohol Quince seed Triethanolamine Perfume Ponceau red	
GRAMERCY SUN TAN LOTION (Fisher Scient.)	Stearic acid Mineral oil Anhydrous lanolin Cetyl alcohol Quince seed Triethanolamine Perfume Ponceau red Menthyl salicylate	
GRAMICIDIN TROCHES For throat irritations (Premo)	Gramicidin* Benzocaine	0.25 mg. 5 mg.
GRANDEE TOILET WATER, PERFUME (De Grasse)		
GRANDPA'S WONDER PINE TAR TOILET SOAP (Grandpa)	Vegetable pine tar*	
GRAND SLAM SHAMPOO (Carter Co.)	Sulfonated castor oil Mineral oil Sodium lauryl sulfate Hydrogenated vegetable oil	
GRANNIE'S SALVE For colds (Quality Dist.)	Mutton suet Oil pine* Menthol Oil eucalyptus* Camphor*	
GRANNY'S OLD FASHIONED COUGH SYRUP (Royal Mfg.)	Alcohol Chloroform Extracts of white pine Wild cherry Aralia Poplar buds Sassafras Blood root Ipecac Lobelia Squill Euphorbia Menthol	8%/v 3 m./fl. oz.
GRANT'S MODELING CLAY (Grant)		
GRAPE FIX For increasing the size of grapes (Thompson Chem.)	Diethanolamine salt of para chlorophenoxy acetic acid*	7.75%
GRAPHIC LT Photographic supplies (Graphic)		
GRAPHITE PAINT PIGMENT (Pacific Graphite)	Carbon Silica Alumina Iron oxide	35-85% 5-20% 8-20% 0-3%
GRASS-N-WEED KILLER (Bonide)	Sodium pentaborate* Sodium tetraborate* Sodium chlorate*	58% 15% 25%
GRAYLENE FOOT BATH POWDER (Graylene)		
GRAY'S COMPOUND Tonic (Purdue)	Gentian Dandelion Sherry wine Glycerin Phosphoric acid Tr. cardamon comp. Alcohol	11%/v
GREAN-RUB Liniment (Grean-Rub)	Methyl salicylate* Camphor* Eucalyptus* Menthol*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GREASE-CHEK (Chek)		
GREASOLVE (Holcomb)	Caustic soda*	
GREAT STUFF HAND CLEANER (Great Stuff)		
GREAT WESTERN AEROSOL INSECT BOMB (Great Western)		
GREAT WESTERN FLEA, ROACH AND ANT POWDERS (Great Western)		
GREAT WESTERN PYRETHRUM & DDT 10% POWDER Insecticide (Great Western)	Pyrethrum DDT*	10%
GREDAG LUBRICANTS General lubricant (Gredag)	Refined mineral oil Soap Electric furnace graphite	
GREENBRIER SHAVING LOTION (Daggett & Ramsdell)		
GREEN CROSS ALDRIN 5% DUST Soil insecticide (Green Cross)	Tech. aldrin*	5%
GREEN CROSS ALDRIN 20% Insecticide (Green Cross)	Tech. aldrin*	
GREEN CROSS ALDRIN 20% EMULSIFI- ABLE CON- CENTRATE Insecticide (Green Cross)	Tech. aldrin*	2 lb./imp. gal.
GREEN CROSS AMINE 80 WEED KILLER (Green Cross)	2, 4-D* acid equiv.	80 oz./imp. gal.
GREEN CROSS ANIMAL INSECT POWDER (Green Cross)	Rotenone Methoxychlor	0.5% 1%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GREEN CROSS ARSENATE OF LEAD Insecticide spray powder (Green Cross)	Arsenic*	19.5%
GREEN CROSS BASI-COP Insecticide (Green Cross)	Copper* (tri-basic copper sulfate)	52%
GREEN CROSS BASI-COP 3% DDT DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Green Cross)	DDT Copper*	3% 7%
GREEN CROSS BORDEAUX MIXTURE Fungicide (Green Cross)	Copper*	12.5%
GREEN CROSS BUG KILLER Insecticide (Green Cross)	Arsenic*	2%
GREEN CROSS CALCIUM ARSENATE Insecticide (Green Cross)	Arsenic*	26%
GREEN CROSS 40% CHLORDANE Insecticide (Green Cross)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
GREEN CROSS 5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Green Cross)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
GREEN CROSS COUCH GRASS KILLER Herbicide (Green Cross)	Trichloroacetic acid* equiv.	79%
GREEN CROSS COMMERCIAL WEED KILLER 96 (Green Cross)	2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* equiv.	96 oz./gal.
GREEN CROSS CRAG-1 Herbicide (Green Cross)	Sodium 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyethyl sulfate*	90%
GREEN CROSS CRAG 341 Fungicide (Green Cross)	Glyodin (2-heptadecyl glyoxalidine acetate)*	34%/w
GREEN CROSS 7-1/2% DDT AEROPLANE DUST Insecticide (Green Cross)	DDT*	7-1/2%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GREEN CROSS 5% DDT-7% BASI COP DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Green Cross)	DDT* Copper*	5% 7%
GREEN CROSS 14% DDT BASI-COP SPRAY POWDER Fungicide, insecticide (Green Cross)	DDT* Copper*	14% 36%
GREEN CROSS DDT-5% COPPER DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Green Cross)	DDT Copper*	3% 5%
GREEN CROSS 3% DDT-7% COPPER DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Green Cross)	DDT Copper*	3% 7%
GREEN CROSS 50% DDD WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Green Cross)	DDD*	50%
GREEN CROSS 3% DDT-9% COPPER DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Green Cross)	DDT Copper*	3% 9%
GREEN CROSS 3% DDT DUST Insecticide (Green Cross)	DDT	3%
GREEN CROSS 25% DDT EMULSION Insecticide (Green Cross)	DDT*	25%
GREEN CROSS 5% DDT IN FUEL OIL Insecticide (Green Cross)	DDT*	5%
GREEN CROSS 10% DDT IN- SECT POWDER (Green Cross)	DDT* Pyrethrins Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Rotenone	10% 0.05% 0.5% 0.25%
GREEN CROSS 10% DDT SOLUTION Insecticide (Green Cross)	DDT*	10%
GREEN CROSS 3% DDT-6% THIOGREEN DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Green Cross)	DDT Thiogreen Zineb	3% 6% 3.9%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GREEN CROSS 50% DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Green Cross)	DDT*	50%
GREEN CROSS DRY LIME SULPHUR Fungicide, insecticide (Green Cross)	Sulfide sulfur* Total sulfur	40% 63%
GREEN CROSS ERAD Fungicide (Green Cross)	Phenyl mercuric acetate* Mercury equiv.	10% 6%
GREEN CROSS FLOWER SPRAY Insecticide (Green Cross)	DDT Malathion*	12% 25%
GREEN CROSS FLY BAIT Insecticide (Green Cross)	Malathion	1%
GREEN CROSS FLY- CHARMER Insecticide (Green Cross)	o, o-Dimethyl 1-hydroxy-2, 2, 2-trichloroethyl phosphonate*	2.0%
GREEN CROSS GARDEN GUARD Insecticide (Green Cross)	Rotenone	0.7%
GREEN CROSS 2-1/2% HEPTACHLOR DUST Insecticide (Green Cross)	Heptachlor*	2-1/2%
GREEN CROSS HEPTACHLOR EMULSIFI- ABLE CON- CENTRATE Insecticide (Green Cross)	Heptachlor*	2 lb./gal.
GREEN CROSS 25% HEPTACHLOR WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Green Cross)	Heptachlor*	25%
GREEN CROSS HOUSEHOLD SPRAY Insecticide (Green Cross)	Lindane Sulfoxide Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether Inert ingredients*	0.5% 0.15% 0.75%
GREEN CROSS INSECT BOMB (Green Cross)	DDT Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	2% 1% 0.5% 0.1%
GREEN CROSS KARBAM BLACK DUST Fungicide (Green Cross)	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate	7%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GREEN CROSS 10% LINDANE EMULSION CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Green Cross)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	10%
GREEN CROSS 50% LINDANE SEED DRESSING Insecticide (Green Cross)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	50%
GREEN CROSS 25% LINDANE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Green Cross)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	25%
GREEN CROSS LIVESTOCK BOMB Insecticide (Green Cross)	Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide Methoxychlor	1% 0.1% 1.0% 1.5%
GREEN CROSS 25% MALATHION Insecticide (Green Cross)	Malathion*	25%
GREEN CROSS MALATHION BARN SPRAY Insecticide (Green Cross)	Malathion DDT Inert ingredients*	1.2% 0.6%
GREEN CROSS MALATHION 4% DUST Insecticide (Green Cross)	Malathion*	4%
GREEN CROSS 50% MALATHION EMULSION Insecticide (Green Cross)	Malathion* o, o-dimethyl dithiophosphate (of diethyl mercaptosuccinate)	50%
GREEN CROSS MCP AMINE 64 WEED KILLER (Green Cross)	2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid* equiv.	64 oz./imp. gal.
GREEN CROSS MCP SODIUM SALT 48 WEED KILLER (Green Cross)	2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid* equiv.	48 oz./imp. gal.
GREEN CROSS MERLANE Insecticide, fungicide (Green Cross)	Phenyl mercury acetate Ethyl mercuric chloride Gamma isomer of BHC (lindane)*	2.86% 0.4% 40.00%
GREEN CROSS 3% METHOXYCHLOR DUST Insecticide (Green Cross)	Methoxychlor	3%
GREEN CROSS 50% METHOXYCHLOR WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Green Cross)	Methoxychlor*	50%
GREEN CROSS 3% METHOXYCHLOR-6% THIOGREEN DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Green Cross)	Methoxychlor Zineb	3% 3.9%
GREEN CROSS MOTH BOMB (Green Cross)	Lindane DDT	1% 2%
GREEN CROSS MULSOLD WETTABLE SULPHUR Fungicide (Green Cross)	Sulfur* (micronized)	95%
GREEN CROSS NNOR GARDEN SPRAY Insecticide (Green Cross)	N.N.O.R. solidified at 65°F.	
GREEN CROSS POTATO DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Green Cross)	DDT* Copper dust*	3% 7%
GREEN CROSS RAT & MOUSE BAIT (Green Cross)	2 Pivalyl-1, 3-indandione	0.025%
GREEN CROSS RAT & MOUSE KILLER (Green Cross)	Sodium salt of 2-pivalyl-1, 3-indandione	0.14%
GREEN CROSS ROSE DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Green Cross)	Tech. DDT* Rotenone Ferbam	5% 0.75% 7%
GREEN CROSS ROTENONE 5% Insecticide (Green Cross)	Rotenone*	5%
GREEN CROSS SLUG BAIT Insecticide (Green Cross)	Metaldehyde Arsenic*	2% 1.2%
GREEN CROSS TCA Herbicide (Green Cross)	Trichloroacetic acid* equiv.	79%
GREEN CROSS TCA 90% SODIUM Herbicide (Green Cross)	Trichloroacetic acid* equiv.	79%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GREEN CROSS 10% TECHNICAL CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Green Cross)	Tech. chlordane*	10%
GREEN CROSS 40% TECHNICAL CHLORDANE Insecticide (Green Cross)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
GREEN CROSS 6% THIOGREEN DUST Fungicide (Green Cross)	Zineb	3.9%
GREEN CROSS TOMATO DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Green Cross)	Copper Arsenic*	7% 4.6%
GREEN CROSS TOXAPHENE 50% EMULSION Insecticide (Green Cross)	Toxaphene* (chlorinated camphene)	50%
GREEN CROSS WEED KILLER 64 (Green Cross)	Iso-octyl ester of 2,4-D acid* equiv.	64 oz./imp. gal.
GREEN-DEVIL DUST Insecticide (Pearson & Co.)	Malathion*	5%
GREEN-DEVIL FLY BAIT (Pearson & Co.)	Malathion	1.25%
GREEN-DEVIL WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Pearson & Co.)	Malathion*	25%
GREEN DOPE (Fuller, W.P.)		
GREENE'S MINERAL PASTE (Wright, J.)	Diatomaceous earth Soap Soda ash	
GREEN FROST FOOT LOTION Rubefacient, fungicide (medical) (Excello)	Urea Zinc sulfocarbolate Benzocaine Dichlorophene* Menthol* Camphor*	
GREENLEAF DUST OR SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Black Panther)	Rotenone Other cube extractives Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic Sodium isopropyl naphthalene sulfonate	0.75% 1.50% 7.00% 0.50%
GREEN LIGHT CHLORDANE DDT LIVESTOCK SPRAY CONC. Insecticide (Klauss-White)	DDT Tech. chlordane Methylated aromatic petroleum solvent*	26.5% 24.5% 33.2%
GREEN LIGHT 5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Klauss-White)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
GREEN LIGHT 10% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Klauss-White)	Tech. chlordane*	10%
GREEN LIGHT CHLORDANE HOUSEHOLD INSECTICIDE (Klauss-White)	Tech. chlordane Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin-1) Related compounds Di-n-propyl maleate-isosafrole condensate Butoxy ethanol Petroleum distillate*	2.5000% 0.0452% 0.0149% 0.2260% 0.4520% 96.7619%
GREEN LIGHT 10% CHLORDANE MANY PURPOSE DUST Insecticide (Klauss-White)	Tech. chlordane*	10%
GREEN LIGHT 5% CHLORDANE OIL CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Klauss-White)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
GREEN LIGHT 20% CHLORDANE OIL CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Klauss-White)	Tech. chlordane*	20%
GREEN LIGHT 40% CHLORDANE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Klauss-White)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
GREEN LIGHT 74% CHLORDANE EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Klauss-White)	Tech. chlordane* Petroleum hydrocarbons	74% 10.2%
GREEN LIGHT DAIRY SPRAY CONC. Insecticide (Klauss-White)	Methoxychlor tech. Methylated naphthalene* Petroleum hydrocarbons Emulsifiers	21.18% 67.04% 2.35% 9.43%
GREEN LIGHT DORMANT & SUMMER OIL SPRAY Insecticide (Klauss-White)	Petroleum oils*	97%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GREEN LIGHT 5-5 DUST Insecticide (Klauss-White)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
	DDT*	5%
GREEN LIGHT FLEA & TICK POWDER FOR DOGS Insecticide (Klauss-White)	Tech. chlordane	2.5%
	Rotenone*	1.5%
	Other cube resins*	3.0%
GREEN LIGHT FLOWER & SHRUBBERY DUST Insecticide (Klauss-White)	DDT*	5.00%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.50%
	Ferbam	7.00%
	Sulfur*	50.00%
GREEN LIGHT FLOWER & SHRUBBERY SPRAY Insecticide (Klauss-White)	DDT	23.5%
	Malathion*	23.5%
	Xylene*	44.0%
GREEN LIGHT FLY SPRAY CONCENTRATE (Klauss-White)	Malathion*	60%
	Xylene*	32%
GREEN LIGHT LIVESTOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Klauss-White)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	1.38%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	2.62%
	Toxaphene*	40.20%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons	47.20%
GREEN LIGHT PEACH & PECAN TREE SPRAY Insecticide (Klauss-White)	Tech. toxaphene*	16%
	Sulfur*	40%
	Zinc sulfate*	20%
GREEN LIGHT RAT & MOUSE BAIT (Klauss-White)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
GREEN LIGHT READY-TO-USE BUG BAIT Insecticide (Klauss-White)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	0.3%
GREEN LIGHT SNAIL & SLUG BAIT (Klauss-White)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene	0.412%
	Related compounds	0.088%
	Metaldehyde*	3.000%
GREEN LIGHT VEGETABLE GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Klauss-White)	Tech. methoxychlor	5.00%
	Rotenone	1.25%
	Other cube resins	
GREENOL CONDITIONER (Calif. Spray)	Tetra sodium pyrophosphate	10%
GREENOL LIQUID FUNGICIDE Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Copper oleate*	15%
	Petroleum oils	12%
	Ethylene glycol oleic esters	35%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GREEN PANTHER SUPER DUST OR SPRAY Insecticide (Black Panther)	Rotenone	1.00%
	Other cube extractives	1.50%
	Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	7.00%
	Sodium isopropyl naphthalene sulfonate	0.50%
GREEN PINE DISINFECTANT DEODORANT CLEANSER (House of Huston)	Pine oil*	75.00%
	Anhydrous soap	15.00%
GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER Antacid (Myers Labs.)	Alcohol	7-1/2%
	Sodium bicarbonate	
	Socotrine aloes	
	Oil peppermint	
	Capsicum	
GREEN SEAL WATERPROOF ADHESIVE (Lino-Paste)		
GREEN SPOT GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Mayo)	Malathion*	4%
	Methoxychlor*	4%
	Captan	4%
	Tribasic copper sulfate*	12%
GREEN THUMB Plant food (Heinl's)		
GREENTOX GARDEN SPRAY Insecticide (Bonide)	Polymethylated naphthalenes*	
	Polyethylene glycol monoisooctyl phenyl ether	
	Cube resins including rotenone	
GREENTOX ROTENONE GARDEN SPRAY Insecticide (Bonide)	Rotenone*	2.25%
	Other extractives	4.5%
GREENWICH LYE (Pennsylv. Salt)	Sodium hydroxide*	
GRE-SOLVENT Hand cleaner (Utility)		
GREEVER'S AMI-NO-WEED Herbicide (Greever's)	Ethanol amine 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate* as triethanolamine salt	67%
GREEVER'S ANTISEPTIC Udder ointment (Greever's)	Dihydroxydichlorodiphenyl methane	2.00%
	Isopropyl myristate	
	Oil of pine*	
	Phenol*	
	Refined wool fat Palmitate	
	Oil of eucalyptus*	
	Camphor*	
	Petrolatum	
GREEVER'S ASTRINGENT POWDER (Greever's)	Catechu N.F.	
	Copper sulfate*	
	Zinc sulfocarbolate N.F.	
	Activated charcoal	35%
	Fenugreek	5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GREEVER'S BUG DUST Insecticide (Greever's)	Rotenone	0.75%
	Other cube resins	1.50%
	Dusting sulfur	10.00%
GREEVER'S CHLORDANE (Greever's)	Tech. chlordane*	45%
	Petroleum solvent	45%
GREEVER'S CHLORDANE WETTABLE POWDER 50% Insecticide (Greever's)	Tech. chlordane*	50%
GREEVER'S COAL TAR STOCK DIP AND DIS-INFECTANT Insecticide (Greever's)	Neutral tar oils	63%
	Soap	21%
	Phenols*	10%
GREEVER'S ESTERWEED Herbicide (Greever's)	Isopropyl 2, 4-dichloro-phenoxyacetate*	46.0%
GREEVER'S FLEA POWDER FOR DOGS (Greever's)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.00%
	Methylene-bis-chlorophenol*	0.50%
	Propylene glycol	1.00%
	Pine oil	1.00%
GREEVER'S GRUB POWDER Insecticide (Greever's)	Rotenone*	1.67%
	Cube resins and extractives	3.33%
	Sulfur	10.00%
GREEVER'S HORN PAINT (Veterinary) (Greever's)	Oil coal tar refined	
	Steam distilled pine oil*	
	Phenol (carbolic acid)*	3%
GREEVER'S INSECT SPRAY CON-CENTRATE (Greever's)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	25%
	Inert ingredients*	75%
GREEVER'S LINDANE 20% Insecticide (Greever's)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	20%
	Xylene*	20%
	Methylated naphthalene*	55%
GREEVER'S 25% LINDANE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Greever's)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (lindane)*	25%
GREEVER'S MALATHION 50 Insecticide (Greever's)	Malathion*	50%
	Methylated naphthalenes*	44%
GREEVER'S PHENO-THIAZINE DRENCH POWDER Insecticide (Greever's)	Phenothiazine* N.F.	98.84%
	Lorol alcohol	0.5%
	Polyvinyl alcohol	0.4%
	Algin, cumarin	1.16%
GREEVER'S PHENO-THIAZINE-LEAD ARSENATE BOLUSES (Greever's)	Phenothiazine	12.5 gm.
	Lead arsenate*	0.5 gm.
GREEVER'S POULTRY LOUSE POWDER (Greever's)	Tech. piperonyl cyclonene	0.625%
	Pyrethrins	0.0625%
	Rotenone	0.3125%
	Other cube extractives	0.625%
	Sulfur	10.00%
GREEVER'S ROSE DUST Insecticide (Greever's)	Lindane	0.04%
	Ferric dimethyldithio-carbamate (fermate)	5.0%
	Lead arsenate*	8.0%
	Sulfur	75.0%
GREEVER'S ROTENONE RESIN CON-CENTRATE Insecticide (Greever's)	Rotenone*	5%
	Other cube resins*	15%
	Inert ingredients*	80%
GREEVER'S SODIUM FLUORIDE Insecticide (Greever's)	Sodium fluoride*	95%
GREEVER'S SUSPENSION OF PHENO-THIAZINE Insecticide (Greever's)	Phenothiazine* with bentonite	12.5 gm.
GREEVER'S SUSPENSION OF PHENO-THIAZINE WITH LEAD ARSENATE Insecticide (Greever's)	Each oz.:	
	Phenothiazine	12.5 gm.
	Lead arsenate*	0.5 gm.
GREEVER'S TRIPLE ACTION ROACH AND ANT POWDER (Greever's)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	10%
GREEVER'S TRIPLE STRENGTH INSECT SPRAY (Greever's)	Dichloro diphenyl tri-chloroethane	2.50%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	0.05%
	Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether	0.39%
	B-thiocyanoethyl esters of mixed fatty acids averaging 10-18 carbon atoms	1.21%
	Petroleum distillate*	95.85%
GREEVER'S VET. ANTI-SEPTIC POWDER (Greever's)	Sulfanilamide	5%
	Zinc oxide	
	Activated charcoal	
	Alum	
	Iodoform*	
	Boric acid*	
	Zinc stearate	
GREEVER'S WARFARIN BAIT Rodenticide (Greever's)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GRESNAMEL FLOOR ENAMEL (Monroe Co.)		
GREYBAC Antacid (Greyson)	Alcohol Each 5 cc. Bismuth and ammonium citrate U.S.P. IX	5%
GRIFFIN ALLWITE White shoe polish (Griffin)		
GRIFFIN BOOT STAIN Shoe polish (paste) (Griffin)		
GRIFFIN SHOE DRESSINGS (Griffin)		
GRIFFIN WAX SHOE POLISH (Liquid) (Griffin)		
GRIP-TITE ADHESIVE (Lino-Paste)		
GRISWOLD SALVE (Sisson Drug)	Oleate of lead* Powdered red lead Olive oil	
GRISWOLD'S FAMILY SALVE & PLASTER Antiseptic, keratolytic (Griswold Salve)	Olive oil Rosin Oleate of lead*	
GRISWOLD'S HAIR OIL (Griswold)		
GRISWOLD'S HAZEL CREAM (Griswold Med.)		
GROUP OVER Antiseptic (Burrel-Dugger)	Iodo-phenol Iodine* Phenol (carbolic acid)* Potassium iodide* Camphor* Oil eucalyptus* Mineral oil	7/100 gr. 1/5 gr.
GROVE'S COLD TABLETS (Grove)	Acetophenetidin* Extract belladonna (1.25% total alkaloids) Extract hyoscyamus (0.155% total alkaloids) Podophyllin Oleoresin capsicum Caffeine Extract colocynth Extract aloes	3 gr. 1/50 gr. 1/16 gr.
GROVE'S COLD TABLETS (Bromo Quinine) (Grove)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Extract belladonna (1.25% total alkaloids) Extract hyoscyamus (0.155% total alkaloids) Quinine hydrobromide Caffeine Yellow phenolphthalein Oleoresin capsicum	1-3/4 gr. 1/50 gr. 1/16 gr. 3/8 gr.
GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC For malaria (Grove)	Cinchonine-cinchonidine Reduced iron Sugar syrup	
GROWER FORMULA Insecticide (Phoenix)	Nicotine* dust	
GRUB-CHECK Insecticide (Doggett-Pfeil)	DDT* Chlordane* Organic fertilizer materials	
GRUB FIX Insecticide (Thompson Chem.)	Rotenone* Other cube resins Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Pine oil* Ethylene glycol ether of pinene Petroleum distillate* Emulsifier Terpene alcohol	1.2% 1.8% 0.2% 20.0% 3.5% 40.3% 16% 17%
GRUBTOX Insecticide (Agkem)	Petroleum distillate* Pine oil* Citrus oils Alkyl phenoxypolyethylene glycol Rotenone Other cube resins Ethylene dichloride* Naphthalene* Soy bean oil	
GRUBTOX LIVESTOCK INSECTICIDE CONC. (Agkem)	Petroleum distillate* Pine oils* Citrus oils Alkyl phenoxypolyethylene glycol Rotenone* Other cube resins Ethylene dichloride* Naphthalene* Soy bean oil	
GTA ANT BANE Insecticide (Athelstan)	Thallium sulfate	0.05%
GTA BAIT FOR BIRD PESTS (Athelstan)	Thallium sulfate*	1.10%
GTA BAIT (Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs) (Athelstan)	Thallium sulfate*	2.89%
GTA BAIT FOR SILVERFISH (Athelstan)	Thallium sulfate*	3%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GTA BAT REPELLENT (Athelstan)	Paradichlorobenzene*	
GTA FLY-BAIT SPRAY Insecticide (Athelstan)	o, o-Dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate Xylene* Inert ingredients*	1.45% 1.36% 97.19%
GTA FLY PROOFING SPRAY Insecticide (Athelstan)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Emulsifying agents and inert ingredients*	1% 99%
GTA RESIDUAL SPRAY Insecticide (Athelstan)	Octachloro-4, 7-methanotetrahydroindane and related active compounds Inert ingredients*	2% 98%
GTA RESIDUAL SPRAY CONCENTRATE WM25 Insecticide (Athelstan)	DDT*	
GTA RESIDUAL SPRAY CONCENTRATE CE Insecticide (Athelstan)	Octachloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydroindane* Related active compounds Inert ingredients*	11.4% 7.6% 81%
GUAIACOL AMMONIUM (Liquid) Antitussive (veterinary) (Massengill)	Potassium guaiacolsulfonate Ammonium chloride Glycerinated base	10% 15% q.s.
GUAIASEPTONE (Liquid) (veterinary) (Strasenburgh)	Creosote* Cresol* Guaiacol Camphor* Oil of camphor Oil of eucalyptus* Methyl salicylate*	
GUARANTEE CORN REMEDY Keratolytic (Guarantee)	Salicylic acid*	
GUARDS COLD TABLETS (Whitehall)	Aspirin* Quinine sulfate Ephedrine sulfate Magnesium trisilicate Caffeine Salicylic acid* Salicylates*	
GUDE'S PEPTO-MANGAN Iron tonic (Breitenbach)	Each daily dose (6 tablets): Iron Manganese Vitamin B	 120 mg. 15 mg. 666 U.S.P. units
DR. GUILD'S GREEN MOUNTAIN ASTHMATIC CIGARETTES Antispasmodic for asthma (Guild)	Stramonium* Belladonna* Total alkaloids per cig. 0.06-0.08 gr. U.S.P. Potassium nitrate N.F. VIII	
DR. GUILD'S GREEN MOUNTAIN ASTHMATIC COMPOUND Antispasmodic for asthma (Guild)	Stramonium* Belladonna* Total alkaloids 0.20%-0.34% Potassium nitrate N.F. VIII	
GUITARE NON-SMEAR LIPSTICK (Guitare)		
GULF LIGHTER FLUID (Gulf)	Petroleum naphthas*	
GULF LIVESTOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Gulf)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide Inert ingredients*	0.07% 0.19%
GULF ROACH & ANT KILLER (Gulf)	Pyrethrins Petroleum distillate* Tech. chlordane	0.19% 97.81% 2%
GULF SPOT REMOVER Rug and upholstery cleaner (Gulf)		
GULFSPRAY AEROSOL BOMB Insecticide (Gulf)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide Methoxychlor	0.25% 1% 2%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GULFSPRAY CONCENTRATE AEROSOL INSECTICIDE (Gulf)	Pyrethrins Tech. piperonyl butoxide Petroleum distillate*	0.95% 0.67% 98.38%
GULFSPRAY ROACH & ANT KILLER (Gulf)	Pyrethrins Tech. chlordane Oil	0.19% 2%
GULFSPRAY SPECIAL Insecticide (Gulf)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide Inert ingredients*	0.25% 0.20%
GULF STATES 6% CHLORDANE Insecticide (Pearson & Co.)	Tech. chlordane*	6%
GULF STATES 10% CHLORDANE Insecticide (Pearson & Co.)	Tech. chlordane*	10%
GULF STATES 40% CHLORDANE Insecticide (Pearson & Co.)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
GULF STATES 50% CHLORDANE Insecticide (Pearson & Co.)	Tech. chlordane*	50%
GULF STATES 5% ROTENONE Insecticide (Pearson & Co.)	Rotenone* Other cube resins*	5.00% 10.00%
GUMEZE Dental anesthetic (Velvet)	Menthol* Thymol* Benzocaine Benzalkonium chloride*	
GUM MEL Liquid teething lotion (VB)	Ethylaminobenzoate Chlorobutanol Hexahydrothymol Alcohol	 2%
GUNSLICK SHOT GUN & RIFLE GREASE (Outers)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GURNEY'S LINIMENT Rubefacient, (Standard Medical)	Turpentine* Oil origanum* Oil sassafras* Oil of spike*	
G & W ASPIRIN SUPPOSITORIES Analgesic (G. & W.)	Each suppository: Acid acetylsalicylic*	 3-5 gr.
G & W ASPIRIN SUPPOSITORIES Analgesic (G. & W.)	Each suppository: Acid acetylsalicylic*	 10 gr.
GWENOID For skin irritations (Sargeant)	Boric acid* Calamine Chlorothymol* Zinc oxide Sulfur prec. Benzoic acid	
G & W EYE BATH (G. & W.)	Butyl ester para hydroxy benzoic acid Boric acid (C.P. soluble acid) Sodium borate	
GXI LIQUID HAND SOAP (Lester)	Hexachlorophene	
GY-BAMATE 76 Fungicide (Geigy)	Ferbam*	76%
GY-BEN 9 DUST CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	9% 51%
GY-BEN EMULSIFIABLE NO. 100 Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride Xylene*	11.8% 14.5% 59.0%
GY-BEN EMULSIFIABLE NO. 120 Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride Xylene*	13.74% 20.61% 51.50%
GY-BEN 10W Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	10.0% 17.9%
GY-BEN 12W Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	12% 36%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GY-BEN WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	6%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	34%
GY-BEN 12 WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Geigy)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	12%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	68%
GY-COP 53 Fungicide (Geigy)	Copper*	53%
GY-PHENE 40-20 COT- TON SPRAY Insecticide (Geigy)	Toxaphene*	40%
	DDT*	20%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	30%
GY-PHENE E40 Insecticide (Geigy)	Toxaphene*	42.0%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	50.0%
GY-PHENE E60 Insecticide (Geigy)	Toxaphene*	57.50%
GY-PHENE E80 Insecticide (Geigy)	Toxaphene*	69.3%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	20.0%
GY-PHENE 20 Insecticide (Geigy)	Toxaphene*	20%
GY-PHENE 20-S Insecticide (Geigy)	Toxaphene*	20.00%
	Sulfur	40.00%
GY-PHENE 40W Insecticide (Geigy)	Toxaphene*	40%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
GYPSOLENE SKIN LOTION (Reed Labs.)		
GYPSY CREAM For skin irritations (Rexall)	Zinc oxide	
	Carbolic acid*	
	Camphor*	
	Glycerin	
	Lime water	
GYPSY FIRE POWDER Colored flame for the hearth (Gypsy)	Copper chloride* dried crystals	10%
	Coke dust	
	Sawdust	
GYPSY GIFT Rubefacient, (McCam- bridge)	Alcohol*	30%
	Potassium iodide*	
	Sodium salicylate*	
	Fluid extract of gentian compound	
GY-TET 20 Insecticide (Geigy)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate*	20%
	Other related organic phosphate esters	30%
GY-TET 40 Insecticide (Geigy)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate*	40%
	Other related organic phosphate esters	60%
GY-TRETE 595 Seed dis- infectant (Geigy)	Phenyl mercury acetate*	5.00%
	Ethyl mercury acetate	0.95%
	Total mercury as metallic	3.64%
GY-ZIP AEROSOL INSECT KILLER (Geigy)	Tech. methoxychlor	2%
	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	1%
	Pyrethrins	0.25%
	Petroleum distillate	4%
	Methylated naphthalenes*	7.75%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES (Royal Mfg.)	Sulfurated oil of turpentine*	5 m.
HAAS HAND LOTION CLEAR (Haas)		
HAAS QUININE HAIR LOTION (Haas)		
HABER'S HAIR COLORING (Haber)		
HACIN Antihistamine analgesic (Haag)	Each tablet: Pyrilamine maleate Salicylamide* Phenacetin* Caffeine alkaloid	 25 mg. 3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
HACKOLITE PAINT FINISHES (Hack)		
HADACOL Dietary supplement (Le Blanc)	4 Tbsp.: Vitamin B1 Vitamin B2 Vitamin B6 Niacinamide Pantothenic acid Iron Calcium Manganese Phosphorous	 6 mg. 4 mg. 2 mg. 40 mg. 4 mg. 106 mg. 250 mg. 90 mg. 250 mg.
HAER-DRESS ENGLISH HAIR TONIC (Castilla)	Alcohol (preservative) Denatured alcohol* Castor oil* Citrus oils	12% 84%
HA-FE Nasal decongestant (Prescript.Lab.)	Ephedrine sulfate* Procaine borate Chlorobutanol Special menstruum	1.0%w/v. 0.5%w/v. 0.5%w/v. q.s.
HA-FE HIST For colds (Prescript. Lab.)	Each tablet: Pyranisamine maleate Aspirin* Phenacetin* Caffeine alkaloid	 10 mg. 3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
HAINES NERVINE (Sacramento)		
H. A. INK ERADICATOR (H. A.)		
HAIR-A-GAIN HAIR & SCALP SHAMPOO (George, G.O.)		
HAIR DRES (Goodman)	Gum tragacanth Water Perfume Certified color	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HAIRLAC (Nestle-Le Mur)		
HAIR-O-GOLD (Goodman)	Hydrogen peroxide*	6%
HAIR PETROLE (Noonan)		
DR. B. W. HAIR'S FORMULA Asthmatic bronchial decongestant (Hair, Dr. B. W.)	Alcohol Potassium iodide* Wine base	17% 27.343 gr.
DR. B. W. HAIR'S LAXATIVE PILLS (Hair, Dr. B.W.)	Ext. nux vomica* (strychnine 1/400 gr.) Aloin* Podophyllin Resin jalap Oleoresin capsicum	1/30 gr.
HAIR TEX (Hairtex)	Liquid petrolatum Peanut oil Anhydrous lanolin Sesame oil Beeswax Phenol Rose oil Solid petrolatum	40% 5% 10% 2% 5% 0.05% 0.05% 27%
HAIR WAVING SHAMPOO (Marlene's)		
HAKES OINTMENT For colds (Hakes)	Camphor* Oils of eucalyptus* Cloves Menthol* Turpentine* Thyme	
HALAZONE TABLETS (Abbott)	Each tablet: Halazone (p-n,n-dichloro-sulfamidobenzoic* acid Sodium borate* Sodium chloride	 4 mg.
HALENE PROTECTIVE LOTION (Halperin)	Lanolin Cetyl alcohol	
DR. HALE'S HOUSEHOLD OINTMENT (Kenyon)	Alcohol Petrolatum Oil origanum Oil eucalyptus* Tincture myrrh Camphor* gum	1.8%
HALEY'S M-O Antacid, laxative (Phillips, C.)	Milk of magnesia Mineral oil	
HALITOSINE ANTISEPTIC (Halitosine)		
HALITOSINE DENTRIFRICE (Halitosine)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HALL'S EXPECTORANT COMPOUND Antitussive (E.Z. Chem.)	Ammonium chloride Creosote* Glycerin Wild cherry Cane sugar Alcohol	 1/2%
HALL'S NASAL OINTMENT (Cheney)		
HALOCOL Antitussive (Blue Cross)	Each fluid ounce: Chloroform* Cod. phos.* Pot. guaiac. sulf. Ammon. chlor. Tartar emetic*	 2 gr. 1 gr. 8 gr. 8 gr. 1/12 gr.
HALOID ACID FIXING POWDER (Haloid)	Sodium acid sulfite* Sodium thiosulfate	
HALOL STEAM INHALANT (Blair)	Benzoin* Menthol* Oils eucalyptus* Pine needles	
HALO SHAMPOO (Colgate- Palmolive)		
HALZ LOZENGES (Supreme Pharm.)	Each lozenge: Hexylresorcinol* Benzocaine	 2.4 mg. 5 mg.
HAMAMELIS DISTILLED EXTRACT (Clapp, Otis)	Witch hazel Alcohol	 14%
HAMAMELIS SALVOLs330 (Clapp, Otis)	Witch hazel	
HAMAMELIS & STRAMONIUM COMPOUND For hemmorrhoids and rectal irritation (Lilly)	Each 100 gm.: Benzocaine Camphor* Tannic acid Ext. belladonna* Ext. stramonium leaves* Witch hazel leaves	 1 gm. 4 gm. 3 gm. 1 gm. 3 gm. 50 gm.
HAMMOND'S CUBE POW- DER Insecticide (Hammond)	Rotenone*	
HAMMOND'S DO-DI LAWN WEED KILLER 2,4-D Herbicide (Hammond)	2,4-D*	
HAMMOND'S GRAPE & ROSE DUST Insecticide (Hammond)	Copper* Sulfur*	
HAMMOND'S LINIMENT (Wells, S.C.)	Turpentine* Linseed oil Sulfuric acid*	
HAMMOND'S ROTENONE BEARING DUST NO. 75 Insecticide (Hammond)	Rotenone	0.75%
HAMMOND'S TOMATO DUST Insecticide (Hammond)	Calcium arsenate* Fixed copper	
HAMMOND WEED KILLER Herbicide (Hammond)	Sodium arsenate*	4 lbs./gal.
HANABILE COMPOUND Bile salts and diastase compound (Hance)	Bile salts Ext. cascara Ext. nux vomica Oleoresin capsicum Strychnine	1 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/16 gr. 1/40 gr. 0.0046 gr.
HANA-CAPS Cold tablets (Hance	Acetophenetidin* Salicylamide* Camph. monobrom. Caffeine Phenolphthalein Atropine sulfate Quinine sulfate	1-1/4 gr. 1 gr. 1/4 gr 1/4 gr. 1/5 gr. 1/1000 gr. 1/4 gr.
HANACIDE Ectoparasiti- cide (Hance)	Cupric oleate* Oleic acid Mineral seal oil	
HANACOLE-A TABLETS Analgesic for colds (Hance)	Acetophenetidin* Atropine sulfate Caffeine Aloin Pwd. capsicum Podophyllin Camphor	2-1/2 gr. 1/2000 gr.
HANATAB TABLETS Analgesic (Hance)	Acetylsalicylic acid* Caffeine	5 gr. 1/4 gr.
HANCE ANALGESIC BALM Rubefacient (Hance)	Methyl salicylate* Menthol* Camphor* Lanolin Petrolatum	
HANCE ANTACID POWDER (Hance)	Bismuth subcarbonate Magnesium carbonate Calcium carbonate Oil peppermint Magnesium trisilicate Diastase	
HANCE ANTISEPTOL (Hance)	Alcohol Oil eucalyptus* Thymol* Menthol* Boric acid* Benzoic acid*	25%/v
HANCE A. P. C. CAPSULES Analgesic for colds (Hance)	Each capsule: Acetophenetidin* Caffeine Aspirin*	 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr. 3-1/2 gr.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HANCE BABY SYRUP Antitussive (Hance)	Alcohol Fl. ext. ipecac* Fl. ext. squill* Cherry bark	1-1/2%/v
HANCE BEEF, IRON & WINE Tonic (Hance)	Alcohol Sherry wine Beef peptone Iron and ammonium citrate Sodium citrate Soda benzoate Aromatics	15%
HANCE BLUE OINTMENT Ectoparasiti- cide (Hance)	Unguentum hydrargyri* mite U.S.P.	
HANCE BROWN LOZENGES For throat irritations (Hance)	Each lozenge: Extract licorice Benzoic acid Camphor Oil anise Tartar emetic Powdered sugar	 2 gr. 1/20 gr. 1/20 gr. 1/20 m. 1/40 gr. q.s.
HANCE BROWN LOZENGES & AMMONIUM MURIATE For throat irritations (Hance)	Each lozenge: Tartar emetic Mur. ammonia Extract licorice Benzoic acid Camphor Oil anise Powdered sugar	 1/40 gr. 3 gr. 2 gr. 1/20 gr. 1/20 gr. 1/20 mn. q.s.
HANCE CREAM CAMPHOR LINIMENT (Hance)	Camphor* Stronger ammonia water* Ammonium carbonate Turpentine* Castile soap Oil origanum	
HANCE CREOSOTE EMULSION Antitussive (Hance)	Alcohol Pine tar Licorice Ipecac Spikenard Sassafras Camphor Eucalyptol Creosote Cascara White pine Wild cherry Sanguinaria Poplar bud Menthol Aromatics	3-5%/v.
HANCE DIURETIC COMPOUND Diuretic (Hance)	Uva ursi Buchu Methenamine Sodium citrate Saw palmetto Couch grass Potassium acetate Oil of juniper	
HANCE DIURETIC PILLS Diuretic (Hance)	Asparagus Buchu Oil juniper Uva ursi Corn silk Licorice	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HANCE DOUCHE POWDER For feminine hygiene (Hance)	Sodium borate* Sodium chloride Boric acid* Zinc sulfate* Carbolic acid* Alum Oil eucalyptus* Methyl salicylate*	
HANCE IMPROVED RECTONE Rectal suppositories (Hance)	Benzocaine Bismuth subgallate Resorcinol Balsam peru Zinc oxide Boric acid*	2 gr. 2.25% 1.75% 3% 11% 18%*
HANCE LARKSPUR LOTION Ectoparasiti- cide (Hance)	Larkspur alkaloids* Acetic acid Acetone Alcohol	
HANCE LAVENDER RUBBING ALCOHOL COMPOUND (Hance)	Absolute alcohol* Oil lavender	70%
HANCE LAXATIVE SYRUP OF FIGS & SENNA (Hance)	Figs Senna F. E. cascara Rochelle salts Alcohol	 6%/v
HANCE LIQUID ANALGESIC BALM (Hance)	Alcohol Menthol* Camphor* Methyl salicylate*	55%
HANCE MOUTH WASH ASTRINGENT (Hance)	Alcohol Zinc chloride* Formaldehyde* Oil cinnamon Menthol Oil cloves	5%
HANCE NOSE DROPS Nasal decongestant (Hance)	Alcohol Chlorobutanol* Sodium citrate Menthol Camphor	2%/v 0.5%
HANCE RECTAL OINTMENT For relief of simple hemorrhoids (Hance)	Powdered opium (0.1575 gr. anhydrous morphine) Phenol* Powdered nutgall Oil tar* Oil pine tar*	1-1/2 gr./oz.
HANCE RUBBING ALCOHOL COMPOUND WITH SEPTIUM (Hance)	Absolute alcohol* Septium* Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	70%/v
HANCE SUN-TAN CREME (Hance)	Isobutyl-p-aminobenzoate Lanolin	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HANCE SYRUP OF TAR Antitussive (Hance)	Each fl. oz.: Alcohol Vitamin A conc. Menthol White pine bark Balm of Gilead buds Spikenard root Cudbear Aromatic flavors Chloroform Vitamin D. conc. Pine tar Wild cherry bark Sanguinaria Sassafras Sugar	 1% 4 m.
HANCE TERPIN HYDRATE & CODEINE ELIXIR Sedative, expectorant (Hance)	Each fl. oz.: Alcohol Codeine	 39-44% 9/10 gr.
HANCE WHITE PINE & TAR COM- POUND Antitussive (Hance)	Chloroform	4 m./fl.oz.
HANCE WINTER- GREEN ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL COMPOUND (Hance)	Isopropyl alcohol* Oil wintergreen*	90%/v
HANCE WINTER- GREEN RUBBING ALCOHOL COMPOUND (Hance)	Absolute alcohol* Oil wintergreen*	70%/v
HANDICALK (Gibson)		
HANDIGLAZE Caulking compound (Gibson)		
HANDI-LUBE Lubricating grease (Cities)		
HANDLEY CARBOL FUCHSIN Fungicide, (medical) (Handley)	Rosaniline and parosaniline hydrochloride* Resorcinol* Dimethyl ketone* Boric acid* Phenol* Isopropyl alcohol*	 approx. 4.5% 20%
DR. HAND'S ASTRINGENT MIXTURE For intestinal irritations (Hand)	Alcohol Ext. cranesbill Fl. ext. blackberry root Fl. ext. ginger Aromatic sulfuric acid* Camphor* Oil cinnamon Oil cloves* Oil cajuput*	4%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DR. HAND'S COLIC MIXTURE (Hand)	Each fl. oz. Alcohol Ether Potassium bicarbonate Aromatic spirits of ammonia Tr. tolu Fl. ext. catnip	 4% 3.27 c.
DR. HAND'S COUGH MEDICINE (Hand)	Alcohol Sodium bromide* Alkaloids of hyoscyamus Fl. ext. sanguinaria Fl. ext. ipecac* Tr. tolu Menthol*	4% 6 gr. 0.0009 gr.
DR. HAND'S PLEASANT PHYSIC (Hand)	Each fl. oz.: Alcohol Fl. ext. cascara Fl. ext. licorice	 6%
DR. HAND'S TEETHING LOTION (Hand)	Alcohol Tr. pelitory Witch hazel Oil sassafras* Oil cloves* Menthol*	11%
HAN-D WATERLESS HAND CLEANER (Great Stuff)	Lanolin Red oil Lecithin Deo-base	
HANDY DAN Liquid masking tape (Rearden)		
HANDY DANDY HAND SOAP & PASTE (Tilton)		
HANDY FLUX (Handy)	Potassium acid fluoride* Potassium tetraborate* Boric acid*	
HANDY FLUX FOR ALUMINUM BRONZE (Handy)	Potassium acid fluoride* Potassium tetraborate* Boric acid*	
HANDY -LIQUID FLUX (Handy)	Potassium acid fluoride* Potassium tetraborate* Boric acid*	
HANDY SCRATCH REMOVER (Golden Star)		
HANDYVAR INSULATING VARNISH (Martindale)		
HANORUB Counter- irritant (Hance)	Goose grease Oil mustard (syn.) Methyl salicylate (Syn.)* Menthol* Lanolin Petrolatum Cera flave Paraffin	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HANSLICK Hand soap (Soap)		
HANSON 47% CHLORDANE EMULSION CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Hanson, H.)	Tech. chlordane* Petroleum hydrocarbon*	47% 43%
HANSON 50% CHLORDANE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Hanson, H.)	Tech. chlordane*	50%
HANSON 25% DDT EMULSION CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Hanson, H.)	DDT* Aromatic oil*	25% 70%
HANSON DYNITRO CONTACT WEED KILLER Herbicide (Hanson, H.)	Dinitro-sec-butyl phenol* Pet. oil	6.2% 80.4%
HANSON DYNITRO SELECTIVE WEED KILLER Herbicide (Hanson, H.)	Ammonium dinitro-sec-butyl phenate*	13.7%
HANSON LIVESTOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Hanson, H.)	Petroleum distillate* Piperonyl butoxide	
HANSON ODORLESS TYPE DAIRY FLY SPRAY Insecticide (Hanson, H.)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	99.72% 0.25% 0.03%
HANSON MAGIC CORN SALVE Keratolytic (Hanson, W.T.)	Benzoate Beeswax Salicylic acid*	20% 20% 30%
HaP ANTISEPTIC TREAT FOR HAIR & SCALP (Clear White)	Dihydroxy hexachloro diphenyl methane* Camphor* Lanolin Vegetable oil Petrolatum base	
HAPPY BUNNY EASTER EGG COLORS (Halwell)	Coal tar Lactose U.S.P. Dextrose	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HAPPY FEET CORN REMEDY Keratolytic (Ozark)	Absolute alcohol Ether* Salicylic acid* Glacial acetic acid* Pyroxylin Castor oil Turpentine	22%/v 213 gr./fl.oz.
HAPPY JACK EAR CANKER POWDER (Happy Jack)	Zinc oxide Boric acid* Iodoform*	
HAPPY JACK FLEA-TICK POWDER FOR DOGS Insecticide (Happy Jack)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) Dichlorophene tech.	1% 2%
HAPPY JACK MANGE MEDICINE (Veterinary) (Happy Jack)	Vegetable oils Sulfur Fish oil Turpentine* Pine tar oil* Carbolic acid* Collodial clay	5%
HAPPY JACK SKIN BALM For skin irritation (veterinary) (Happy Jack)	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole* Isopropyl alcohol	1.5% 1.5%
HAPPY JACK TAPE WORM TABLETS FOR DOGS (Happy Jack)	Each tablet: 2,2' Dihydroxy-5,5' dichloro-diphenylmethane*	16 gr.
HAPPY JACK WORM CAPSULES FOR DOGS (Happy Jack)	n-Butyl chloride*	
HAPPY RETURN TOILET WATER (Masie)		
HARALSON'S MIXTURE Carminative, digestant (Haralson)	Each fl. oz.: Pepsin U.S.P. Bismuth subgallate Alcohol	16 gr. 41 gr. 15%
HARCOLIN ENAMELS & LACQUERS (Murphy Paint)		
HARCOTE Paints, varnish (Murphy Paint)		
HARDCOTE ENAMEL, VARNISH (McDougall- Butler)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HARD GLOSS GLO-COAT Floor polish (Johnson, S.C.)	Natural and synthetic resins Petroleum waxes Emulsifying agents	
HARDY'S MEDICATED LOTION For acne (Hardy)	Potassa sulfurated Zinc sulfate*	
HARRIET HUBBARD AYER ASTRINGENT, COLOGNE, DEODORANT (Ayer)		
HARRIET HUBBARD AYER FACE CREAM (Ayer)		
HARRIET HUBBARD AYER HAND LOTION (Ayer)		
HARRIET HUBBARD AYER POWDER (Ayer)		
HARRIET HUBBARD AYER SKIN PREPARATIONS (Ayer)		
HARRIS ASTHMA REMEDY (Hubbard, C.)		
HARRIS FAMOUS ROACH TABLETS Insecticide (Harris, P.F.)	Boric acid*	40%
HARRIS HAIR TONIC (Harris Hair)		
HARRIS HOUSE PAINTS (Murphy Paint)		
HARRISON OIL COLORS (du Pont)		
HARRIS' ROACH TABLETS Insecticide (Harris Prod.)	Boric acid*	40.00%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HARROP- TINTS, LIGHT REFLECTIONS (Harrop)		
HARSHAW COPPER NAPHTHEN- ATE Fungicide (Harshaw)		
HARSHAW COPPER NAPHTHEN- ATE LIQUID 8% Wood preser- vative (Harshaw)	Naphthenic acid Copper hydrate* Mineral spirits*	
HARVAMINE Bronchial antispasmodic (Harvey, G.F.)	Each tablet: Phenyltoloxamine* (2-benzyl-phenyl beta dimethylamino ethyl dihydrogen citrate)	50 mg.
HARVEY'S EMBROCA- TION Veterinary (Kopf)	Croton oil* Ethyl alcohol Methyl alcohol	 80% 8%
HARWOOD'S DIURETIC PILLS (Commerce)	Pot. nitrate* Ext. uva ursi Powd. scoparius Buchu Juniper oil* Hypophosphites*	
HARWOOD'S PIN WORM REMEDY (Commerce)	Enteric coated gentian violet*	
HASTINGS WEAR REDUCER For engines (Hastings)	Light petroleum oil Barium* salts Zinc dithiophosphate* Sulfur Phosphorus*	
HAUG A.Q.A. TABLETS Analgesic, antipyretic (Haug)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid)* Quinine sulfate Caffeine alkaloid	 3 gr. 3 gr. 1/3 gr. 1/4 gr.
HAEUSERLAC SHELLAC SUBSTITUTE (Haeuser)		
HAEUSER LIQUID SHELLAC (Haeuser)		
HAUSMAN'S MEXICAN OIL BRAND (Hausman)	Alcohol* Rhubarb Cardamon Capsicum Star anise Camphor* Peppermint Glycerin	66%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HAVILAND DUST NO. 1 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Yellow cuprocide*	3% 6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 1C Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Tribasic copper*	3% 1.5%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 1D Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Zineb	3% 6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 2 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT	3%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 2C Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Chlordane	2%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 3 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT	3%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 4 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Yellow cuprocide*	6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 4C Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Tribasic copper*	13.5%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 4D Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Zineb	6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 5 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT*	5%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 5C Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Chlordane	5%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 10 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT*	10%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 10D Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT*	10%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 12 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Tribasic copper*	13.5%
HAVILAND DUST NO.12C Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Tribasic copper*	3% 13.5%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 15 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Yellow cuprocide* Sulfur	3% 6% 30%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 15C Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Tribasic copper* Sulfur*	3% 13.5% 30%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 15D Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Zineb	3% 6%
HAVILAND DUST NO.16C Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl cyclonene Tribasic copper* Sulfur*	0.04% 0.5% 13.5% 30%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 16D Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl cyclonene Zineb	0.04% 0.5% 6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 17 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Calcium arsenate*	10%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 17C Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl cyclonene Tribasic copper*	0.04% 0.5% 13.5%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 18 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Yellow cuprocide*	3% 6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 18C Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Tribasic copper*	3% 13.5%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 19 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT	3%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 21 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT	3%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 21P Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl cyclonene	0.04% 0.5%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 23 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Yellow cuprocide* Sulfur*	3% 6% 30%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HAVILAND DUST NO. 23C Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Tribasic copper* Sulfur*	3% 13.5% 30%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 23D Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT* Zineb	3% 6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 25OR Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Rotenone	2.5%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 30 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Calcium arsenate* Yellow cuprocide	20% 6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 30C Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Calcium arsenate* Tribasic copper	20% 13.5%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 30D Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Calcium arsenate* Zineb	20% 6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 30K Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Calcium arsenate* Ziram	20% 10%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 31D Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Zineb	6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 31K Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Ziram*	10%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 32 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Calcium arsenate* Tribasic copper	10% 13.5%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 32D Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Calcium arsenate* Zineb	10% 6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 32K Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Calcium arsenate* Ziram	10% 10%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 33 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Tribasic copper*	3% 13.5%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HAVILAND DUST NO. 34 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Tribasic copper*	13%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 35 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Calcium arsenate* Yellow cuprocide	10% 6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 36 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	TDE Zineb	3% 6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 36K Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	TDE Ziram*	3% 10%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 37 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Calcium arsenate	20%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 37R Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	TDE	3%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 38 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	TDE Tribasic copper*	3% 13.5%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 39 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	TDE Yellow cuprocide*	3% 6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 40 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT* Yellow cuprocide* Sulfur*	5% 6% 30%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 44R Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	TDE	5%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 47 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Piperonyl cyclonene Rotenone	0.50% 0.125%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 50 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT	3%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 50R Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Rotenone	0.50%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HAVILAND DUST NO. 60 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Rotenone Yellow cuprocide*	0.75% 6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 61 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Yellow cuprocide*	6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 70C Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Tribasic copper* Sulfur*	13.5% 30%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 70D Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Zineb	6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 75 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Rotenone	0.75%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 75R Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Rotenone	0.75%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 80 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Yellow cuprocide*	3% 6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 86 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Yellow cuprocide*	6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 87 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Piperonyl cyclonene Rotenone Pyrethrins	0.50% 0.25% 0.05%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 100R Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Rotenone	1%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 156 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Calcium arsenate* Yellow cuprocide	5% 6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 156C Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Calcium arsenate* Tribasic copper	5% 13.5%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 166 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Yellow cuprocide*	6%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HAVILAND DUST NO. 166C Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Tribasic copper*	13.5%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 176 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Calcium arsenate* Yellow cuprocide	10% 6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 176C Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Calcium arsenate* Tribasic copper	10% 13.5%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 235 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT* Yellow cuprocide* Sulfur*	5% 6% 30%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 235D Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT* Zineb	5% 6%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 235DS Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT* Zineb Sulfur*	5% 6% 30%
HAVILAND DUST NO. 370 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Calcium arsenate*	10%
HAVILAND DUST DS Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Zineb Sulfur*	6% 30%
HAVILAND ENAMEL (Chi-Namel)	Titanium dioxide Soya bean oil Resin Drier and mineral spirits*	31.6% 19.5% 12.3% 36.6%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 1 Insecticide, fungicide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT* Tribasic copper*	12.5% 66%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 4R Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Rotenone	4%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 5 Fungicide (Haviland Prod.)	Tribasic copper	80%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 5D Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Zineb	100%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 5L Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT* in oil	5%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 5LS Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT* Organic thiocyanates	5% 1%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 5R Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Rotenone	5%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 6 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl cyclonene	0.28% 2.66%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 10 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT* Zineb	25% 50%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 12 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Tribasic copper*	12.5% 66.6%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 14 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Tribasic copper* Sulfur	33% 50%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 14D Fungicide (Haviland Prod.)	Nabam*	100%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 15 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Tribasic copper*	6.25% 33%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 15P Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Pyrethrins Tribasic copper* Piperonyl cyclonene Sulfur	0.09% 28.5% 0.8% 42%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 19 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Tribasic copper*	12.5% 66%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 20 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Tribasic copper Calcium arsenate*	44% 44%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 21 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Tribasic copper*	12.5% 66%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 22 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Tribasic copper* Sulfur	6.25% 33% 50%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 24 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT* Zineb	25% 50%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 25 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Zineb	
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 25D Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT* emulsion conc.	25%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 25E Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT* emulsifiable	25%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 25S Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT* emulsifiable	25%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 25D & D14 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT* emulsion Nabam*	25%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 30 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Tribasic copper Calcium arsenate*	44% 44%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 30L Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT* in oil	30%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 32K Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Calcium arsenate* Ziram	66% 33%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 35 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Tribasic copper*	15% 60%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 40CE Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Chlordane emulsifiable	40%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 45 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT Tribasic copper*	15% 60%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 46 Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Rotenone Tribasic copper*	2% 40%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 50W Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	DDT* wettable	50%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 70P Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Pyrethrins Zineb Piperonyl cyclonene	0.21% 25% 2%
HAVILAND SPRAY NO. 78Z Insecticide (Haviland Prod.)	Zineb	100%
HAVOLINE LUBRICATING GREASE (Indian Ref.)		
HAWICK AFTER SHAVE LOTION (House of Hawick)		
HAWICK AFTER SHAVE STICK (House of Hawick)		
HAWICK BRUSHLESS SHAVING CREAM (House of Hawick)		
HAWICK COLOGNE (House of Hawick)		
HAWICK DEODORANT (House of Hawick)		
HAWK SYRUP (Commerce)	Alcohol Chloroform Menthol White pine bark Wild cherry bark Spikenard Balm of Gilead buds Bloodroot Sassafras bark Eucalyptus Tolu	2% 2 m.
HAWLEY'S ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION (Karrer)	Tarola* Phenol Alcohol* Oil lavender Oil ricini	less than 1%
HAWLEY'S CORN SALVE (Hawley)		
HAYNER'S DEAD-SURE FLY KILLER & INSECTICIDE (Hayner)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. chlordane* Pyrethrins	
HAYR APPLICATION FOR SCALP & HAIR (Hayr)		
HAY'S HAIR COLORING (Kraupner & K.)		
HAYSMA Respiratory antispasmotic (Haysma)	Acetanilid* Ephedrine HCl* Aspirin* Caffeine	1 gr.
HAZE GRAY PAINT (George, P.D.)		
HAZEL BISHOP COMPLEXION GLOW (Bishop, H.)	Liquid solution of dyes	
HAZEL BISHOP LONG LASTING LIPSTICK (Bishop, H.)	Waxes Solvents Dyes	
HAZEL BISHOP NAIL POLISH (Bishop, H.)	Acetone* Nitro-cellulose Coloring matter	
H-C HAIR COLOR (Odell)	Lead acetate* Sulfur* Glycerin Perfume	
H & C VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES (Horton & Converse)	Ichthyol Boroglyceride Gelatin	5% 5% q.s.

*See Part II, Ingredient Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HD ATMOSPHERE DEODORANT, DISINFEC- TANT & MOP SOLUTION (Haines)		
H & D INSTANT AIR DEODORANT (Haines)		
HEAITOL CARBOLATED OINTMENT (Commerce)	Benzocaine Carbolic acid* Menthol* Thymol* Camphor* Zinc oxide Sulfur* Oils of eucalyptus* Tar Juniper tar* Extract of witch hazel	
HEAITOL RECTAL OINTMENT (Commerce)	Benzocaine Carbolic acid* Menthol* Thymol* Zinc oxide Boric acid* Tannic acid Sulfur Oils of eucalyptus* Tar and juniper tar* Extracts of witch hazel and nutgall	
HEAL A BURN OINTMENT (Royal Mfg.)	Zinc oxide Benzocaine Carbolic acid	 3/4%
HEALITOL For skin (Larkin)	Carbolic acid* Aluminum hydrate Balsam Peru Ichthy-tar Zinc oxide Beeswax Petrolatum base Sassafras oil Thyme oil Eucalyptol*	1%
HEAPWHITE ENAMEL (Hancock P.&V.)		
HEARN'S SALVE For skin burns and irritations (Hearn)	Menthol* Camphor* Oil of sassafras Oil of citronella Oil of pine* Phenol* Distilled extract witch hazel Purified talc. Petrolatum Bismuth subnitrate	
HEATABS For excessive perspiration (Boyle & Co.)	Each tablet: Sodium chloride Sucrose Thiamine mononitrate Ascorbic acid	 7 gr. 3 gr. 0.05 mg. 1.5 mg.
HEAT-COTE ALUMINUM PAINT (Debevoise)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HEATHER CAKE ROUGE (Whitehall)		
HEATHER LIQUID CREME ROUGE (Whitehall)		
HEATHER SHAMPOO (House of Ross)	Triethanolamine* Mirapon RK-conc. Dupanol WAT Neroli Tergitol Antaron 125	
HEAT-REM HEAT RESISTANT PAINT (Speco)	Chrome* Iron Aluminum Copper* Titanium Hydrocarbon vehicle Resins Plasticizers Coal tar solvents*	
HEAVEN SENT COLOGNE STICK, EAU de TOILETTE, AND PERFUME (Rubinstein)		
HEAVEN SENT DEODORANT CREAM (Rubinstein)		
HEAVEN SENT SACHET POWDER (Rubinstein)		
HEAVY BODIED FLOOR CLEANER (Klean-Strip)		
HEBOL Fungicide (medical) (Boldt)	Acid salicylic* Acid benzoic* Acetone* Alcohol	 37%
HECK DEODORANT (Halitosine)		
HEED DEODORANT (Pharma- Craft)	Aluminum chlorhydroxide complex Aluminum chloride Urea Perfume	
HEET Rubefacient, (Whitehall)	Alcohol* Capsicum Chloroform Methyl salicylate* Camphor*	53% 85 m./fl.oz.
HEL For skin burns and irritations (Ellis, H.G.)	Paraffin Soft petrolatum Liquid petrolatum Cera alba Vanillin Methyl salicylate* Saccharin	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
HEL Veterinary (Ellis, H.G.)	Paraffin Soft petrolatum Liquid petrolatum Cera alba Vanillin Methyl salicylate* Phenyl salicylate*
HELENA RUBINSTEIN COLOR SHEEN, GOLD TONE, NATURAL & SILVER TONE (Rubinstein)	
HELENA RUBINSTEIN COLOR TINT RINSE (Rubinstein)	
HELENA RUBINSTEIN COVERTONE (Rubinstein)	
HELENA RUBINSTEIN FACE CREAM (Rubinstein)	
HELENA RUBINSTEIN LIPSTICK (Rubinstein)	
HELENA RUBINSTEIN NAIL POLISH REMOVER (Rubinstein)	
HELENA RUBINSTEIN PERFUME SPRAY DEODORANT (Rubinstein)	
HELENA RUBINSTEIN POWDER (Rubinstein)	
HELENA RUBINSTEIN ROUGE (Rubinstein)	
HELENA RUBINSTEIN SILK-SCREEN FOR DRY SKIN (Rubinstein)	
HELENA RUBINSTEIN SKIN LOTIONS (Rubinstein)	
HELENA RUBINSTEIN SUN & WINDPROOF CREAM (Rubinstein)	
HELENA RUBINSTEIN TOILET WATERS (Rubinstein)	
HELENA RUBINSTEIN WAKE-UP CREAM (Rubinstein)	
HELEN AYARS COLOGNES (Ayars)	
HELEN AYARS DA-TONE FOUNDATION (Ayars)	
HELEN AYARS DEODORANT (Ayars)	
HELEN AYARS PERFUME (Ayars)	
HELEN AYARS SKIN FRESHNER (Ayars)	
HELEN AYARS WATER SOFTENER (Ayars)	
HELENE CURTIS COLD WAVE NEUTRAL- IZERS (Curtis, H.)	Bromates* Or Hydrogen peroxide*
HELENE CURTIS COLD WAVE SOLUTIONS (Curtis, H.)	Thioglycollic acid* (pH 9.4)
HELENE CURTIS LANOLIN DISCOVERY HAIR CON- DITIONER (Curtis, H.)	Lanolin
HELENE CURTIS SHAMPOOS (Curtis, H.)	Sodium or triethanolamine salts of lauryl alcohol sulfate
HELENE CURTIS SPRAY NET (Curtis, H.)	Esters of abietic acid (bleached shellac acids)
HELEN NEUSHAFER NAIL POLISHES, REMOVERS AND FOUNDATIONS (Neushafer)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
HELIO COLOGNE, PERFUME, AND TOILET WATER (Caswell- Massey)	
HELIO HAIR LACQUER (Caswell- Massey)	
HELLWIG ALUMINUM PAINT (Hellwig)	Aluminum paste Lacquers
HELLWIG GAS & OIL LINE COMPOUND (Hellwig)	Denatured alcohol* Powdered graphite Black strap
HELLWIG GRAPHITE RUST REMOVER (Hellwig)	Gas* Crude oil* Kerosene* Blending oils
HELMINEX MINOR ELEMENT DRENCH LIQUID (Veterinary) (Florida Chem.)	Each fl. oz.: Phenothiazine 0.25 gm. Copper 0.0019% Iron elemental 0.0121 Cobalt elemental 0.0008 Manganese elemental 0.0072 Zinc elemental 0.0014 Boron elemental 0.0013 Bentonite 5.0000
HELMINEX PHENOTHI- AZINE DRENCH (Veterinary) (Florida Chem.)	Each fl. oz.: Phenothiazine* 12 gm. Bentonite 5%
HELMINEX WETTABLE POWDER (Veterinary) (Florida Chem.)	Phenothiazine* 99% Wetting agent 1%
HELM'S ALL-PURPOSE CREAM (Helm Goat)	Gum tragacanth Bay rum Boric acid Powdered soap Borax Glyco stearate Mineral oil Sodium benzoate Powdered goat's milk Perfume
HELPALAX 0, 2,3 Laxative (Hepa)	Extract of podophyllum Extract of cascara sagrada Magnesium sulfate Extract of senna Bile salts compound Extract of malt Extract of alfalfa Extract of spinach Sodium benzoate Glycerin Saccharin
HELPALAX 1 Laxative (Hepa)	Extract of cascara sagrada Extract of podophyllum Magnesium sulfate Bile salts compound Extract of senna Myrtillin Extract of malt Extract of alfalfa Extract of spinach Sodium benzoate Glycerin Saccharin
HEMATONE B Dietary supplement with iron (Chicago Pharm.)	Each oz.: Strychnine hypophosphite* 0.027 gr. Nux vomica* tincture 1.328 m. Hypophosphites of sodium calcium, manganese Ferrous gluconate Calcium hypophosphate Potassium citrate Hypophosphorus acid Berberine sulfate* Phosphates Sulfates Chlorides of potassium & sodium Vitamin B_1 2.25 mg.
HEMCAPS For hemorrhoids (Marlo)	Yellow dock Horse chestnut Witch hazel Stoneroot
HEMEX RECTAL OINTMENT For hemorrhoids (Vogarell)	Benzocaine Zinc oxide Boric acid* Bismuth subgallate Resorcin*
HEMOLATE Dietary supplement with iron (Approved)	Each capsule: Ferrous sulfate (dried) U.S.P. 2-1/10 gr. Liver concentrate 3 gr. Thiamine hydrochloride U.S.P. 333 units
HEM-O-RAL For hemorrhoids (oral preparation) (Surf)	Sulfur Oil of peppermint Ext. hamamelis Mineral oil U.S.P.
HEMORR-AID For hemorrhoids (Hemorr-Aid)	Copper sulfate* Calcium chloride Iron citrate Sodium chloride Zinc sulfate* Potassium alum sulfate
HENASPHEN PULVOID (Green) Analgesic, antipyretic (Drug Prod., N.Y.)	Acetophenetidin* 0.13 gm. Powd. ext. hyoscyamus* 11 mg. Total hyoscyamus alkaloids 0.01 mg. Aspirin* 0.13 gm. Caffeine alkaloid 16 mg. Powd. ext. gelsemium 2.2 mg.
HENLAN HAIR TRAINER (Henlan)	Gum tragacanth Gum karaya Sodium borate Sonoquol Perfume Methyl parasept Propyl parasept Glycerin Tween

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
HENNEN'S FOOT POWDER (Hennen)	
HENNEN'S LIQUID DENTIFRICE (Hennen)	
HENNEN'S LOTIONS (Hennen)	
HENNEN'S MOUTH RINSE (Hennen)	
HENRI BENDEL BABY OIL, BATH OILS (Bendel)	
HENRI BENDEL BRILLIAN- TINE (Bendel)	
HENRI BENDEL BRUSHLESS SHAVING CREAM (Bendel)	
HENRI BENDEL LAUNDEL Laundering preparation (Bendel)	
HENRI BENDEL LOTIONS, ASTRINGENT, TOILET WATERS, AND PERFUME (Bendel)	
HENRI BENDEL SHOE CREAM (Bendel)	
HEN-ROIB TABLETS (Leonhardt)	Aloin Podophyllin Henbane Stillingia Witch hazel Turpentine*, Atropine sulfate* Oleoresin capsicum Horse chestnut Stoneroot
HENRY ROSENFELD SPRAY DEODORANT (Rosenfeld)	
HENTZEN'S ENAMELS (Wisconsin Paint)	
HEP AEROSOL INSECT KILLER (Bostwick)	Methoxychlor, tech. 1.0% Allethrin* 0.10% n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide 0.166% Isobornyl thiocyano acetate 0.82% Related terpenes 0.18% DDT 3.00% Petroleum distillate 5.434% Methylated naphthalene* 9.30%
HEPTAGRAN 2-1/2 Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Heptachlor* 2.50% Related compounds 0.97%
HEPTAGRAN 20 Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Heptachlor* 20% Related compounds 7.8%
HEPTOX EC-24 Insecticide (Arizona)	Heptachlor* 24.00% Related compounds 9.50% Petroleum hydrocarbons* 61.50%
HEP 2-5 For intestinal and liver irritation (veterinary) (Corn King)	2-Amino-5-nitrothiazole* 47.5%
HERBAL SKIN LOTION (Rubinstein)	
HERBATE AMINE 20 Herbicide (Chipman Ltd.)	Dimethyl amine salt of 2,4-D* 12% 2,4-D acid equiv. 20 oz./imp. gal.
HERBATE AMINE 80 Herbicide (Chipman Ltd.)	Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D acid* 2,4-D acid equiv. 80 oz./imp. gal.
HERBATE ESTER 64 Herbicide (Chipman Ltd.)	Mixed ester formulation of iso-butyl ester and normal butyl ester of 2,4-D acid* 2,4-D acid equiv. 64 oz./imp. gal.
HERBATE ESTER 76 Herbicide (Chipman Ltd.)	Iso-octyl ester of 2,4-D acid* 2,4-D acid equiv. 76 oz./imp.gal.
HERBATE ESTER 96 Herbicide (Chipman Ltd.)	Mixed ester formulation of iso-butyl ester and normal butyl ester of 2,4-D acid* 2,4-D acid equiv. 96 oz./imp. gal.
HERB DOCTOR COMPOUND Laxative (McKewen)	Alcohol 16% Senna Frangula Bitter orange peel Sarsaparilla Aloin* F.E. cascara Gentian* Licorice
HERBEX G.O.S. SHAMPOO (Parker Herbex)	Glycerinated soap solution

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
HERBEX HAIR CONDITIONER NO. 3 (Parker Herbex)	Glycerin Sulfonated castor oil* Chloral hydrate (deriv. of chloral) 0.221 gm./fl.oz. Alcohol 0.03%/v
HERBEX HAIR & SCALP FRESHENER NO. 1 (Parker Herbex)	Alcohol 14.76%/v Mullein ext. Jaborandi ext. Stoneroot ext. Figwort herb ext. Soap bark ext.
HERBEX HAIR & SCALP FRESHENER NO. 2 (Parker Herbex)	Alcohol 14.76%/v Nux vomica ext. 0.008 gm./fl.oz. Strychnine* alkaloid 0.6 mg./fl.oz. Colocynth ext. Capsicum* ext.
HERBEX HAIR SOFTENER (Parker Herbex)	Turkey red oil Sodium carbonate Glycerin
HERBEX SHAMPOO (Parker Herbex)	Mild soap solution
HERBEX S.P. PINK OINTMENT For dandruff (Parker Herbex)	Thymol* Sulfur* Salicylic acid*
HERBEX S.P. YELLOW OINTMENT Hairdressing, conditioner (Parker Herbex)	Sulfur* Salicylic acid* CP glycerin Petroleum base
HERBEX TRIPLE X Hair conditioner (Parker Herbex)	Chloral hydrate (deriv. of chloral) 0.11 gm./fl.oz. Alcohol 36.64%/v Jaborandi ext. Colocynth ext. Capsicum ext. Mullein ext. Glycerin
HERBEX WHITE OINTMENT Hairdressing (Parker Herbex)	Beeswax Ceresin Cetyl alcohol
HERB FARM SPRAYMIST DEODORANT (Herb Farm)	
HERB FARM TOILET WATERS, PERFUMES, ASTRINGENT LOTIONS (Herb Farm)	
HERBOLD LOTION (Herbold)	
HERCULES INK RE- MOVER (Kohnstamm)	Alcohol Potassium oleate Oil of mirbane*
HERCULES TOXAPHENE Insecticide (Hercules)	Chlorinated camphene* contai 67-69% chlorine
HEREFORD CRESYLIC OINTMENT (Swamp)	Wood creosote 0.374% Wood rosin U.S.P. 0.219% Raw cottonseed oil 0.129% Sodium hydroxide 0.074%
HERE'S HOUR AFTER SHAVE LOTION AND COLOGNE (House of Guorielli)	
HERMESOL External germicide, fungicide (Kahlenberg)	Colloidal mercury bioleate* 2.5%
HERO FIRE EXTIN- GUISHER (Bostwich)	Carbon tetrachloride* Carbon dioxide
HERPICIDE HAIR TONIC (Herpicide)	
HERP'S CALA-DERM SKIN LOTION (Herp)	
HERP'S SUN TAN LOTIONS (Herp)	
HERSHEY'S SOAP FLAKES (Hershey)	
HERSHEY SOAP (Hershey)	Cocoa butter Coconut oil Caustic soda
HERSHKOWITZ CHALKS (Hershkowitz)	
HERSHKOWITZ CRAYONS (Hershkowitz)	
HE-SHE Antiseptic vaginal suppositories (Helm)	Oxyquinoline benzoate Acidum boricum* Acidum salicylicum* Oil of theobroma
HESKOR OINTMENT- CRAFT For skin irritation (Bullock- Walker)	Resorcinol* 8% Zinc oxide Balsam Peru Bismuth subnitrate Oil of cade
HESPERIDIN WITH C CAPSULES (West-Ward)	Each capsule: Hesperidin 100 mg. Ascorbic acid 100 mg.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DR. HESS BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE WETTABLE 12% GAMMA ISOMER Insecticide (Hess, Dr.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	12%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	63%
DR. HESS CADMIUM HOG WORMER (Hess, Dr.)	Cadmium anthranilate	4.4%
DR. HESS CATTLE GRUB KILLER (Hess, Dr.)	Rotenone	1.5%
	Other cube extractives	3.0%
DR. HESS CHICK & POULTRY TABLETS (Hess, Dr.)	Borax*	35.6%
	Boric acid*	34.2%
	Potassium permanganate*	16.0%
DR. HESS CORYZA TABLETS Poultry remedy (Hess, Dr.)	Each tablet: Sodium sulfathiazole*	30 gr.
HESS DANDRUFF REMOVER SHAMPOO (Hess Hair)	Alcohol*	47%
	Coconut oil soap	
	Color	
	Perfume	
DR. HESS 50% DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Hess, Dr.)	DDT	50%
DR. HESS DIP & DISINFECTANT (Hess, Dr.)	Coal tar phenols* (tar acids)	16%
	Neutral coal tar oils*	52%
	Anhydrous soap	22%
HESS HAIR-MILK Hair preparation (Hess Hair)	Alcohol	25%
	Lead*	
	Glycerin	
	Sulfur	
	Perfume	
HESS HAIR-KREAM Hair dressing (Hess Hair)	Lanolin	
	Mineral oil	
	Glyco B	
	Perfume	
DR. HESS HOUSE SPRAY Insecticide (Hess, Dr.)	Petroleum distillate*	99.72%
	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	0.25%
	Pyrethrins	0.03%
HESSKLOR EMULSIFIABLE CHLORDANE Insecticide (Hess, Dr.)	Tech. chlordane*	45%
	Aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbons*	45%
DR. HESS MEDICATED POWDER (veterinary) (Hess, Dr.)	Talc	
	Boric acid	
	Zinc oxide	
	Alum	
	Magnesium carbonate	
	Copper sulfate	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DR. HESS POULTRY INHALANT (Hess, Dr.)	Pine oil	
	Oil of eucalyptus*	
	Oil of camphor*	
	Guaiacol	
	Beachwood creosote*	
	Castor oil soap	
DR. HESS POWDERED LOUSE KILLER (Hess, Dr.)	Rotenone	0.5%
	Other cube extractives	1.0%
HESSPRAY NEW OIL TYPE FOR LIVESTOCK Insecticide (Hess, Dr.)	Petroleum distillate*	99.11%
	Pine oil	0.56%
	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	0.30%
	Pyrethrins	0.03%
DR. HESS PTZ DRENCH Anthelmentic (veterinary) (Hess, Dr.)	Each fl. oz.: Phenothiazine (drench grade)	12.5 gm.
	Lead arsenate* (spray grade)	0.5 gm.
DR. HESS PTZ PASTURE MIX (Hess, Dr.)	Salt	
	Defluorinated phosphate	
	Phenothiazine	
	Bone black	
	Molasses	
	Copper sulfate	0.20%
	Cobalt carbonate	
	Potassium iodide	
DR. HESS PTZ PELLETS WITH LEAD ARSENATE (veterinary) (Hess, Dr.)	Each pellet: Phenothiazine (drench grade)	7.5 gm.
	Lead arsenate* (spray grade)	0.3 gm.
DR. HESS PTZ POWDER (veterinary) (Hess, Dr.)	Phenothiazine*	98%
	Phenothiazine deriv.	1.10%
	Lauryl alcohol	0.50%
	Polyvinyl alcohol	0.35%
	Coumarin	0.05%
DR. HESS ROOST PAINT SIX MITE SPRAY Insecticide (Hess, Dr.)	Mineral oil	97%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	1%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	2%
DR. HESS SCREW-WORM KILLER (Liquid) (Hess, Dr.)	Benzol*	53%
	Diphenylamine	35%
DR. HESS SCREW-WORM SMEAR EQ 335 (Hess, Dr.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane)	3%
	Pine oil*	35%
DR.HESS SKP For scours (veterinary) (Hess, Dr.)	Isopropyl alcohol	2.5%
	Kaolin	
	Pectin	
	Sulfathiazole	
	Ox bile	
DR. HESS SQX Insecticide (Hess, Dr.)	Sodium sulfaquinoxaline	11.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DR. HESS STOCK SPRAY (Concentrated) Insecticide (Hess, Dr.)	Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate* 41.0% Other active terpenes 9.0% Methoxychlor 6.5%
DR. HESS UDDER OINTMENT (Hess, Dr.)	Petrolatum Lanolin Camphor* Methyl salicylate* Eucalyptus oil* Oxyquinoline benzoate
DR. HESS WATER SOLUBLE RAT & MOUSE KILLER (Hess, Dr.)	Sodium salt of 2-pivalyl-1, 3-indandione 0.14%
DR. HESS WEED KILLER (Hess, Dr.)	2,4-D alkanolamine salts* 22.75%
HESS WITCH HAZEL CREAM (Hess, E.E.)	
HEX Cleaner (Pioneer)	
HEXADOW DUST CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Dow)	Gamma isomer of BHC* 10% Other isomers* 53%
HEXADOW-WETTABLE Insecticide (Dow)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 10%/w
HEXADOW WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Dow)	Gamma isomer of BHC* 10% Other isomers 53%
HEX-A-FLUKE For liver flukes (veterinary) (Franklin, O. M.)	Hexachloroethane* 38.4% Bentonite and water 61.6%
HEXA-GLO CATTLE DRENCH For liver flukes (Globe)	Hexachloroethane* 36.78%
HEXAGUM (Tailby-Nason)	Each tablet: Lymiodin (iodized lime containing 15% total iodine)* 1/3 gr. Paraform 1/20 gr. Benzocaine 1/8 gr. Extract gelsemium 1/20 gr. Menthol Red gum Oil anise
HEXAMO Spotting compound (Riverside)	
HEX-ANE For liver flukes (veterinary) (Texas Pheno.)	Hexachloroethane* 40.94%
HEXASOL Cathartic (Bell Chem. Co., Inc.)	Sodium phosphate Sodium bicarbonate Sodium chloride Sodium sulfate Tartaric acid Saccharin
HEXA-TETRA-TOX Insecticide, fungicide (Hanna)	TEPP (tetraethyl pyrophosphate)*
HEXOL GERMICIDE (Hexol)	Steam distilled white pine oil* 70% Neutral soap 12-14%
HEXOLIN Antiseptic lotion (La Crosse)	Hexachlorophene 1% Lanolin Xerol "B" borax* Mineral oil
HEXON Insecticide (Whitmoyer)	Petroleum oils Xylene* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane)
HEXORAL H & C Antiseptic (Horton & Converse)	Glycerin-aqueous solution of hexylresorcinol U.S.P. 1-1000 (0.1%)
HEX-PHEN Fungicide, antiseptic, (medical) (Russell, A.)	Dichlorophene Hydroalcoholic base of natural balsamic resins Ethyl alcohol 15% Isopropyl alcohol* 65%
HEXYLTAN JELLY For skin burns (Sharp & Dohme)	Hexylresorcinol 0.1% Tannic acid 5% Water soluble jelly base
H. & H. CLEANERS (H. and H.)	
H.H. INK ERADICATOR (Collins-Benton)	Solution #1: Pine liquid* Fruit citrate Solution #2: Sodium hydroxide Chlorine*
H.H.H., TOMLINSON'S LINIMENT (Aschenbach)	
HI-A-LIN VARNISHES (Reliance Varnish)	
HIAWATHA PAINTS (Chicago Paints)	
HI-BALL PAINTS (Walker, Norris)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HI-CURL HAIR LACQUER Hair preparation (Nestle-Le Mur)		
HIDE-IT DUO CREAM Make-up base (Clark- Millner)		
HIDE-KOTE Semi Paste Paint (Kurfees)		
HIDES-ALL- PAINT (Preservative)		
HIDE-X Skin conditioner (veterinary) (Lehman Bros.)	Mineral oil Lanolin	
HIDE-X PINE OIL DEODORIZING DISINFECTANT (Lehman Bros.)	Steam distilled pine oil* Soap	80% 10%
HIDEX WALL PAINT (Watson- Standard)		
HIE PIN CURL HOME PERMANENT (L. & S.)		
HIGGINS AMERICAN DRAWING INKS (Higgins Ink)		
HIGGINS PASTES (Higgins Ink)		
HIGGINS WRITING INK (Higgins Ink)		
HIGH FLASH PRIMER (Dampney)	Zinc chromate* Diatomaceous earth Butanol* Naphtha* Phosphoric acid Polyvinyl butyral	
HIGHLIGHTS HAIRINSE (Ogilvie)		
HIGH STANDARD VARNISHES (Thresher)		
HI-GLO ENAMELS AND LACQUERS (Western States)		
HIKE Antiseptic (Hike)	Phenol* (carbolic acid) Boric acid* Menthol* Camphor* Oil of thyme Glycerin Alcohol	4%
HI-KO Disinfectant, deodorant (Hillyard Chem.)	Sodium hypochlorite*	3.6%
HIL-BRITE Soap and wax (Hillyard Chem.)		
HILCO CLEANER Powdered cleaner (Hillyard Chem.)	Alkali*	
HILCO CLEANING COMPOUND (Hill Mfg. Co.)		
HILCO LUSTRE Floor preparation (Hillyard Chem.)		
HIL-CRETE THINNER (Hillyard Chem.)	Organic solvent	
HILD BRAND FLOOR WAX (Hild)		
HILD RUG & UPHOLSTERY SHAMPOO (Hild)		
HILEX HEAVY DUTY DRY BLEACH (Hilex)	Dichlorodimethyl hydantoin* Avail. chlorine	9 5.25%/w
HILEX KROMA X FINE FABRICS BLEACH (Hilex)	Sodium perborate*	
HILEX LIQUID BLEACH (Hilex)	Sodium hypochlorite*	5.25%
HIL-FINISH Floor finish (Hillyard Chem.)	Organic solvents	
HIL-GLO Wood finish (Hillyard Chem.)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HI-LITE (Simoniz)		
HI-LITE WHITE PAINT (Kuhn Paint)		
HIL-KOTE Liquid wax (Hillyard Chem.)	Stoddard solvent*	
HILLMAN'S D COMPOUND Antispasmodic analgesic (Hillman)	Ephedrine hydrochloride* Acetylsalicylic acid* Caffeine citrate Oil of peppermint Lactose	
HILL R-S LOTION NO. 1 Drying antiseptic (Hill Labs. (Fla.))	Resorcin* Sulfur Zinc oxide	4% 8% 20%
HILL'S CASCARA QUININE COLD TABLETS (Whitehall)	Acetophenetidin* Cascara sagrada Quinine sulfate Aloin Aspirin* Ephedrine sulfate	2 gr.
HILL'S HAIR DYE (Century)		
HILLSHIRE DOWN AFTER SHAVE LOTION (Hillshire)	Whey of goat's milk Witch hazel	
HILLSHIRE DOWN CASTILE SHAMPOO (Hillshire)	Soap Olive oil Vegetable oils	
HILLSHIRE DOWN CLEANSING CREAM (Hillshire)	Curds of goat's milk Lanolin Mineral oil	
HILLSHIRE DOWN FOUNDATION CREAM, SPECIAL CREAM FOR SENSITIVE SKIN (Hillshire)	Curds of goat's milk Zinc-oxide Lanolin Petrolatum	
HILLSHIRE DOWN KOMPLEX MASK Cosmetic (Hillshire)	Mercurized wax*	
HILLSHIRE DOWN M B OIL Hair conditioner (Hillshire)	Castor oil Olive oil	
HILLSHIRE DOWN MILK BATH (Hillshire)	Dehydrated goat's milk	
HILLSHIRE DOWN PURE OIL (Perfumed) (Hillshire)		
HILLSHIRE DOWN QUINCY HAND LOTION (Hillshire)	Quince Glycerin Rose water	
HILLSHIRE DOWN SPECIAL LOTION FOR SENSITIVE SKIN (Hillshire)	Goat's milk whey Thymol	
HILLTOP FINISHED VAPO-MOR SPRAY Respiratory decongestant (veterinary, avian) (Hilltop)	Camphor* Guaiacol Cresol* Formaldehyde* Mineral oil Methyl salicylate* Oil of eucalyptus* Oil of anise Deoderized kerosene	
HILLTOP K-M Antiseptic for drinking water (veterinary) (Hilltop)	Alkyl toly methyl trimethyl ammonium chloride* (quaternary amm. compound*) Sodium sulfate (Glauber's salts) Potassium acetate Magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts) Potassium chlorate*	3.3%
HILLTOP MOR-EEN POWDER Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Hilltop)	Phenothiazine Copper sulfate* Nicotine sulfate* Kamala Tobacco powder Nux vomica* Guaiacol Iron sulfate Capsicum Areca nut Iron oxide Sulfur Oil of anise Mineral oil	25% 20% 1% 9%
HILLTOP SODIUM FLUORIDE (Tinted) Vermifuge (veterinary) (Hilltop)	Sodium fluoride* Sodium silicofluoride	95.5% 1.5%
HILLTOP VAPOR SPRAY CONCEN- TRATE For respiratory ailments (veterinary) (Hilltop)	Methyl phenol* Methyl salicylate* Oil of camphor* Mineral oil	
HILLYARD'S ASPHALT TILE SEALER (Hillyard Chem.)	Alcohol*	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
HILLYARD'S BKL VARNISH REMOVER (Hillyard Chem.)	
HILLYARD'S CAUSTIC CHEMICAL Disinfectant, germicide (Hillyard Chem.)	Sodium hydroxide*
HILLYARD'S DANCE SPANGLES Floor finish (crystals) (Hillyard Chem.)	Alkali*
HILLYARD'S DISHWASHING AND BOILER COMPOUNDS; WATER SOFTENER; PORCELAIN, RUBBER AND DAIRY CLEANERS (Hillyard Chem.)	Alkali*
HILLYARD'S SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION Disinfectant, deodorant (Hillyard Chem.)	Sodium hypochlorite 3.6%
HILLYARD'S #784 FLOOR POLISH (Hillyard Chem.)	Soap Wax
HILLYARD'S H-101 Germicide, disinfectant, antiseptic (Hillyard Chem.)	Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl di-methyl benzyl ammonium chloride 2.5%
HILLYARD'S I-KLENZE; POWDERED BOWL CLEANER; FORMULA NO. 777 (Hillyard Chem.)	Acid*
HILLYARD'S INSECTI-ANNI POWDER Insecticide (Hillyard Chem.)	Petroleum distillate pyrethrins 3.3% Pyrethrum flowers other than pyrethins 96.7%
HILLYARD'S KURL-OFF Remover (Hillyard Chem.)	Chlorinated hydrocarbon
HILLYARD'S PINE DISINFECTANT DEODORIZER (Hillyard Chem.)	Pine oil* soap 90%
HILLYARD'S RUG SHAMPOO, PINE CLEANER (Hillyard Chem.)	Soap
HILLYARD'S SAN-O-FECT Disinfectant, fungicide (Hillyard Chem.)	Sodium orthophenyl phenate* 15% Soap 2.5%
HILLYARD'S SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION Disinfectant, deodorant (Hillyard Chem.)	Sodium hypochlorite 3.6%
HILLYARD'S SPECIAL SOLVENT #8564 (Hillyard Chem.)	Organic solvents
HILLYARD'S WAXES, POLISHES, SEALERS, AND DRESSINGS FOR FLOORS AND FURNITURE (Hillyard Chem.)	Stoddard solvent* (or other organic solvents)
HIL-MIST FLOOR DRESSING Polish (Hillyard Chem.)	Organic solvents*
HILO DIP For fleas, lice in dogs (Hilo)	Rotenone 1% Other cube resins 2% Pine oil* 71% Triethanolamine oleate 9% Sulfonated castor oil 5%
HILO DOG SPRAY Insecticide (Hilo)	Pyrethrins 0.025% Cube ext. 0.236% Petroleum dist. 0.102% Rotenone 0.128% Tech. piperonyl cyclonene 0.256% Ethyl alcohol 24.253% Butoxy polypropylene glycol 15.000%
HILO DRY BATH Flea exterminator (Hilo)	Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HILO FLEA & FUNGUS POWDER (Hilo)	Rotenone Other cube resins Dichlorophene Hexachlorophene	1.2% 2.4% 0.5% 0.5%
HILO KILTIX Tick exterminator (Hilo)	Tech. chlordane Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Pine oil* Petroleum distillate*	8% 1% 20% 51%
HILO OINTMENT For skin irritations (veterinary) (Hilo)	Petrolatum Mineral oil Derris resins Lanolin Camphor oil*	
HILO ROTENONE FLEA POWDER (Hilo)	Rotenone	1.20%
HILO TICK & FLEA SPRAY (Hilo)	Tech. chlordane Petroleum distillate*	2% 98%
HILO TICK OINTMENT (Hilo)	Tech. chlordane	2%
HILO TICK POWDER (Hilo)	Tech. chlordane Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	1.0% 0.5%
HIL-SWEEP (Improved) Mop cleaner (Hillyard Chem.)	Organic solvents	
HIL-TEX Masonry seal (Hillyard Chem.)		
HIL-TONE Floor wax (Hillyard Chem.)		
HIMROD'S POWDER Bronchial antispasmodic (Himrod)	Stramonium* (alkaloids total 0.185%) Saltpetre* Anise oil Cedar oil	
HINDERCORN SALVE (Hiscox)		
HIND'S HONEY & ALMOND CREAM (Lehn & Fink)		
HINKLE'S HANDY EASTER EGG COLORS (Hinkle)		
HINKLE'S PILLS N.F. Laxative (Massengill)	Each pill: Ext. belladonna* Aloin Oleoresin ginger Ext. cascara sagrada Podophyllum resin Glycyrrhiza	 1/8 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/16 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/6 gr. 1/6 gr.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HINKLE'S TABLETS Laxative (McKesson)	Extract of belladonna* leaf Podaphyllin Aloin* Ext. of cascara sagrada Oleoresin of ginger	0.008 gm.
HINKLE'S TABLETS Laxative (Purepac)		
"H" INSECT BOMB (Airosol Co.)	Petroleum distillates* Tech. chlordane "1068" Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1) Pyrethrins n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide Iso-octylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol (Triton) Phenyl mercuric lactate	71.138% 3.000% 0.500% 0.040% 0.006% 0.200% 0.100% 0.016%
HINZE AMBROSIA AFTER SHAVE LOTION (Hinze)		
DR. HIRSCH HAIR COLORING (Assoc. Brands)		
DR. HIRSCH HAIR PREPARATIONS (Assoc. Brands)		
HIRSUTUS (Barker, W.J.)	Sage Tansy Celandine Alcohol Diethyl phthalate	 35% approx. 2-1/2%
"HIS" AFTER SHAVE LOTIONS (House for Men)		
HISDRIN TABLETS Antihistamine (Massengill)	Each tablet: Semikon hydrochloride (Methapyrilene hydrochloride*) Semoxydrine hydrochloride (methamphetamine hydrochloride)	 50 mg. 2.5 mg.
HI-SEAS MARINE PAINTS (Yoder)		
HI-SPEED DRY CLEANING COMPOUND (Dural)		
HISTACOMP Antihistaminic, analgesic (Approved)	Each tablet: Pyranisamine maleate Acetylsalicylic acid* Phenacetin* Caffeine alkaloid	 25 mg. 3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HISTACOMP SYRUP Anti-histaminic (Approved)	Each fl. oz.: Thenylpyramine hydrochloride Sodium citrate Ammonium chloride Antimony potassium tartrate Menthol Aromatics	 80 mg. 1/24 gr.
HISTA- GUAIATONE COUGH SYRUP Antitussive (Horton & Converse)	Pyrilamine maleate* Sodium monobenzyl succinate Potassium guaiacol sulfonate Ammonium chloride Antimony and potassium tartrate* Chloroform Menthol Dextrose, sucrose and propylene glycol	10 mg. 80 mg. 80 mg. 80 mg. 1 mg. 20 mg. 1 mg. 8%
HISTA-KOL Antihistamine colds (Allied Drug)	Each tablet: Pyrilamine maleate*	 25 mg.
HISTALON Antihistamine, colds, hay fever (Hance)	Each tablet: Pyranisamine maleate* (n-p-methoxybenzyl-n,n'-dimethyl-n-a,-pyridyl-ethylene-diamine maleate)	 25 mg.
HISTANA Antihistamine (Approved)	Each tablet: Pyranisamine maleate*	 25 mg.
HISTA NEPHRIN Nasal antihistaminic decongestant (Approved)	Phenylephrine HCl U.S.P. Thenylpyramine HCl Benzalkonium chloride	 1/2 % 0.25% 1-5000
HISTA-PAC Antihistamine, analgesic, colds (Hance)	Each tablet: Pyranisamine maleate* Salicylamide* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine	 25 mg. 1-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
HISTAPACO TABLETS Antihistamine, colds (Horton & Converse)	Histapyran (pyrilamine maleate)* Phenacetin Aspirin* Caffeine alkaloid Quinine sulfate	 0.12 gm. 0.2 gm. 30 mg. 30 mg.
HISTAPHEN CAPSULES AND TABLETS (Chase Chem.)	Each capsule or tablet: Pyranisamine maleate Aspirin* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine	 25 mg. 227 mg. 162 mg. 32 mg.
HISTAPHEN COUGH SYRUP WITH ANTI- HISTAMINE (Chase Chem.)	Each 4 cc.: Thenylpyramine maleate* Sodium citrate Ammonium chloride Cetyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride*	 12.5 mg. 40.0 mg. 40.0 mg. 0.4 mg.
HISTAPRIN COLD TABLETS Antihistamine (Pharmex)	Pyrilamine maleate Aspirin* Phenacetin* Caffeine	25 mg. 3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
HISTAPRIN COUGH SYRUP Antihistamine (Pharmex)	Pyrilamine maleate* Ammonium chloride Sodium citrate Antimony potassium tartrate* Menthol* Aromatics Alcohol	
HISTAPYRAN COMPOUND Antihistamine (Horton & Converse)	Histapyran Aspirin* Phenacetin* Caffeine alk.	25 mg. 0.23 gm. 0.16 gm. 30 mg.
HISTAPYRAN H & C Antihistamine (Horton & Converse)	Pyrilamine maleate (n-p-methoxybenzyl-n-n'-dimethyl-n-a-pyridyl ethylene amine maleate)*	25 mg.
HISTEEN TABLETS Antihistamine, colds, hay fever (Kenton)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Racephedrine sulfate* Aspirin* Camphor monobromated*	 1 gr.
HISTOBALM Antihistamine lotion (Carroll Chem.)	Pyrilamine maleate Calamine Camphor* Menthol* Alcohol	3/4% 1-1/2%
HIST-O-PLUS Antihistamine, analgesic (Anahist)	Thonzylamine hydrochloride Aspirin* Phenacetin* Caffeine	25 mg. 2.5 gr. 2.5 gr. 0.5 gr.
HISTOSEP-S For enterohepatitis (veterinary, avian) (Whitmoyer)	2-Amino-5-nitrothiazole*	45%
HISTOSTAT For blackhead infection (veterinary, avian) (Salsbury's)	4-Nitrophenylarsenic acid*	25%
HI-TONE PAINTS (Gates Paint)		
H.L. FEMININE HYGIENE POWDER (Henry Labs.)	Alum Eucalyptus* Thymol* Carica papaya Citric acid Boric acid* Sodium salicylate* Zinc sulfate* Lactose Carbolic acid*	
H.L.R. (Howell Co.)		
HOBO MEDICINE Diuretic (Hobo)	Galium herb Salicylic acid* Sodium benzoate Glycerin	
HOBSON'S BLACK- BERRY ROOT & GINGER For intestinal irritation (Standard Labs.)	Cinnamon Allspice Cardamon Cloves Alcohol	 10%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
HOBSON'S CORN HUSKERS LOTION For skin irritations (Standard Labs.)	Tragacanth Glycerin Alcohol 5-3/4%
HOBSON'S DERMA ZEMO OINTMENT For skin irritations (Standard Labs.)	Boric acid* Benzocaine Phenyl mercuric benzoate 400 p.p.m. Pine tar* Zinc oxide
HOBSON'S LARKSPUR & SABADILLA LOTION Ectoparasiticide (Standard Labs.)	Alkaloids from larkspur and sabadilla seeds 0.15% Essential oils 0.20%
HOBSON'S POISON IVY LOTION (Standard Labs.)	Alcohol 29% Aluminum hydroxide Boric acid* Borax*
HOBSON'S RAT & ROACH PASTE (Standard Labs.)	Phosphorus* 2-1/2%
HOBS SULPHUR FUMIGATOR (Hobs)	Sulfur* 100%
HOCKWALD'S DDT Insecticide (Hockwald)	DDT*
HOCKWALD'S HOKSOL Insecticide (Hockwald)	Chlorine*
HOCKWALD'S LIVESTOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Hockwald)	DDT*
HOCKWALD'S SOAP & DISINFECTANT (Hockwald)	
HOFER CAUSTIC PASTE Dehorning paste (Hofer)	Sodium hydroxide*
HOFER LINIMENT (veterinary) (Hofer)	Synthetic oil of wintergreen* Oil of rosemary Camphor* Alcohol* Soap
HOFER POULTRY SPRAY (Hofer)	Cresolis compound Eucalyptus* Menthol Creosote U.S.P.* Formaldehyde* Denatured alcohol
HOFF'S GOODLAX TABLETS Laxative (Goodrich Drug)	Cascara Aloin* Podophyllin Gentian* Ginger
HOFF'S LINIMENT (Goodrich Drug)	Ammonia* Camphor* Turpentine* Castile soap
HOG OIL WORMER Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Lee, G.)	Creosols 0.1% Oil chenopodium 3.7% Chloroform* 3.5% Oil cajeput 0.3% White mineral oil U.S.P. Paraffin oil
HOGOYL Insecticide (veterinary) (Hess, Dr.)	Hydrocarbon oils* 96.23% Methyl naphthalenes* 3.50% Coal tar phenols (tar acids) 0.12% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 0.05% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 0.10%
HOG SARCOPTIC MANGE OIL (veterinary) (Hilltop)	Crude petroleum oil* (containing 0.25%-0.5% sulfur) Creosote oil* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 0.1%
HOLCOMB'S BOWL CLEANER (Holcomb)	Sodium bisulfate*
HOLCOMB'S GYM FINISH PENETRATING SEAL (Holcomb)	Mineral spirits* High flash naphtha*
HOLCOMB'S HEXACHLORO- PHENE LIQUID SOAP, 0.5% (Holcomb)	2,2'-Methylenebis-3,4,6- trichlorophenol
HOLCOMB'S LO-BAX Cleaner (Holcomb)	Calcium hypochlorite*
HOLCOMB'S PENETRATING SEAL (Holcomb)	Mineral spirits* High flash naphtha*
HOLCOMB'S WINDOW CLEANER (Holcomb)	Dioxan*
HOLDENT Denture adhesive (Morgan Prod.)	Gum karaya Sodium borate
HOLDFAST PASTE (Scriptex)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HOLDFAST RUBBER CEMENT (Holdfast)		
HOLDTU PASTE (Am. Crayon)		
HOLIDAY 100 TO 1 CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Collins Feed)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
	Piperonyl butoxide	0.10%
	Total pyrethrins	0.01%
	Petroleum solvents*	49.89%
HOLIDAY SCREEN PAINT Insecticide (Collins Feed)	Tech. chlordane*	
	Pyrenone 50-5	
	New mown hay	
	Fly repellent (Crag)	
	Dieldrin tech. flake*	
	Sovacide 544C	
HOLLANDEX SILICONE OINTMENT For skin irritations (Holland Rantos)	Silicones (dimethylpolysiloxane)	
	Norwegian cod liver oil	
	Zinc oxide	
	Hexachlorophene	
	Improved lanolin	
HOLLAND PAINTS & ENAMELS (Arnesto)		
HOLLANETE ENAMELS (Phelan-Faust)		
HOLMES FLEA-LOTION (Holmes, E.S.)	Isobornyl thiocyanoacetete	0.86%
	Other active terpenes	0.19%
HOLMES FLEA POWDER (Holmes, E.S.)	Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate	3.28%
	Other related terpenes	0.72%
	Octachloro-4,7-methanotetra-hydroindane	0.60%
	Other related compounds	0.40%
HOLMES PINE SHAMPOO Insecticide (Holmes, E.S.)	Anhydrous soap	21.80%
	Pine oil	3.20%
HOLMES SULPHO SHAMPOO Insecticide (Holmes, E.S.)	Anhydrous soap	20%
	Calcium polysulfide	1.5%
	Calcium thiosulfate	0.15%
HOME CRAFT PAINTS (Harris Standard)		
HOME-KRAFT ENAMELS & STAINS (McQuade, J.)		
HOMELAWN CRABGRASS KILLER (Dearborn)	Phenyl mercuric acetate*	2.50%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HOMEOPATHIC RHUS TOX 3X PILLS (Washington Hom.)	Rhus toxicodendron	
HOME ORCHARD SPRAY Insecticide (Imperial Chem.)	Ferbam (ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate)	14.25%
	Sulfur	15.0%
	Tech. methoxychlor*	10.0%
	2,2-Bis (p-methoxyphenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane	8.85%
	Other isomers and related compounds	1.15%
	Dichloro diphenyl dichloro-ethane*	10.0%
	2-(p-Tert-butylphenoxy) isopripyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite*	1.50%
HOME TERMITE CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Chem. Form.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	0.30%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	1.70%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane	3.00%
	Chlordane tech.*	47.00%
	Alkyl aryl sulfonate emulsifier	4.0%
	Petroleum solvent*	44.00%
HOME TONE COLORS Paint (Colonial Works)		
HONEYSUCKLE HAND BALM (Assoc. Brands)		
HOOD AMMONIA (Hood	Ammonia*	5-10%
HOOD BLEACH DISINFECTANT, 33 BLEACH, MOONSHINE BLEACH (Hood)	Sodium hypochlorite*	5-1/4%/w
	Sodium chloride	5-1/4%/w
	Sodium hydroxide and/or sodium carbonate	0.2-0.3%
HOOD E-Z LIQUID STARCH (Hood)	Pure starch	
	Preservative	less than 0.1%
HOOD'S HAIR COLOR PREP. (Dolle)		
HOOFOILIN (veterinary) (Thoroughbred)	Cod liver oil	
	Lanolin	
	Oil of turpentine*	
	Pine	
	Neatsfoot oil	
	Beeswax	
	Cedarwood	
	Pine tar*	
HOOSIER STA Anti-freeze (Hoosier)	Methanol*	
HOOVER POWDERS For headache, neuralgia (Fuller, C.F.)	One powder(10 gr.):	
	Acetanilid*	2-1/2 gr.
	Caffeine (alkaloid)	1/2 gr.
	Sodium bicarbonate	
	Celery	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HOPALONG CASSIDY HAIR TRAINER (Assoc. Brands)		
HOPE DENTURE ADHESIVE (Whitehall)		
HOPKINS 2.5% ALDRIN DUST Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene*	2.4%
	Related compounds	0.4%
HOPKINS ALDRIN EQUIVALENT EMULSION Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Hexachloro-hexahydro-dimethano-naphthalene*	23.10%
	Related compounds	17.37%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons	52.03%
HOPKINS 20% ALDRIN GRANULES Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano-naphthalene*	19.0%
	Related compounds	3.2%
HOPKINS 5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Tech. chlordane	5.0%
HOPKINS CHLORDANE EMULSION Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Chlordane tech.*	45.0%
	Petroleum distillate*	47.0%
HOPKINS 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	5.0%
HOPKINS 50% DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	50%
HOPKINS DIELDRIN 50% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	42.5%
	Related compounds	7.5%
HOPKINS ENDRIN EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Endrin* (hexachloroepoxy-octahydro-endo-dimethano naphthalene)	19.5%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons	73.0%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HOPKINS GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Pyrethrins	0.2%
	Petroleum distillate	2.1%
HOPKINS GRAIN FUMIGANT NO. 4 Insecticide, fumigant (Hopkins Agric.)	Ethylene dichloride*	70.7%
	Carbon tetrachloride*	29.3%
HOPKINS 25% LINDANE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane)	25.0%
HOPKINS MALATHION BAIT FLY KILLER Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Malathion*	2%
HOPKINS MALATHION 5% DUST Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Malathion* (o,o-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate)	5.00%
HOPKINS MALATHION SPRAY CONCENTRATE FOR FLY CONTROL (Hopkins Agric.)	Malathion* (o,o-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate)	49.5%
	Xylene*	42.5%
HOPKINS MALATHION 25% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Malathion* (o,o-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate)	25.00%
HOPKINS MH-40 QUACK GRASS HERBICIDE & GROWTH INHIBITOR (Hopkins Agric.)	Sodium salt of 1,2-dihydro-pyridazine-3, 6-dione	48.3%
HOPKINS ONION DUST Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Parathion*	1.00%
	Copper	5.565%
HOPKINS 25% PARATHION EMULSION Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Parathion* (o,o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)	25%
	Xylene	65%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
HOPKINS POTATO DUST 3-7 Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 3.0% Copper* (in cuprous and cupric oxide) expressed as metallic 7.0%
HOPKINS POTATO DUST CO 57 Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 3.0% Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic 7.0%
HOPKINS PYRETHRIN DUST Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Pyrethrins 0.20% Petroleum distillate 2.00%
HOPKINS PYRETHRIN PLUS COPPER DUST Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Pyrethrins 0.15% Petroleum distillate 1.50% Copper*(basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic 7.00%
HOPKINS 1-1/2% ROTENONE Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Rotenone (as derived from cube) 1.5% Other cube extractives 2.4%
HOPKINS ROTENONE PLUS COPPER DUST Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Rotenone 0.75% Other cube extractives 1.25% Copper*(basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic 5.00%
HOPKINS TOMATO DUST Fungicide (Hopkins Agric.)	Copper*(basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic 7.0%
HOPKINS TOMATO SPRAY Fungicide (Hopkins Agric.)	Copper*(in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic 50.15%
HOPKINS TOOTHACHE LIQUID (Hopkins Prod.)	Alcohol 36% Oil of cloves* U.S.P. Creosote* U.S.P.
HOPKINS TOXAPHENE EMULSION NO. 6 Insecticide (Hopkins Agric.)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene, 67-69% chlorine content) 60.2% Petroleum distillates 33.8% Modified phthalic glycol alkyd resin 1.0%
HOPKINS WARFARIN 0.5% CON- CENTRATE RAT & MOUSE KILLER (Hopkins Agric.)	Warfarin (3(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.5%
HOPKINS WARFARIN RAT & MOUSE KILLER (Hopkins Agric.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.25%
HOPKINS WARFARIN REDI-MIX PELLETS RAT & MOUSE KILLER (Hopkins Agric.)	Warfarin 0.025%
HORICUM, Fungicide (Hammond)	Liquid lime sulfur*
HORNEX Dehorning Paste Veterinary (Holt)	Potassium hydroxide* 45% Bentonite Ointment base
HORN, HORNBRITE, HORNGLAZE Cleaners, wax (Horn)	
HORN, HORNSPAR PAINTS, ENAMELS, UNDERCOATS (Horn)	
HORSE SHOE BRAND ENAMEL, PAINT (Mound City)	
HORSE SHOE LYE (Babbitt)	Sodium hydroxide* Sodium carbonate
DR. HORTON'S EU-CA OINTMENT Skin ointment (Evert's)	Petrolatum Lanolin Zinc oxide Wax Oil eucalyptus* Menthol* Thymol* 1/3 gr.
HORTON'S EUTHANASIA SOLUTION (Veterinary) (Horton & Converse)	Sodium pentobarbital* 2.75 gr./cc. Propylene glycol 33%
HOSE MIX'T FRUIT & VEGETABLE GARDEN SPRAY PELLETS Insecticide (Internat. Res.)	Tech. methoxychlor* 15% Malathion* 6.25% Captan 15.00% Sodium alkyl benzene sulfonate 15%
HOT SHOT 3-10-40 Insecticide (Port)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 10% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 5.2% Sulfur*(93% passing 325-mesh screen) 40.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
HOT SPOT ELECTRIC BRAND LINIMENT (Katco)	Ether* (alcohol deriv.) 28 m. Oil mustard syn. 1/10 m./fl.oz. Oil thyme Turpentine* Refined petroleum Saxoline oil Oleoresin capsicum
HOT SPOT PENN WALL SIZE (Miner- Hillard)	
HOT SPRINGS BRAND IMPROVED SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND Tonic (Allied Drug)	Potassium iodide* Iron sulfate U.S.P. Extract of gentian* Aloin* Epsom salt U.S.P.
HOUSE FOR MEN GLENDALE COLOGNE (House for Men)	
HOUSEHOLD BUG KILLER Insecticide (Chem. Corp.)	
HOUSEHOLD ODOR DEODORANT (Korex)	
HOUSEHOLD OIL (Kendall Ref.)	
HOUSE OF BRISTOL HARDWOOD FLOOR CLEANER (House of Bristol)	
HOUSE OF BRISTOL PAINT AND VARNISH CLEANER (House of Bristol)	
HOUSE OF LOWELL BUBBLE BATH (House of Lowell)	Anionic detergent* Nonionic detergent* Methyl parahydroxy benzoate Perfume compound
HOUSE OF LOWELL FRAGRANCE FOR HAIR AND BODY (House of Lowell)	Lanolin Propylene glycol monostearate Glycerin monostearate Diglyco stearate Cetyl alcohol Silicone Hexachlorophene Isopropyl myristate Palmitate Veegum Glycerin Triethanolamine Perfume compound
HOWES FABRIC CEMENT (Howes)	
HQZ CASTILE SHAMPOO (H.Q.Z.)	Coco-castile liquid soap Trisodium phosphate Lavender D & C green
HQZ FOOT OIL (H.Q.Z.)	Olive oil Apricot kernel oil NF mineral oil (95 vis.) Menthol* Thymol* Perfume
HQZ HAIR LUSTRE (H.Q.Z.)	Olive oil NF mineral oil (95 vis.) Menthol Perfume
HQZ HAIR OIL (H.Q.Z.)	Olive oil Apricot kernel oil NF mineral oil (95 vis.) Menthol* Thymol* D & C oil soluble chlorophyll green Perfume
H & R COUGH SYRUP WITH PINE TAR & HONEY (Allied Drug)	Chloroform 3 m/fl. oz. White pine bark* Wild cherry bark Aralia Balm of Gilead buds Sanguinaria Creosote*
H.S.G. EYEBROW PENCILS, EYEBROW CRAYONS (Gompes, H.)	
H.S.G. FACE CREAM, CLEANSING & OVERNIGHT CREAM (Gompes, H.)	
H.S.G. FACE POWDER (Gompes, H.)	
H.S.G. LIPSTICK, ROUGE, MASCARA, EYE SHADOW (Gompes, H.)	
HUBBARD BLIGHT CONTROL DUST Fungicide (Rogers & Hubbard)	Copper* expressed as metallic 7.00%
HUBBARD CABBAGE MAGGOT DUST Insecticide (Rogers & Hubbard)	Mercurous chloride* 3.90%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HUBBARD DITHANE Z-78 DUST Fungicide (Rogers & Hubbard)	Zineb	3.90%
HUBBARD DOUBLE DUTY DUST Fungicide, Insecticide (Rogers & Hubbard)	Rotenone Other cube resins Yellow cuprous oxide	0.75% 1.20% 4.50%
HUBBARD FRUIT SPRAY Fungicide, insecticide (Rogers & Hubbard)	Sulfur* Tech. chlordane* Dichloro diphenyl dichloro-ethane Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate	33.30% 6.50% 6.50% 5.00%
HUBBARD LINDANE 25% WETTABLE Insecticide (Rogers & Hubbard)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	25.00%
HUBBARD MITE KILLER Insecticide (Rogers & Hubbard)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite*	15.00%
HUBBARD NO. 10 FERMATE DUST Fungicide (Rogers & Hubbard)	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate	7.60%
HUBBARD 10 POWDER Insecticide (Rogers & Hubbard)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane*	10%
DR. HUBBARD'S VEGETABLE GERMICIDE Wound antiseptic (Hubbard, J.)	Alcohol* Mixture of thymol*, origanum, oil cajeput, oil lavender, oil rosemary, oil pine*	85% 10%
HUBBARD VEGETABLE SPRAY-DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Rogers & Hubbard)	Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Pyrethrins Rotenone Other cube extractives Zineb Inert ingredients* (presumed to be petroleum distillates)	1.05% 0.10% 0.50% 1.05% 5.30% 92.00%
HUBBARD ZERLATE DUST Fungicide (Rogers & Hubbard)	Ziram*	11.40%
HUBCO COATINGS, PAINTS (Boston Paint)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NO. 5 HUBKLOR DUST Insecticide (Rogers & Hubbard)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
HUBROTE DUST Insecticide (Rogers & Hubbard)	Rotenone Other cube resins	1.00% 1.60%
HU-CASE Powdered casein glue (Hughes)	Casein Lime Sodium fluoride* Trisodium phosphate Sodium oxalate* Sodium sulfite	
HUDSON LYE (Babbitt)	Sodium carbonate Sodium hydroxide*	
HUGHES CEMENT #4024 (Hughes)	Synthetic resin base Methanol*	
HUGHES CEMENT #4024-A (Hughes)	Synthetic resin base Denatured alcohol*	
HUM Detergent (Theobald)	Alkyl aryl sodium sulfonate	
HUM-I-DRI Maintenance material (Speco)	Chloride salts of aluminum, potassium and calcium Sodium tripolyphosphate	
HUMPHREYS 1 Antipyretic (homeopathic) (Humphreys)	Aconite American hellebore White bryony Belladonna	3x 2x 3x 3x
HUMPHREYS 3 Analgesic, sedative (homeopathic) (Humphreys)	Chamomile Calcium phosphate Coffee Belladonna	3x 12x 3x 3x
HUMPHREYS 4 For diarrhea (homeopathic) (Humphreys)	China Ipecac Calcium carbonate Hahn Chamomile	3x 3x 12x 3x
HUMPHREYS 7 Antitussive (homeopathic) (Humphreys)	Belladonna Phosphorus Sponge White bryony	3x 6x 2x 3x
HUMPHREYS 8 Facial neuralgia (homeopathic) (Humphreys)	Mezereon Belladonna Aconite Magnesium phosphate	2x 3x 3x 12x
HUMPHREYS 9 Analgesic (homeopathic) (Humphreys)	Blood root Blue flag Yellow jessamine St. Ignatius' bean	3x 3x 3x 6x
HUMPHREYS 10 Digestant (homeopathic) (Humphreys)	Nux vomica China Golden seal Club moss	2x 2x 3x 3x

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HUMPHREYS 11 For menstrual irregularity (homeopathic) (Humphreys)	Black cohosh Wind flower Sepia	3x 3x 3x
HUMPHREYS 13 For spasmodic croup (homeopathic) (Humphreys)	Sponge Aconite Crude calcium sulfide	2x 3x 12x
HUMPHREYS 14 For skin (homeopathic) (Humphreys)	Honey bee Ivy Coal oil Crude calcium sulfide	3x 6x 3x 6x
HUMPHREYS 15 For rheumatic pains (homeopathic) (Humphreys)	Ivy Meadow saffron Hahnemann's causticum White bryony	6x 6x 3x 3x
HUMPHREYS 17 For hemorrhoids (homeopathic) (Humphreys)	Stone-root Horse chestnut Witch hazel Sulfur	3x 3x 3x 6x
HUMPHREYS 18 For eye irritations (Humphreys)	Eyebright Honey bee Wind flower	3x 3x 3x
HUMPHREYS 19 Nasal decongestant (Humphreys)	Arsenious oxide Wind flower Potassium iodide Cevadilla	3x 3x 2x 3x
HUMPHREYS 21 Asthmatic antispasmodic (Humphreys)	Ipecac Indian tobacco Arsenious oxide	3x 3x 3x
HUMPHREYS 24 Tonic tablets (Humphreys)	Each tablet: Calcium glycerophosphate Sodium glycerophosphate Thiamine hydrochloride	 0.7 gr. 0.7 gr. 111 U.S.P.units
HUMPHREYS 26 For simple nausea, vomiting (Humphreys)	Antimonous sulfide Poison nut Ipecac	3x 3x 3x
HUMPHREYS 27 For simple disorders of the urinary tract (Humphreys)	Pipsissewa Oil of turpentine Club moss Barberry	3x 3x 3x 3x
HUMPHREYS 28 For nervous conditions (Humphreys)	Yellow jessamine Picric acid China Potassium phosphate	3x 6x 2x 3x
HUMPHREYS 29 For fever blisters, nursing sore mouth (Humphreys)	Sodium chloride Wild indigo Sodium pyroborate	4x 3x 2x
HUMPHREYS 30 For bedwettings, simple bladder irritations (Humphreys)	Spanish fly Mercuric chloride Causticum hahnemann Scouring rush	6x 3x 3x 3x
HUMPHREYS 31 For menstrual pain (Humphreys)	High bush cranberry Belladonna Black cohosh Yellow jessamine	3x 2x 3x 3x
HUMPHREYS 32 For discomforts during menopause (Humphreys)	Black cohosh Sepia Lachesis	3x 6x 12x
HUMPHREYS 34 For throat irritations (Humphreys)	Honey bee Belladonna Poke Lachesis	3x 3x 3x 6x
HUMPHREYS 40 Insomnia (Humphreys)	Chamomile Coffee Henbane	3x 3x 3x
HUMPHREYS 44 Analgesic (Humphreys)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Aspirin* Caffeine*	 3 gr.
HUMPHREYS 55 Antacid (Humphreys)	Magnesium hydroxide Aluminum hydroxide	1.25 gr. 0.625 gr.
HUMPHREYS 60 Antihistamine (Humphreys)	Each tablet: Pyrilamine maleate*	 25 mg.
HUMPHREYS 77 For colds (Humphreys)	Arsenious oxide Yellow jessamine Onion Aconite	3x 3x 3x 3x
HUMPHREYS 99 Laxative (Humphreys)	Each tablet: Phenolphthalein*	 0.375 gr.
HUMPHREYS OINTMENT (Humphreys)	Camphor* Witch hazel extract Pyroligneous acid Oil of rosemary	
HUMPHREYS RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES For hemorrhoids (Humphreys)	Hamamelis (witch hazel) Collinsonia Benzocaine Aesculus Cocoa butter base	1-1/2 gr. 1-1/2 gr. 1/4 gr. 1-1/2 gr.
HUNT-CO DRY CLEANING SOAP PASTE (Huntington)		
HUNTER'S 5% ANTU BROWN RAT BAITS (Hunter)	Alpha naphthyl thiourea	5%
HUNTERS' INSECT SPRAY (Hunter)	Refined petroleum oil Piperonyl butoxide ((butyl carbityl) (6 propyl piperonyl) ether) and related compounds Pyrethrins	
HUNTER'S MOLE KILLER (Hunter)	Strychnine sulfate*	0.5%
HUNTER'S MOUSE KILLER SEED (Hunter)	Strychnine alkaloid*	0.38%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
HUNTER'S 10% RED SQUILL RAT BAITS (Hunter)	Red squill powder* 10%
HUNTER'S WARFARIN RAT & MOUSE MIX (Hunter)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.025%
HUNTER'S WATER SOLUBLE WARFARIN Rodenticide (Hunter)	Sodium salt of warfarin (sodium salt of 3(a-acetonyl-benzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.54%
HUNT'S LIGHTNING OIL LINIMENT Rubefacient (Allied Drug)	Kerosene* Capsicum extractive Camphor* Methyl salicylate*, syn. Allyl isothiocyanate*
HUNT'S SALVE For skin irritations (Allied Drug)	Carbolic acid* Sulfur* Petrolatum
HU-REZ #7 (Hughes)	Polyvinyl acetate emulsion-type adhesive
HURRY-UP BLACK ENAMEL (Lawrence, W. W.)	
HUSH CREAM DEODORANT (Hush)	
HUSK DRESSING Antiseptic dressing (Bullock-Walker)	Calomel 1.1% Carbolic acid 1/2% Resorcinol Zinc oxide Oil of cade Salicylic acid 1/4% Benzocaine Bismuth subnitrate Balsam Peru Phenyl mercury benzoate 1-10,000
HUXII Fungicide (medical) (Bullock-Walker)	Each ounce: Calomel* 5 gr. Salicylic acid* 29-1/6 gr. Carbolic acid 2.3 gr. Ammonium alum Ammoniated mercury* 2.50 gr. Benzoic acid 21-7/8 gr. Thymol* Sulfur
HVC (Hayden's Viburnum Compound) (New York Pharm.)	Alcohol* 48% Viburnum opulus Dioscorea Prickly ash berries
H & W PURE PAINT (Louisville Paint)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
HYAMINE 10-X Fungicide (Rohm & Haas)	Di-isobutyl cresoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 98.8%
HYAMINE 1622 Fungicide (Rohm & Haas)	Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 98.8%
HYAMINE 2389 (50% Aqueous) Fungicide (Rohm & Haas)	Alkyl tolyl methyl trimethyl ammonium chlorides* 50%
HYAMINE 3104 Fungicide (Rohm & Haas)	Dimethyl didodecenyl ammonium chloride* 60-70% Isopropyl alcohol
HYANILID OINTMENT Fungicide (medical) (Peau Seche)	Salicyl Anilide* in carbowax 5%
HY-BEAUTE HAIR DRESSING, SLIK (Pomade) (Hy-Beaute)	
HY-BEAUTE SMOKELESS PRESSING OIL (Hy-Beaute)	
HYBEPHEN ELIXIR Antispasmodic, visceral sedative (Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Phenobarbital* 15 mg. Tinc. belladonna 0.3 cc. Tinc. hyoscyamus 1 cc. Thiamine hydrochloride 3 mg.
HYCO 10 ODORLESS DISINFECTANT (Hockwald)	
HYDALL, JAY ARR WALL AND ROOF COATING (Roberts Paint)	
HYDALL PAINTS (Roberts Paint)	
HYDRACREME (Newton, Paul)	
HYDRISINOL CREME Water washable base for ointment, massage or shaving cream (Pedinol)	Sulfated hydrogenated castor oil N.F.*
HYDRO CIDE Disinfectant (Corn King)	Di-isobutyl phenoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 3.4%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
HYDRO FIRE EXTINGUISHER (Am.-La France)	
HYDROGEL Adsorbent, antacid (Success)	Alumina
HYDROL Insecticide (Whitmoyer)	Petroleum oil* Cresylic acid* (consisting of ortho, meta and para cresols, ethyl phenol, xylenol and higher molecular weight phenols)
HYDROLAMINS For anal irritations (Lewal Pharm.)	Lactalbumin hydrolysate 10% Methionine Cystine Polyethylene glycol 1500
HYDROLEUM (Pratt, B.)	Methyl salicylate* Menthol* Turpentine* Sulfonated mustard seed oil White mineral oil
HYDROPEL OINTMENT (C & M)	Silicone Paraffinated starch Butyl and propyl parahydroxybenzoates 0.50% each Petrolatum
HYDROPHILIC OINTMENT (Chase Chem.)	Stearyl alcohol White petrolatum Glycerin Sodium lauryl sulfate Preservatives
HYDROSAL OINTMENT For skin irritations (Hydrosal)	Colloidal aluminum acetate Bland emollient base
HYDRO-SEAL SILICONE WATER REPELLENT For masonary walls (Hydrotex)	Solvent* (presumed to be petroleum distillates) Silicone conc. approx. 5%
HYDROSIL Adsorbent, antacid (Success)	Magnesium trisilicate 0.5 gm. Aluminum hydroxide 0.25 gm.
HYDRO TABS Disinfectant (Corie King)	Di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate* 20.3%
HYDROTONE PAINTS (Sterling Paint)	
HYDROTOX Fungicide (medical) (Mayer)	Hexachlorophene Precipitated sulfur* Salicylic acid* Undecylenic acid
HYDRYL (Torch)	Wool hydrolysate
HY-ER GLOSS ENAMEL (McDougall-Butler)	
HYG-A-TABS (Hyg-A-Tabs)	
HYGENA ANTISEPTIC POWDER (Hygena)	All U.S.P.: Powdered sodium bicarbonate Powdered sodium borax* Powdered sodium perborate* Powdered zinc sulfate* Camphor* Peppermint Menthol* Eucalyptol* Thymol*
HYGENOL Vaginal douche (Veltex)	Boric acid* Zinc sulfate* Salicylic and carbolic* acids Eucalyptol* Menthol* Thymol* Methyl salicylate*
HYGETTE Astringent powder (Western Pharm.)	Boric acid* 75% Alum potassium 16% Zinc sulfate 7% Aromatics q.s.
HYGIEIA DUSTLESS CHALK, FORSYTE CHALK, CRAYON (Am. Crayon)	
HYGIENIC SOAP 403 (Beauty Couns.)	
HY-GLO-LAC LACQUER (Midcontinent)	
HY-G POWDER (Sacramento)	
HYGRADE HOUSE PAINT (Monroe Co.)	
HY-GRADE LOTION Hand Lotion (Smith, C.D.)	Glycerin Camphor* Ammonia water* 2%
HY-GRO Plant food (Hy-Gro)	Nitrogen 13% Phosphoric acid 26% Potash 13%
HY-GRO FOR ORCHIDS Plant food (Hy-Gro)	Nitrogen 18% Phosphoric acid 18% Potash 18%
HY-GRO ROSE & FLOWER Insecticide, fungicide (Hy-Gro)	Rotenone 1.00% Cube resins 2.00% Ferbam 8.75% Sulfur* 59.00% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 1.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HY-KLAS PAINT PRODUCTS (Merchants & Mfrs.)		
HYKOSTAR DISINFECTANT (Gerson- Stewart)		
HY-KRESOL Deodorant, disinfectant (Smith, H.V.)	Cresylic acid* Soap	50% 30%
HY-LIFE WORMER SALT FOR SHEEP (Hy-Life)		
HY-LO Insecticide (Sweeney, W.R.)	Pyrethrins	0.5%
HYMOSA Artirheumatic (Walker Pharm.)	Alcohol Sodium salicylate* Sodium citrate Potassium iodide* Caffein citrate Cimicifuga tr. Colchicum fl. ext. Colchicine	18-1/2% 16 gr. 8 gr. 4 gr. 1/2 gr. 48 m. 5 gr. 1/60 gr.
HYMO-SALVA Counter- irritant, local analgesic (Walker Pharm.)	Methyl salicylate* Menthol* Camphor* Capsicum* Lanolin Cocoa butter Petrolatum	
HYNE VAGINAL SUPPOSITOR- IES (Myers Labs.)	Ammonium alum Boric acid* Cocoa butter Salicylic acid* Stearic acid Thymol* Oxyquinoline sulfate*	
HYO CARBONATES Antacid, intestinal sedative (Jewell Pharm.)	Each capsule: Ext. hyoscyamus N.F.* Calcium carbonate Bismuth subcarbonate Magnesium carbonate Diastase	 0.21 gr.
HYO CARBONATES WITH BELLADONNA Antacid, intestinal sedative (Jewell Pharm.)	Each capsule: Ext. hyoscyamus N.F.* Ext belladonna U.S.P.* Calcium carbonate Bismuth subcarbonate Magnesium carbonate Diastase	 0.14 gr. 0.07 gr.
HY-PHEN Analgesic (Hy-Phen)	Acetophenetedin* Aspirin* Caffeine alkaloid	2-1/2 gr. 3 gr. 1/4 gr.
HYPO-CHEK Photographic supply (Edwal)	Potassium iodide* Formaldehyde*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HYPONEX PLANT FOOD (Hydroponic)	Total nitrogen Nitrate nitrogen Ammoniacal nitrogen Phosphoric acid Water soluble potash Chlorine	7% 5.80% 1.20% 6% 19% 0.05%
HY-TONER PAINTS Paint (Roberts Paint)		
HYTRON DISINFECTANT & SANITIZER (Keystone Plast.)	Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate*	20%
HY-TROUS LIQUID FERTILIZER (Hy-Trous)	Nitrogen Phosphoric acid Potash Chlorine	4% 8% 4% 1%
IATOL External fungicide (Medical) (Bullock- Walker)	Ammoniated mercury* Zinc oxide Hydrogenated vegetable fat and beeswax	7% 10% q.s.
I BATH Eye wash (McKesson)	Ethyl alcohol Hydrastine hydrochloride Berberine hydrochloride Camphor Boric acid Salt Copper sulfate	0.07%/v
IBI MULTIPLE TRACE ELEMENTS Food supplement (Inorganic)	Each tablet: Manganese sulfate Copper sulfate Zinc sulfate Copper sulfate Cobalt sulfate Iron sulfate Lecithin	 170 mg. 3 mg. 1 mg. 1 mg. 3 mg. 10 mg.
IBI (With Iron) Food supplement (Inorganic)	Each tablet: Manganese lactate Iron lactate Copper lactate Magnesium lactate Cobalt lactate Zinc sulfate monohydrate	 260 mg. 8 mg. 2 mg. 70 mg. 4 mg. 1 mg.
I. C. DEGREASER (Ultra Chem.)		
ICELIKE FLOOR ENAMEL (Moore, B.)		
ICE-MINT Rubefacient, foot (United Sales)	Camphor gum Menthol* Lanolin Essential oils of peppermint, eucalyptus*, thyme and camphor*	
ICE REM Maintenance material (Speco)	Chloride salts of aluminum, potassium and calcium Sodium tripolyphosphate	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
IC FINISH WAX (Interna. Chem.)		
ICHTHYOL OINTMENT Skin irritation (Schering)	Ichthammol N.F.	
ICHTHYSALLE OINTMENT 10% Antiseptic, counter-irritant (Horton & Converse)	Ichthammol N.F. Petrolatum Wool fat	10%
ICR BRAND Insecticide (Insect)	DDT*	5%
IDEAL ANTISEPTIC (Assoc. Prod.)	Thymol* Eucalyptol* Boric acid* Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Benzoic acid*	
IDEAL BRAND BROWN COPPER OXIDE Fungicide (Florida Agric.)	Copper* expressed as metallic	75%
IDEAL BRAND COPPER A MIXTURE NO. 14 Fungicide (Florida Agric.)	Copper* expressed as metallic (from copper oxychloride)	6.2%
IDEAL BRAND DUSTING SULPHUR Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Sulfur*	93%
IDEAL BRAND LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Calcium polysulfides* Calcium thiosulfate	28.50% 1.50%
IDEAL BRAND OIL-EMULSION CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Petroleum oil*	84%
IDEAL BRAND SULPHUR-MANGANESE-DDT DUST NO. 83-5-3 Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	DDT (Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Sulfur* Manganese	3% 83% 1.12%
IDEAL CREAM SILVER POLISH (Golden Star)		
IDEAL LIGHTER FLUID (Hollingshead)	VM & P naphtha* almost 100%	
IDO GO DEODORANT (Auth. Brands)		
IDOL Skin burns, irritation (Bullock-Walker)	Cod liver oil Benzocaine Chlorothymol*	
I DROPS Eye drops (McKesson)	Alcohol Hydrastine hydrochloride Berberine hydrochloride Camphor Boric acid Salt Copper sulfate	0.07%/v
I-FIX Eye preparation (Sacramento)		
I.G. (Ising Germicide) (Ising)		
I-HEAL-U-CYANIDE SORE HEALER Burns (Wambaugh)	Picric acid* Lanolin base	
I-KLEEN Eye hygiene (K-A-S)	Antipyrine Boric acid Aqua camphorae Alkalizer	
I.K.O. GARDEN SPRAY Insecticide (Kirchner)		
ILLBRONZE ALUMINUM POWDERS GOLD & COLORED Paints (Ill. Bronze)		
ILLUSION CREME COLOGNE (Lura-Glo)		
IMADYL UNCTION (Roche) Antirheumatic (Hoffmann-La Roche)	Histamine dihydrochloride* Acetyl-glycol-salicylic ester Methyl salicylate* Menthol (Not U.S.P.) Thymol	1% 5% 15% 10% 1%
IMDRIN Antirheumatic (Rhodes Pharm)	Panithal (salicylamide*) Potassium salicylate* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine Ascorbic acid	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
IMDRIN RUB Rubefacient, (Rhodes Pharm.)	Methyl salicylate* Oil of turpentine* Isopropyl alcohol Oil of camphor* Extr. capsicum	5%/v
IMMAC LOTION DEODORANT (Whitehall)	Alcohol	38%
IMPERIAL 24% ALDRIN EQUIVALENT EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Imperial Chem.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Xylene and methylated naphthalenes	21.66% 16.34% 52.00%
IMPERIAL BRUSH CLEANER (Wilson-Imperial)		
IMPERIAL BUG DUST Insecticide (Imperial Chem.)	Rotenone Other cube resins Cuprous oxide Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic fatty acids (10-18 carbon atoms from Lethane 60) Sulfur	0.75% 1.87% 4.60% 0.75% 5.00%
IMPERIAL CATTLE GRUB DUST Insecticide (Imperial Chem.)	Rotenone Other cube resins Inert ingredients	1.67% 2.00% 96.33%
IMPERIAL CHALKS (Imperial Cray.)		
IMPERIAL CHLORDANE EMULSION CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Imperial Chem.)	Tech. chlordane* Aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbons*	45% 45%
IMPERIAL CLEANING FLUID (Hubbard Co.)	Petroleum*	
IMPERIAL CLEANSER Hand cleanser (Imperial Prod.)		
IMPERIAL COMPOUND, POWDER Cleanser (Imperial Prod.)		
IMPERIAL DAIRY & STOCK FLY SPRAY (Imperial Chem.)	Petroleum distillate Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether (Lethane 384)* Pyrethrins	
IMPERIAL DRY INSECTICIDE (Imperial Chem.)	Naphthalene crude* Sulfur Creosote oil	22.5% 17.5% 1.0%
IMPERIAL HALFTONE INKS (General Printing)		
IMPERIAL LOTION Skin, scalp irritation (Bourland)	Each fl. oz.: Chloral hydrate* Alcohol Carbolic acid* Salicylic acid* Picric acid* Benzoic acid Synthetic oil of wintergreen* Glycerin	 10 gr. 40%
IMPERIAL MULTI-PURPOSE BUG DUST (Imperial Chem.)	Rotenone Other cube resins Cuprous oxide Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic fatty acids (10-18 carbon atoms from Lethane 60) Sulfur Inert ingredients	0.75% 1.87% 4.60% 0.75% 5.00%
IMPERIAL MULTI-PURPOSE HOME ORCHARD SPRAY Insecticide (Imperial Chem.)	Ferbam Sulfur* Tech. methoxychlor* (2,2-bis(p-methoxy phenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane 8.85%) Other isomers and related compounds DDD* 2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	14.25% 15.00% 10.00% 1.15% 10.00% 1.50%
IMPERIAL MULTI-PURPOSE HOUSEHOLD INSECTICIDE (Imperial Chem.)	Petroleum distillates* Tech. chlordane 1068 Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	97.839% 2.000% 0.115% 0.046%
IMPERIAL PAINTS, COATINGS, ETC. (Imperial Floor.)		
IMPERIAL RAPID BRUSH CLEANER, ROLLER CLEANER & WATER RINSABLE REMOVER (Wilson-Imperial)		
IMPERIAL RED SPIDER DUST (Imperial Chem.)	Rotenone Cube resins Sulfur*	0.80% 1.00% 78.12%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
IMPERIAL RESIDUAL HOUSEHOLD INSECTICIDE (Imperial Chem.)	Petroleum distillates* Tech. chlordane 1068 Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	97.839% 2.000% 0.115% 0.046%
IMPERIAL RUSSE ESSENCE Toiletry (Assoc. Brands)		
IMPERIAL SODIUM FLUORIDE INSECTICIDES (Imperial Chem.)	Sodium fluoride*	90%
IMPERIAL STANDARD DRY INSECTICIDE (Imperial Chem.)	Naphthalene* crude Sulfur Creosote oil	22.5% 17.5% 1.0%
IMPERIAL SUPER SPOTTER (Hubbard Co.)		
IMPERIAL WARFARIN CONCEN- TRATE Rodenticide (Imperial Chem.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)- 4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.5%
IMPERIAL WARFARIN READY MIX Rodenticide (Imperial Chem.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)- 4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
IMPERVO VARNISH (Moore, B.)		
IMP-O TILE CLEANER (Imperial Prod.)		
IMPROVED MECCA- LACS Cathartic (Foster- Dack)	Each pill: Extr. colocynth compound Extr. jalap Podophyllin* Leptandrin Extr. hyoscyamus* Extr. gentian* Oil peppermint Total alkaloids	0.065 gm. 0.0325 gm. 0.016 gm. 0.016 gm. 0.016 gm. q.s. q.s. 1/2600 gr.
IMPROVED PRULEZE TABLETS Cathartic (Preston Labs.)	Methyl cellulose Prune concentrate Acetophenolisatin	400 mg. 100 mg. 2 mg.
IMPROVED TRI-BASIC TOOTH POWDER (Edison)	Sodium lauroyl sarcoside Galactono-lactone-carbamide Dibasic ammonium phosphate Sodium hexametaphosphate Chlorophyll sodium lauryl sulfate	
IMPROVED WAX OFF Wax remover (Glidden Co.)		
IMPROVED WONDER POWDER Cleanser (Puritan Chem.)		
IMP PAINTS (Indust. Marine)		
IMP SOOT DESTROYER (Foard)		
IMRA Depilatory (Union Pharm.)	Calcium thioglycolate*	
IMUN IVY Allergen (Bullard)	Pure alcoholic* extr. rhus toxicodendron	
IMUN OAK Allergen (Bullard)	Pure alcoholic extr. rhus diversiloba	
INCO GAS WELDING & BRAZING FLUX (Internat. Nickel)	Boric acid*	
INCO 2 & 3 GAS WELDING FLUX (Internat. Nickel)	Fluorides* of alkaline and alkaline earth metals	
INCOLASTIC ROOF PAINT (Inter- Coastal)		
INCO PAINTS (Inter- Coastal)		
INCOTIN (Iodise)	Isopropyl alcohol* Methyl salicylate* Menthol* Camphor Capsicum Alcoholic soap base	23-1/2% 15% 15%
INDELIBLO EXTERIOR COLD WATER PAINTS (Muralo)		
INDEX READY MIXED PAINT (Bridges, Smith)		
INDIANAPOLIS FURNITURE POLISH (Indianapolis)	Petroleum naphtha* Tergital 4 (sodium alkyl sulfate)* Diglycol laurate Sassafras oil* Methylcellulose	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
INDIANAPOLIS LACQUER THINNER (Indianapolis)	Butyl acetate Butyl alcohol Toluene* Xylene*
INDIANAPOLIS ODORLESS PAINT THINNER (Indianapolis)	Petroleum solvent*
INDIAN HEAD GASKET SHELLAC COMPOUND, HYDRAULIC BRAKE FLUID (Permatex)	Isopropyl alcohol*
INDIAN HERBS TABLETS Laxative (Estes)	Extr. cascara sagrada Extr. Indian rhubarb Aloes Oil of peppermint Podophyllin Oleoresin capsicum Aloin
INDIAN SAGE POMADE (Fearonce)	
INDICATOR STOP BATH, CONCENTRATED Photographic supply (Eastman)	
INDO LANOLINE SCALP CREAM (Fearonce)	
INDORLITE ENAMEL PAINT (Colonial Works)	
INDURO ENAMELS (Pratt Paint)	
INDUSTRIAL ALKALI, FLAKE Cleanser (Wyandotte)	Conc. alkali*
INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS COAL TAR DISINFECTANT (Indust. Mat.)	Coal tar neutral oils, soap, and phenols* 90%
INDUSTRIAL TERMITE LIQUID (Indust. Mat.)	Mineral oil Cresylic acid*
INECTO A Hair coloring (Sales)	Aminobenzene* Hydroxybenzene*

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
INECTO B Hair coloring (Sales)	Hydrogen peroxide* 20%
INFECTIOUS SCOUR TREATMENT Intestinal irritation (veterinary) (Franklin, O.M.)	Each fl. oz.: Sulfaguanidine* 15 gr. Sulfathiazole* 10 gr. Sulfamerazine* 5 gr. Kaolin 80 gr. Pectin 150 5 gr. Bismuth subcarbonate 5 gr. Methyl parahydroxybenzoate 0.18%
INFERNITE PAINTS (Sterling Varnish)	
INFRARUB Analgesic (Whitehall)	Methyl nicotinate Histamine dihydrochloride* Glycol monosalicylate* Capsicum oleoresin*
INFUCO CHLORDANE SPRAY Insecticide (Winru)	Tech. chlordane 2% Petroleum distillate* 98%
INFUCO 80-20 GRAIN FUMIGANT (Winru)	Carbon tetrachloride* 83.5% Carbon bisulfide* 16.5%
IN-2555 FUNGICIDE, IN-5499 FUNGICIDE (Du Pont)	Phenyl mercury oleate*
INFUSO SILVER POLISH (Lord)	
INGRAM SHAVING CREAM (Bristol-Myers)	Sodium and potassium stearates Coconut oil Glycerin or sorbitol Borax* Sodium chloride
INGRAM'S IQU For athlete's foot, superficial burns, insect bites (Willox)	Isopropyl alcohol* 49-1/2% Glycerin Creosote* Gum camphor*
INHALE-IT Decongestant (Binday)	Camphor* Menthol* Oil of eucalyptus*
INHALER FORTHANE Nasal decongestant (Lilly)	Each inhaler: Methylhexamine* 250 mg. Menthol 32 mg. Aromatics q.s.
INHALER TUAMINE (Tuaminoheptane) Nasal decongestant (Lilly)	Each inhaler: 2-Amino-heptane* 325 mg. Menthol 32 mg. Aromatics q.s.

*See Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
INHIBITE PAINT (Debevoise)	
INHISTON Antihistaminic (Union Pharm.)	Prophenpyridamine*
INHISTON-APC Analgesic, antihistaminic (Union Pharm.)	Prophenpyridamine maleate* Aspirin* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine
INHISTON THROAT LOZENGE Antihistaminic (Union Pharm.)	Prophenpyridamine maleate* Acetophenetidin* Terpin hydrate Propesin
INJECT-R- MYCIN Veterinary (Ralston)	Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate Penicillin G potassium Procaine penicillin G
INK-OUT SINGLE FLUID Ink eradicator (Cardinell)	
INNER-AID LAXATIVE (Inner-Aid)	Aloe Sodium sulfate Cascara sagrada Buckthorn Senna Sodium phosphate
INNER CLEAN HERBAL LAXATIVE (Innerclean)	Agar Frangula Senna Psyllium seed
INNER-TONE Tonic (Inner-Tone)	Iron and ammonium citrate Riboflavin Stillingia Manganese sulfate Vitamin B6 Hydrochloric acid Caramel Niacin Thiamine hydrochloride Gentian Berberis Pantothenic acid Oil of orange Salicylic acid Saccharin
INNIS, SPEIDEN LARVACIDE Fumigant (Innis)	Chloropicrin*(trichloro nitro methane)
INNIS, SPEIDEN LARVACIDE- 15 MIX Fumigant (Innis)	Chlorpicrin* 15% Carbon tetrachloride* 84.4%
INORGANIC BIOELEMENTS MONO CAL- CIUM PHOSPHATE STOCK FOOD GRADE (Inorganic Bioelements Inc.)	Calcium 17-18% Phosphorus 24%
INORGANIC BIOELEMENTS SOYA LECITHIN Dietary supplement (Inorganic)	Each tbsp.: Choline [illegible] mg. Inositol 250 mg. Phosphorus [illegible] mg.
INOROUT VARNISH & ENAMEL (Wadsworth)	
INOSAN DROPS FOR HAY FEVER (Tablax)	
INOTON OINTMENT (Fougera)	Ammonium sulfoichthyolate* Extr. hamamelis Zinc oxide Sodium borate*
INRAY COUNTER- IRRITANT RUB (Vogarell)	Methyl salicylate* U.S.P. Menthol Oil of mustard Lanolin
INSANCO DISINFEC- TANTS (Interstate San.)	
INSECOTE Insecticide (Holcomb)	Chlordane* DDT*
INSECT FOE Insect repellent (Pfeiffer)	Dimethyl phthalate 90.8% cis-Bicyclo-(2,2,1)-5-heptene-2,3-dicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester 4.6% Butyl dimethyl dihydro gamma pyrone carboxylate 4.6%
INSECTISAN-5 Insecticide (Ampion)	Petroleum distillate Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane* Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate* Other active terpenes
INSECT-O BLITZ Insecticide (Blitz)	Terpene polychlorinates* (66% chlorine) 2.0% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 0.5% Pyrethrins 0.2% Petroleum distillates* 17.3%
INSECTOL INSECTICIDES (Clifton)	
INSECT-OUT REPELLENT (Warren Chem.)	Dimethyl phthalate 60% Indolin 20% Ethyl hexanediol* 20%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
INSECT SLAYER (Slayer)	Petroleum hydrocarbons* Chlordane* Pyrethrins*	
INSECT SLAYER EMUL CHLOR (Slayer)	Tech. chlordane* Petroleum hydrocarbons*	46.00% 43.50%
INSECT SLAYER MILL SPRAY (& Concentrate) (Slayer)	Petroleum distillates* Piperonyl butoxide tech. Pyrethrins	
INSECT SLAYER MOTH- PROOFER (Slayer)	Petroleum hydrocarbons* DDT* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	
INSECT SPRA DUST .75 ROTENONE Insecticide (Bonide)	Rotenone Other cube resins Inert ingredients	0.75% 1.50% 97.75%
INSEKIL 100 Insecticide (Holcomb)	Pyrethrins* Piperonyl butoxide Methoxychlor*	
INSILITE PAINT (Glidden Co.)		
INSL-X PAINTS (Insl-X)		
INSOLA PRIMER For metallic coating Paint (Acorn Ref.)		
INSO WITE COLD WATER PAINT (Tamms)		
INSTANT BARBO NO. 1, 2, 3 Hair dyes (Barbo)	Coal tar product	
INSTANT CLEAN GLASS WASHER (Hoag- Farmer)		
INSTANT DIP (Lewal Ind.)		
INSTANT FELS NAPHTHA Soap powder (Fels)		
INSTANT NON-INFLAMM- AELE PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Chi-Namel)	Chlorinated hydrocarbon*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
INSTANT PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Chi-Namel)	Benzol*	more than 15%
INSTANT VIGORO Fertilizer (Swift)	Nitrogen Phosphoric acid Potash	19% 28% 14%
INSTANT WIPE General purpose cleaner (Lewal Ind.)		
INSURED HOUSE PAINT (Warren Paint)		
INTERCLUB RACING BRONZE COPPER PAINT (Internat. Paint)	Copper bronze powder Pine tar* Denatured alcohol*	
INTERCOTE CASEIN PASTE PAINT (Nat'l Chem. & Mfg.)		
INTERLAC PAINT (Internat. Paint)	Mineral spirits Xylol*	
INTERLUX ENAMELS (Internat. Paint)	Mineral spirits* Pigments*	
INTERNATIONAL HOG POWDER (Internat. Stock)	Wormseed Quassia Epsom salts Areca nuts* Glauber's salt Iron sulfate	
INTERNATIONAL POULTRY POWDER (Internat. Stock)	Kamala Gentian Wormseed Capsicum* Areca nuts* Nux vomica* Oil of Chenopodium Powdered tobacco* Manganese sulfate Powdered sulfur*	 1% 2% 2%
INTERNATIONAL SILVER POLISH (Internat.)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
INTERNATIONAL STOCK TONIC (Internat. Stock)	Nux vomica*	1.50%
	Gentian	
	Quassia	
	Sodium nitrate	
	Charcoal	
	Calcium phosphate	
	Salt	
	Irradiated yeast	
	Dried whey solubles	
	Fish liver and glandular meal	
	Calumba	
	Foenugreek	
	Soda bicarbonate	
	Copperas	
	Steam bone meal	
	Calcium carbonate	
	Potassium iodide	
	Soybean oil meal	
	Dried milk by-products	
	Niacin	
	Riboflavin	
	Thiamine	
	Choline	
	Pantothenic acid	
INTEROL (Morgan Prod.)	Mineral oil	
INTERSTATE LOUSE POWDER (Interstate Med.)	Pyrethrum*	
	Cube resin of derris	
	Talcum	
INTER-TOX WOOD PRESERVATIVE (Internat. Paint)	Petroleum distillate*	67.4%
	Copper naphthenate* (copper as metal 3%)	30.4%
INTESTINAL CORRECTIVE (Jenkins)	Each tablet:	
	Calomel*	1/50 gr.
	Zinc sulfocarbolate	1/16 gr.
	Salol*	1/8 gr.
	Bismuth subnitrate	1/2 gr.
	Magnesium carbonate	1/2 gr.
	Pancreatin	1/8 gr.
	Papain	1/16 gr.
	Oil of anise	q.s.
IN-TES-TROL Intestinal medication (veterinary) (Pratt Food)	Methylrosanilin (gentian violet)*	
	Lactic acid	
	Ferrous sulfate (Copperas)	
	Copper sulfate* (hydrated)	11%
	Zinc sulfate*	
	Isopropyl alcohol	10%/v
INTRADERM TYROTHRICIN SOLUTION For skin (Wallace)	Each ml.:	
	Tyrothricin U.S.P.	1.0 mg.
	Sodium ethyl mercuri thiosalicylate	1-40,000
INTRIGUE EAU DE TOILETTE (Blanchard)		
INVISIBLE RAINCHEK Water-proofing agent (Protection)	Inert water-repellent ingredients or solids	
	Petroleum solvents*	
IODASE Iodine remover (Greenville)	Sodium thiosulfate*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
IODENT Toothpaste (Iodent)		
IODEX Antiseptic ointment (Menley & James)	Mono-iodo-oleic acid*	
IODEX CUM METHYL SALICYLATE Counter-irritant, antiseptic (Menley & James)	Mono-iodo-oleic acid*	
	Oil of wintergreen* (synthetic)	
	Petrolatum base	
IODIZED OINTMENT, STAINLESS, N.F. Antiseptic, counter-irritant (Massengill)	Iodine*	5%
IODOBOR Antiseptic (Iodobor)	Iodine-boric acid powder*	
IODO-NUCLEOID (Dinet)	Iodine*	21.5%
I-ODORAL MEDICATED POWDER For skin (I-Odoral)	Talcum	
	Boric acid*	
	Methyl salicylate*	
	Salicylic acid*	
	Zinc oxide	
	Calomel	1%
	Thymol-iodide*	
I-ODORAL OINTMENT For skin (Royal Pharm.)	Calomel*	5%
	Zinc oxide	
	Thymol-iodide*	
	Petrolatum	
I-ODORAL SKIN EASE BALM (I-Odoral)	Methyl salicylate*	
	Camphor*	
	Menthol	
	Oil of eucalyptus*	
IODOSYL 6% Antiseptic ointment (Nelson Barker)	Iodine*	
	Salicylic acid*	
IONCOP Tonic (Massengill)	Each fl. oz.:	
	Strychnine sulfate*	32 mg.
	Copper acetate*	8 mg.
	Cobalt sulfate*	32 mg.
	Tinct. gentian	6 cc.
	Tinct. iron citrochloride	4.8 cc.
IOPHENE Nasal spray, gargle (Meyer Bros.)	Phenol*	
	Iodine*	
	Menthol*	
	Sodium bicarbonate	
I-O-SAL Fungicide (medical) (Atlas Labs.)	Alcohol*	87%
	Iodine*	1%
	Potassium iodide	2%
	Salicylic acid*	5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
IOSALEX Ointment (Pitman- Moore)	Iodine*	5%
	Oleic acid and methyl salicylate*	10%
IOSALINE Rubefacient, colds bites (Iosaline)	Alcohol*	70%
	Menthol*	
	Methyl salicylate*	
	Iodine salt*	
	Alcohol base	
IOSEPTIC Antiseptic (Jenkins)	Iodine*	5%
	Methyl salicylate (synthetic)	7-1/2%
	Eucalyptus oil	1%
IPANA TOOTH PASTE (Bristol- Myers)	Dicalcium phosphate	
	Glycerin or sorbitol	
	Gum	
	Sodium lauryl sulfate	
	Sodium benzoate	
	Saccharin	
IPA OINTMENT For skin (I.P.A.)	Ammoniated mercury*	5%
	Benzocaine	
	Resorcin	
	Carbolic acid	1/2%
	Benzoinated petroleum base	
	Zinc oxide	
	Bismuth subnitrate	
	Carmine coloring	
I.P.T. BEAN DUST (With C.P.R.S) Insecticide (Thomas, I.)	Tech. piperonyl cyclonene	0.50%
	Pyrethrins	0.05%
	Rotenone	0.25%
	Other cube extractives	0.50%
	Sulfur*	25.00%
	Inert ingredients	73.70%
I.P.T. 5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Thomas, I.)	Tech. chlordane*	5.0%
	Inert ingredients	95.0%
I.P.T CORN DUST Insecticide (Thomas, I.)	DDD	5.00%
	Inert ingredients	95.00%
I.P.T. C.P.R. ZINEB DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Thomas, I.)	Zinc ethylene bisdithio-carbamate (Metallic zinc content 0.92%)	3.90%
	Tech. piperonyl cyclonene	0.50%
	Pyrethrins	0.05%
	Rotenone	0.25%
	Other cube extractives	0.50%
	Inert ingredients	94.80%
I.P.T. 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Thomas, I.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane*	5.00%
	Inert ingredients	95.00%
I.P.T. DITHANE DUST WITH DDT Fungicide, insecticide (Thomas, I.)	Zinc ethylene bisditho-carbamate (metallic zinc content 0.92%)	3.9%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane	3.0%
I.P.T. DITHANE RHOTHANE DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Thomas, I.)	Zinc ethylene-bis (dithio-carbamate)	3.9%
	Dichloro diphenyl dichloro-ethane	5%
	Inert ingredients	91.1%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
I.P.T 1% GAMMA B.H. C. DUST Insecticide (Thomas, I.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	1.0%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	6.6%
	Inert ingredients	92.4%
I.P.T. 1% LINDANE-6% DITHANE Z-78 Fungicide, insecticide (Thomas, I.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* lindane	1.0%
	Zineb	3.9%
	Inert ingredients	95.1%
I.P.T. LINDANE DUST Insecticide (Thomas, I.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* lindane	1%
	Inert ingredients*	99%
I.P.T. 10% MARLATE Insecticide (Thomas, I.)	Methoxychlor tech.	5%
	Inert ingredients	95%
I.P.T. POTATO DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Thomas,I.)	Copper* (copper sulfate) as metallic)	7.00%
	DDT	3.00%
	Inert ingredients	90.00%
I.P.T. 40% RYANIA DUST Insecticide (Thomas, I.)	Powdered stem of Ryania speciosa*	40%
I.P.T. TOMATO DUST Insecticide (Thomas, I.)	Tricalcium arsenate*	14.00%
	Copper (copper sulfate) as metallic	7.00%
	Arsenic (as metallic)	5.20%
	Arsenic (water-soluble as metallic)	0.49%
I.P.T. TOMATO DUST (Special) Insecticide (Thomas, I.)	Tricalcium arsenate*	14.00%
	Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate	7.00%
	Arsenate (as metallic)	5.20%
	Arsenic (as metallic)	0.49%
I.P.T. TOMATO HORNWORM DUST Insecticide (Thomas, I.)	Tricalcium arsenate*	20.00%
	Copper aceto-arsenite	0.85%
	Copper (basic copper sulfate)*	7.00%
	Arsenic (as metallic)	5.20%
	Arsenic (water-soluble as metallic)	0.49%
I.P.T. TOMATO INSECT DUST (Thomas, I.)	Tricalcium arsenate*	14.00%
	Arsenic (as metallic)	5.20%
	Arsenic (water-soluble as metallic)	0.49%
I.P.T. 10% TOXAPHENE DUST Insecticide (Thomas, I.)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene	10%
I.P.T. TRUCK & GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Thomas, I.)	Tech. piperonyl cyclonene	0.50%
	Pyrethrins	0.05%
	Rotenone	0.25%
	Other cube extractives	0.50%
	Inert ingredients	98.70%
I.P.T Z DUST Fungicide (Thomas,I.)	Zinc dimethyl dithio carbamate*	7.00%
	Inert ingredients	93.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
IQUISINE Iron tonic, stimulant (Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Quinine sulfate Strychnine phosphate* Tinct. iron citrochloride	 40 mg. 1.3 mg. 0.5 cc.
IRECOTINE CONCEN-TRATE (Liquid) Veterinary (Strasenburgh)	Arecoline hydrobromide Copper sulfate Nicotine sulfate* Iron sulfate Manganese citrate	
IREX Iron tonic (Friendly Labs.)	Ferric chloride*	
IREX TABS Dietary supplement (Friendly Labs.)	Yeast Ferrous carbonate Thiamine chloride Copper peptonate*	
IR HAIR REMOVING LOTION (Jordeau)		
IROCITE HULL PAINT (Internat. Rust.)		
IRON CLAD PAINTS (Moore, B.)		
IRON-GARD SYSTEM METAL PAINTS & PRIMERS (Detroit)		
IRON GLUE (McCormick)	Protein	50%
IRONIZED YEAST Dietary supplement (Centaur-Caldwell)	Adult dose (6 tablets): Ferrous sulfate* Vitamin B1	 5.25 gr. 2.25 mg.
IRON KOTE BLACK ENAMEL (Johnston)		
IRONSIDE PAINT (Thompson & Co.)		
IROQUOIS WHITE PAINT (McDougall-Butler)		
IRRIGOL Douche powder (Alkalol)	Sodium sulfocarbolate Sodium bicarbonate Sodium borate* Salt Thymol* Eucalyptol* Menthol*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
IRTEX For skin irritation (Premo)	Acid salicylic* Acid benzoic Benzocaine Sulfur* Carbolic acid* Lanolin Petrolatum	
I-SEDRIN PLAIN Nasal decongestant (Lilly)	Ephedrine alkaloid* Gluconic acid Chlorobutanol (chloroform deriv.) Dextrose	1% 0.5%
ISLAND MIST COLOGNE DEODORANT (Tattoo)		
ISO-PAR Ointment Counter-irritant (Medical Chem. Inc.)	Iso-par (coparaffinate) (14% isoparaffinic acids) Cetyl alcohol Beeswax Titanium dioxide Lanolin Petrolatum	17%
ISOPHRIN Nasal decongestant (Broemmel)	Isophrin (phenylephrine) hydrochloride*	0.25%
ISOPTO FRIN Ophthalmic solution (Alcon)	Phenylephrine hydrochloride Methyl cellulose base	1/8%
ISOTHAN Q-15 Fungicide (Onyx)	Lauryl isoquinolinium bromide*	20%
ISOTOX 20 CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane*	20%
ISOTOX DAIRY SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane *	25%
ISOTOX-DDT 1-5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane* DDT*	1% 5%
ISOTOX-DDT 1.5-5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT* Lindane*	5% 1.5%
ISOTOX DUST NO. 1 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane* Inert ingredients	1%
ISOTOX DUST NO. 1.5 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane* Inert ingredients	1.5%
ISOTOX DUST NO. 2 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane* Inert ingredients	2%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ISOTOX GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane*	1.5%
ISOTOX 5 GRANULAR Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane*	5%
ISOTOX-K 1-5 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1%
	Copper* expressed as metallic	5%
ISOTOX-K 1-25 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane	1%
	Copper*	4.5%
	Zinc*	4.5%
ISOTOX-K 1.5-6.8 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane*	1.5%
	Copper*	6.8%
ISOTOX-K 1-7 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane	1%
	Copper*	7%
ISOTOX-K DUST NO. 10-68 Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.0%
	Copper* (as metallic)	6.8%
ISOTOX LINDANE SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	83.9%*
	Lindane	12.9%
ISOTOX LINDANE SPRAY WETTABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane*	12.5%
ISOTOX LIQUID DAIRY SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane*	20%
ISOTOX 50 PASTE SEED TREATER (Calif. Spray)	Lindane*	50%
ISOTOX PMA SEED TREATER (Calif. Spray)	Lindane*	45%
	Phenyl mercuric acetate*	1.68%
	Mercury (as elemental)	1.0%
ISOTOX-S DUST NO. 1-50 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Sulfur*	50%
	Lindane	1%
ISOTOX-S DUST NO. 1.5-50 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Sulfur*	50%
	Lindane*	1.5%
ISOTOX-S 2-50 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane*	2%
	Sulfur*	50%
ISOTOX 25 SEED TREATER (Calif. Spray)	Lindane*	25%
	Captan (n-trichloro methyl mercapto-4-cyclohexene-1, 2-dicarboximide)	12.5%
ISOTOX 75 SEED TREATER (Calif. Spray)	Lindane*	75%
ISOTOX SPERGON 1 SEED TREATER (Calif. Spray)	Lindane*	10.5%
	Tetrachloro parabenzoquinone*	82%
ISOTOX-SPERGON 2 SEED TREATER (Calif. Spray)	Lindane*	30%
	Tetrachloro parabenzoquinone*	57%
ISOTOX 1 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane	12.9%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	80.3%
ISOTOX SPRAY NO. 200 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane*	20%
ISOTOX TRANS-PLANTER SOLUTION (Calif. Spray)	Lindane*	5%
ISOTOX WETTABLE NO. 25 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane*	25%
ISOTOX-ZINEB 1.5-3.25 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane	1.5%
	Zineb (zinc ethylene bis-dithiocarbamate (as metallic)	3.25%
	Inert ingredients*	0.77%
ISOTOX-ZINEB 1.5-4 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane	1.5%
	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis-dithiocarbamate*	4%
	Inert ingredients	
ISOTOX-ZINEB 1-6 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane	1%
	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis-dithiocarbamate*	6%
	Inert ingredients	
ISOTOX-ZINEB-S 1-3.25-25 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane	1%
	Zineb	3.25%
	Sulfur*	25%
	Inert ingredients	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ITALIAN BALM Skin softener (Campana)	Essential oils* Alcohol Phenol* Benzoic acid* Gum tragacanth Glycerin Sorbitol
ITALINA Laxative (Floret)	Phenolphthalein* Cane sugar Milk sugar Sodium bicarbonate Tartaric acid Citric acid
ITCH-A-WAY Dog, cat remedy (Jamaica)	
ITCH-ME-NOT Fungicide, keratolytic (medical) (Sorbol)	Alcohol* 86% Benzocaine Tannic acid Camphor* Phenol* Benzoic acid Salicylic acid*
ITCH-STICK Itch reliever (Evans Dep.)	
ITCH-TONE (Delancey)	
ITCH WITCH FOR YOUR DOG Fungicide, ectoparasiti- cide (vet- erinary) (House of Huston)	Bis-(5-chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)- methane 1.00% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 0.10% Sodium carboxy methylcellulose 0.50% Isopropanol* 45.50%
I-TONE EYE DROPS (Purepac)	Antipyrine 0.4% Boric acid* Borax* Ephedrine sulfate 0.1% Camphor*
I-TONE EYE LOTION (Purepac)	Antipyrine 0.4% Boric acid* Borax*
IT SHOE CREAM & KID LOTION (It)	
ITSO INSECT KILLER (Red Label) (Capitol Chem.)	Petroleum distillate* (Ultrasene) Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*
ITSO INSECT KILLER (Yellow Label) (Capitol Chem.)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins*
IT STICK SUEDE CLEANER (It)	
IVANHOE HAIR STAY (Fearonce)	
IVAR MEN'S AFTER SHAVE LOTION, EAU DE COLOGNE (Assoc. Brands)	
IVCO PAINTS (Impervious)	
IVORY BAR, FLAKES, SNOW Soap (Procter & Gamble)	Animal and vegetable fats
IVORY KOTE WALL PAINT (Johnston)	
IVY-CHEK For skin irritations (Rexall)	Alcohol 21% Sol. chloride of iron Dimeric alkylated aryl (poly- ether alcohol 2%
IVYCIDE Counter- irritant (Russell, A.)	Zirconium oxide 8% Hexachlorophene 0.5%
IVY-KIL Herbicide (Lethelin)	Isooctyl ester 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid* 7.68% Isooctyl ester 2,4,5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid* 7.32%
IVY-MAN For poison ivy, oak (Pedrick)	Grindelia Camphor* Calamine Eucalyptus oil* Oxyquinoline sulfate* Lobelia* Menthol* Zinc oxide* Aluminum silicate
IVY-OFF (Ivy-Off)	
IVY-X For poison ivy, oak (Binday)	Tannic acid* Phenol 1/2% Sodium thiosulfate
IVY-X TABLETS Antipruritic (Prescript. Pharm.)	Pyranisamine maleate* 25 mg.
I.W.P. WATER- PROOFING MATERIAL (Imperial Floor.)	
I.X. FLEXIBLE GLUE (Gane)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
IXL LIGHTER FLUID (Hollingshead)	VM & P naphtha* almost 100%
IZAL COAL TAR DISINFECTANT (Kennedy)	Phenol* 40%
IZOL Eye irritations (Thomas, W.G.)	Boric acid* Chlorobutanol* Camphor water Zinc sulfate* Salt
JAC-FROST CREAMERY ENAMELS (Frost Paint)	
JACK CARBON SOLVENT COMPOUNDS (Zip Abr.)	
JACK RABBIT SEMI-PASTE REMOVER (Davis, H.B.)	Benzol* Wax Acetone
JACKS DRASOL Drain cleaner (Jacks)	Sodium hydroxide*
JACKSON'S SCALP CREAM Rubefacient (Jackson, E.B.)	Mutton tallow Sulfur* Turpentine* Oil eucalyptus* Petrolatum Tinct. cantharides* Perfume
JACKS SEPTIK TANK CLEANER (Jacks)	Sodium hydroxide*
JACK WILSON EMULSIFIABLE IPC 24 Herbicide (Wilson, Jack)	Isopropyl-n-phenyl carbamate* 24%
JACK WILSON IPC CONCEN-TRATE Herbicide (Wilson Jack)	Isopropyl-n-phenyl carbamate* 41%
JACK WILSON PELLETIZED CHLORO IPC-10 Herbicide (Wilson, Jack)	Isopropyl-n-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate* 10%
JACK WILSON PELLETIZED IPC-10 Herbicide (Wilson, Jack)	Isopropyl-n-phenyl carbamate* 10%
JACK WILSON 2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER (Wilson, Jack)	Alkanolamine salts 2,4-dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid*
JACK WILSON 2,4-D LIQUID WEED KILLER (Wilson, Jack)	Isopropanolamine salts 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*
JACK WILSON 2,4,5-T WEED KILLER (Wilson, Jack)	Isopropyl ester 2,4,5-trichloro-phenoxyacetic acid*
JACK WILSON WEED KILLER 99 (Wilson, Jack)	Trichloroacetic acid* Aromatic oil* Pentachlorophenol*
JACK WILSON WESTERN 2,4-D WEED KILLER (Wilson, Jack)	Sodium salt 2,4-D monohydrate*
JA-GO-DA FACE CREAM (Mentho-Listine)	Ammoniated mercury* 5%
JANICE COSMETICS (Allan)	
JANNEY BEST PAINTS & ENAMELS (Janney)	
JANNEY BEST VARNISHES (Janney)	
JAPALAC ALUMINUM READY MIXED Paint (Glidden Co.)	
JAPALAC ENAMELS, VARNISHES, STAINS (Glidden Co.)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
JAPALAC GRAINING COMPOUND (Glidden)	
JAPANESE FURNITURE POLISH (Techno Chem.)	
JAPELIENT Insecticide (Doggett-Pfeil)	DDT* Chlordane*
JAPIDE Insecticide (Bonide)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* 44% Tech. chlordane 6%
JAPONEX Insecticide (Hydroponic)	
JARMANS SCALP TREATMENT (Lester Drug)	Castor oil Capsicum Cantharides* Resorcin* Aromatic oils Alcohol
JASMIN DE CORSE LINE EXTRACT (Coty)	
JASON CHALK CRAYONS (Hershkowitz)	
JATAMANSI HAIR DRESSING (Washington Hom.)	
JAUNTY COLOGNE & PERFUME (Miahati)	
JAVARE HAIR TONIC (Coulter)	
JAVELIN COLOGNE, PERFUME, TOILET WATER (Duvelle)	Denatured alcohol* (denatured with diethyl phthalate)
JAYBRA HAIR RINSE (Jaybra)	
JAYBRA HAIR STRAIGHTENER (Jaybra)	
JAY CLAY CHALK (Hershkowitz)	
JAYE CAULKING COMPOUND (Jaye)	
JAYE DRY COLORS, OIL COLORS (Jaye)	
JAYE PATCHING CEMENT, PLASTIC CEMENT, ROOFING CEMENT (Jaye)	
JAYNE'S P-W VERMIFUGE (Centaur-Caldwell)	Gentian violet*
J.B. OIL LINIMENT (Bretocol)	
JEALOUSY BOUQUET CONCENTRATE, BOUQUET STICK, BRILLIANTINE, DEODORANT, PERFUME & SACHET (Blanchard)	
JEAN GAIL APPLE BLOSSOM PERFUMES (Gail)	
JEANNE MAURAY LOTIONS, COLOGNES, DEODORANT CREAM, NAIL POLISH, POWDER (Howell Co.)	
JEAN NOLAN HAND CREAM (Nelson, Detroit)	
JEBCOLAC ENAMELS, VARNISHES (Bauer, J.E.)	
JEFFERY'S #1 and #7 Glues (Ferdinand)	Resins in solid form
JEFFERY'S C QUALITY Glue (Ferdinand)	Resins Alcohol
JEFFERY'S MARINE GLUES (Ferdinand)	
JEFFERY'S #2 SHIP GLUE (Ferdinand)	Asphalt Resins in solid form

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
JEMS CLAY CHALK (Hershkowitz)	
JENKINS ANTACID SPECIAL NO. 1 (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Magnesium carbonate 3 gr. Calcium carbonate 2 gr. Bismuth subcarbonate 1 gr. Cerium oxalate 1/2 gr.
JENKINS ANTACID SPECIAL NO. 2 (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Magnesium carbonate 3 gr. Calcium carbonate 2 gr. Bismuth subcarbonate 1 gr. Cerium oxalate 1/2 gr. Atropine sulfate 1/1000 gr.
JENKINS COLD AND FEVER TABLETS (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Tinct. eupatorium* 1/4 m. Tinct. gelsemium* 1/4 m. Tinct. aconite* 1/4 m. Tinct. bryonia 1/4 m. Camphor monobromated* 1/10 gr.
JENKINS TONIC ELIXIR Nerve tonic (Jenkins)	Iron glycerophosphate 4 gr. Calcium glycerophosphate 4 gr. Sodium glycerophosphate 4 gr. Quinine glycerophosphate* 1 gr. Strychnine phosphate* 1/10 gr.
JERGENS LOTION Hand cream (Jergens)	
JERIS ANTISEPTIC HAIR TONIC (Jeris)	8-Hydroxyquinoline* Resorcinol monoacetate* Tinct. capsicum Fixed and volatile oils* Ethyl alcohol
JERMAX, JERMAX MEDICATION Vaginal douche (Clo-Fill)	Oxyquinoline* sulfate Lactic acid Borosalicylic acid* Thymol*
JERMAX QDC TABLET FORMULA Douche solution (Clo-Fill)	Sodium laurylsulfate Eucalyptol* Thymol* Chlorophyllins Oxyquinoline benzoate*
JERMAX VDC TABLETS Douche solution (Clo-Fill)	Alkyl aryl sulfonate* Tetrasodium pyrophosphate* Oxyquinoline sulfate*
JERSEY BALM Rubefacient, (Reed, L.L.)	Oil of wormwood Oil of sassafras* Oil of wintergreen* (synthetic) Oil of peppermint Oil of cedarwood Linseed oil
JESTADE Antacid (Burrough)	Small tablets: Sodium bicarbonate Capsicum Hydrastis Large tablets: Bismuth subnitrate Magnesium carbonate Pepsin Ginger Diastase
JET AIROSOL Insecticide (Airosol)	DDT* Petroleum* Pyrethrins* Piperonyl butoxide tech.
JET CONCEN- TRATED RESIDUAL MILL SPRAY Insecticide (Adco)	Petroleum distillate* (Butyl carbityl) (6-propyl piperonyl) ether and related compounds Pyrethrins*
JET EAU de TOILETTE, JET FOR JENTLEMEN, PERFUME (Parfums Corday)	
JET INSECT KILLER (Airosol)	Petroleum distillates* 97.638% Tech. chlordane 1068 2.000% Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1) 0.046% n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide 0.200% iso-Octyl phenoxy polyethoxy ethanol 0.100% Phenyl mercuric lactate 0.016%
JET LIGHTER FUEL (Dryco)	
JET POWDER INSECT KILLER (Airsol)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane 2.00% Pyrethrins 0.02% Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1) 0.08% Beta butoxy beta thiocyano diethyl ether 1.00% n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide 0.50% Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* 7.00% Petroleum distillates 9.40%
JET NO. 711 Carburetor, metal cleaner (Troy Ind.)	Chlorinated hydrocarbons* Phenolic bodies* Volatile solvents
JEWEL'S DRAIN CLEANER (Jewel Tea)	Sodium hydroxide*
JEWEL'S BOWL CLEANER & DEODORANT (Jewel Tea)	Soda bisulfate*
JEWEL WAX POLISH & FLOOR CLEANER (Fromeyer)	
JIFFIX Photo developer (Mallinckrodt)	Ammonium thiosulfate*
JIFFY CORN PLASTERS (J. R. Co.)	Salicylic acid* Extract belladonna alkaloids 0.044%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
JIFFY FOOT POWDER (J. R. Co.)	Eucalyptus oil* Boric acid powder* Zinc stearate	
JIFFY LINOLEUM RENEWER (Felton Sibley)		
JIFFY-NAMEL ENAMELS (Felton Sibley)		
JIFFY PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Miner-Hillard)		
JIFFY SPOT REMOVER (Zanol)		
JIFFY TYPE-WRITER TYPE CLEANER (Gies)		
JIFFY-WAY EGG CLEANER (Jiffy-Way)		
JIGGER Astringent (insect bites) (Standard Medicines)	Alcohol Ether* Creosote* Carbolic acid* Coal oil* Chloroform* Oil of cloves Tinct. capsicum Oil of mirbane*	3.2% 15.6% 15.6%
JIM DANDY STOVE & TORCH FUEL (Modern Metal)		
JIM WADE FOOT MEDICINE (Wade)	Salicylic acid* Sucrose octoacetate Acetone* Alcohol*	 66%
JITTER BUG INSECT REPELLENT (Sayman)	Hydrogenated rotenone and other cube resins Terpeniol Secondary terpene alcohols* Inert ingredients*	0.375% 7.500% 14.000% 78.125%
J-K HAIR TONIC (Kirby's Mineral)		
JNT Silver polish (J. N. T.)		
J-O BUG LIQUID (Opitz)	DDT*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
JOCKEY CLUB PERFUMES, COLOGNES, TOILET WATER (Caswell-Massey)		
JOCUR WAVESETS (Whitehall)		
JODIRENAN Inhalent (Radin)	Epinephrine Iodine* Sodium iodide* Glycerin	
JOGEN HAIR DRESSING (Crescent Pharm.)		
JOHNSON BROMIDE LIQUID Photographic developer (General Photo.)		
JOHNSON'S ANT KILLER (J. A. K.)	Sodium arsenate* Lead arsenate*	1.3% 1.4%
JOHNSON'S BABY LOTION (Johnson & Johnson)	Mineral oil Lanolin Hexachlorophene (dihydroxy hexachloro diphenyl methane)	
JOHNSON'S BABY OIL (Johnson & Johnson)	Mineral oil Refined lanolin	
JOHNSON'S BABY POWDER (Johnson & Johnson)	Italian talc	
JOHNSON'S BABY SHAMPOO (Johnson & Johnson)		
JOHNSON'S BEAUTIFLOR Floor finisher (Johnson, S.C.)	Petroleum naphtha* Animal, vegetable and petroleum waxes	
JOHNSON'S CAR-PLATE Automobile polish (Johnson, S.C.)	Petroleum naphtha* Petroleum waxes Silicone fluid	
JOHNSON'S CAR-PLATE CLEANER Automobile cleaner (Johnson, S.C.)	Petroleum and vegetable oils Powdered abrasives Petroleum naphtha*	
JOHNSON'S CHROME CLEANER (Johnson, S.C.)	Petroleum oils* Powdered abrasives Alcohol solvents* Naphtha*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
JOHNSON'S CLEANER (Johnson, S.C.)		
JOHNSON'S CREAM WAX (Johnson, S.C.)	Petroleum naphtha* Petroleum waxes*	
JOHNSON'S DEEP GLOSS CARNU Automobile polish (Johnson, S.C.)	Petroleum and vegetable oils Petroleum wax Powdered abrasives Petroleum naphtha*	
JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP (Gill, T.)	Borax* Iodine* Bran	
JOHNSON'S GLO-COAT Floor polish (Johnson, S.C.)	Synthetic resins Petroleum and vegetable waxes Emulsifying agents*	
JOHNSON'S HARD GLOSS GLO-COAT Floor polish (Johnson, S.C.)	Natural and synthetic resins Petroleum waxes Emulsifying agents*	
JOHNSON'S HEAVY-DUTY CLEANER (Johnson, S.C.)	Powdered abrasives Petroleum oils Alcohol solvents* Naphtha*	
JOHNSON'S JUBILEE KITCHEN WAX (Johnson, S.C.)	Petroleum naphtha* Emulsifying agents* Petroleum waxes	
JOHNSON'S MAGIC LIQUID (Johnson Prod.)		
JOHNSON'S NO. 6088 Rubefacient, counter- irritant (Johnson, Matt.)	Each fl. oz.: Alcohol Sodium salicylate* Potassium iodide	 5% 40 gr. 5 gr.
JOHNSON'S PASTE WAX (Johnson, S.C.)	Petroleum naphtha* Animal, vegetable and petroleum waxes	
JOHNSON'S PRIDE Furniture polish (Johnson, S.C.)	Petroleum naphtha* Silicone fluid Petroleum waxes	
JOHNSON'S SALVE For hemorrhoid irritation (Bodeker)	Petrolatum Beeswax Powdered camphor* Menthol* Spirits of gum turpentine* Resin Pine tar* Fluid extr. balm of Gilead buds	
JOHNSTON'S NO-ROACH Insecticide (Johnston, Gaston)	Malathion*	3%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
JOHN SUNSHINE PIPE JOINT COMPOUND, SPUD CEMENT (Sunshine)		
JOIE de VIVRE PERFUMES (Ybry)		
J-O INSECT POWDER (Opitz)	Pyrethrins*	
JOINT CEMENT (United Gilson.)	Casein Soya protein Hydrated lime* Soda ash* Inert fillers*	
JO-LAR PORCELAIN CEMENT (Johnson Prod.)		
JOLY LOTION For skin irritations, burns (Joly)	Chlorobutanol Camphor* Isopropyl alcohol Menthol* Oil of eucalyptus*	0.5% 10%/v
JONCAIRE AIR SPRAY, PERFUME, TOILET WATER (Joncaire)		
JON JEL DEODORANT (Airline)		
JORDEAU COLOGNE DEODORANT (Jordeau)		
J-O ROACH- RAT PASTE (Opitz)	Phosphorus*	
JOT CREAMS, DOUBLE- PURPOSE ASTRINGENT, FACE POWDER, BLEMISH CORRECT, HAIR GROOM, LOTIONS, PRE- SCRIPTION FOR BRITTLE NAILS, FOR DANDRUFF, SHAMPOOS (Galen)		
JOY Detergent (Procter & Gamble)	Anionic synthetic detergent Aqueous ethyl alcohol Fatty acid amide	
JOYCE SHOE POLISH (Barr, G.)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
JOY SOLVENT (Joy)	Trichlorethylene*	
JOYTAN SUN CREME (Mother's)	Esters of anthranilic and salicylic acids*	
J.R. FOR ATHLETE'S FOOT (J. R. Pharm.)	Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid* Tannic acid * Phenol	 1%
J-R LIQUIDINE #4 Dietary supplement (Jamol)	Each 100 cc.: Iodine Sodium iodide Potassium iodide Ammonium iodide	 approx. 0.4 cc. approx. 0.2 cc. approx. 0.2 cc. approx. 0.2 cc.
J-R ROMA-NOL For skin irritations (Jamol)	Iodine, free * Potassium iodide*	0.8% 1.2%
JU-BERRY TABLETS Diuretic (Richards Bros.)	Concentrated extr. buchu, squill*, juniper, kava, cubeb Potassium nitrate Methylene blue Caffein	
JUBILEE KITCHEN WAX (Johnson, S.C.)	Petroleum naphtha* Emulsifying agents Petroleum waxes	
JUMBO JUNIOR Bubble bath (Clark, R.)	Sodium sulfate Sodium alkyl aryl sulfonate* Sodium alkyl lauryl sulfonate*	
JUNIOR CHEST RUB (Binday)	Camphor* Oil of eucalyptus* Menthol*	
JUNO CLEANERS, DISINFECTANTS (Linco)		
JUST DISINFECTANT, DEODORANT (Assoc. Just)	Soap Orthobenzylparachlorophenol Isopropanol	14.0% 3.0% 3.0%
JUSTRITE CHALKS & CRAYONS (Am. Art Clay)		
JUST RITE HAIR DRESSING (Bailes)		
JUST WONDERFUL CREME WAVE LOTION (Richards, C.)	Ammonium thioglycolate with ammonia water* (pH 8.5-9.42)	approx. 1-1/2-6%
JUVARE AFTER SHAVE LOTION, COLOGNE (Coulter)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
JUV-A-TON Tonic, food supplement (veterinary) (Lee)	Arsanilic acid * White mineral oil Bacitracin Vitamin B12 Niacin Manganese sulfate Potassium iodide* Rock phosphate Penicillin G Riboflavin Iron oxide Copper sulfate* Calcium sulfate Malted wheat bran and shorts	1% 1.8%
KABA Cathartic (Battle Creek)	Karaya gum Dextrin Vegetable extracts Lactose Brewers yeast	
KABINITE PAINTS (Am. Paint Corp.)		
KABNET WAX (Harrison, A. S.)		
KABROK CEMENT (Nat'l Gypsum)		
KACTUS KOTE PAINT (Door-O-Western)		
KADENTOL MOUTH WASH For irritations of mouth and throat (Mentho-Listine)	Phenol* Sodium benzoate Zinc sulfocarbolate Menthol* Eucalyptol* Boric acid* Alum Oil spearmint Thymol* Alcohol	
KAMOID PAINTS (Univ. Paint)		
KADMOLAC LACQUERS (Univ. Paint)		
KADOL External fungicide, astringent, medical (Kadol)	Oil of cade * Oxide of zinc Petrolatum base Salicylic acid* Bismuth subnitrate	
KA-DON (Berjon)	Bismuth subsalicylate* Salol Zinc phenolsulfonate*	
KALASEP LOTION For skin irritations (Lyons, L.L.)	Zinc oxide* Calomine Bentonite Lime Water Carbolic acid* Camphor* Menthol* Thymol*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
KA-LAX TABS Laxative (Sacramento)	
KALUDURA CALSOMINE Paint (Sterling Paint)	
KALER COLD WAVES Hair preparation (Koehler & K.)	
KALEX Insecticide (Agkem)	Rotenone and other cube resins 0.75% Yellow copper oxide*
KALF-KARE Antibiotic and vitamin B12 supplement, veterinary (Dairy Assoc.)	Chlortetracyline (Aureomycin) hydrochloride 2.3 gr./lb. Vitamin B12 1.5 mg./lb.
KALINATE LIQUID AND TABLETS (Allied Prod. Mo.)	Each 5 cc. or each tablet: Potassium gluconate (normal potassium salt of d-gluconic acid) 0.5 gr.
KALITE 75 Insecticide (Agkem)	Rotenone and other cube resins* 0.75% Inert ingredients*
KALITE 100 Insecticide (Agkem)	Rotenone 1% Other cube resins 20%
KALO BRAND PAINTS (Longman)	
KALOL Oral and nasal antiseptic (Jenkins)	Boric acid* Sodium biborate Sodium chloride Menthol* Thymol* Oil of eucalyptus* Methyl salicylate*(syn.) Carbolic acid*
KAL-O-MIN Lotion for skin irritations (Drugmaster)	Each fl. oz.: Calamine 40 gr. Zinc oxide 20 gr. Propylene glycol 20 m. Carbolic acid 4 m.
KAL-O-MIN PLUS LOTION For skin irritations (Drugmaster)	Calamine Camphor* Methyl salicylate* Bentonite Benzocaine Propylene glycol Di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*
KALON CREAM Embalming cosmetic (Dodge)	
KALO PAINT (Fisher- Thorsen)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
KALPEC VETERINARY For intestinal irritations (Wyeth Labs.)	Adsorbent, demulcent alumina gel Kaolin Pectin
KALSITEX PIGMENTS (Franklin Mineral)	
KALSKOTE Paint (Central P. & V.)	
KALSOKOATER Paint product (Waterproof)	
KALSO-LITE Calcimine (Tamms)	
KALSOVAL COLD WATER PAINT (Bownes)	
KALVELAX LAXATIVE TABLETS (Makers of Kal)	Powdered senna leaves Dehydrated fig Dehydrated prune Oil of orange Peppermint flavoring
KAL-ZOO (see Parsons Kal-Zoo)	
KAMADROX JEL Antacid, adsorbent (Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Magnesium trisilicate 0.65 gm. Aluminum hydroxide gel, dried 0.32 gm. Aromatics q.s.
KAMADROX AND KAMADROX POWDER Antacid, adsorbent (Massengill)	Magnesium trisilicate 50% Dried aluminum hydroxide gel 25% Colloidal kaolin 25% Saccharin Aromatics
KAMADROX TABLETS Antacid, adsorbent (Massengill)	Magnesium trisilicate 4 gr. Colloidal kaolin 2 gr. Aluminum hydroxide 2 gr.
KAM CAPSULES (Friendly Labs.)	Each capsule: Haarlem oil (sulfurated linseed oil and turpentine*) 5 m.
KAMO MILE SHAMPOO (Germadol)	
KA-NA-BA PASTE WAX FINISH Spirit wax (Clean Surface)	Carnauba wax Naphtha*
KA-NA-BA WATER EMULSION Self-shining wax (Clean Surface)	Carnauba wax

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
KANE DEODORANT (Grove)	Alcohol Aluminum chlorhydroxide complex*	7-1/2%
KA-NO-MOR CAPSULES Analgesic (Luebert)	Aspirin* Phenacetin* Caffeine	
KANT KLOG PIPE & TRAP CLEANER (Robbins, G.)	Sodium hydroxide*	
KANT-LIN RAT PASTE Rodenticide (Velodent)		
KANT-MAR PAINT (Boehmer)		
KANTROLL DRAWINGS CRAYONS (Am. Crayon)		
KAOCASIL Adsorbent, for intestinal irritations (Jenkins)	Kaolin colloidal Calcium carbonate Magnesium trisilicate Bismuth subgallate Papain Atropine sulfate	1 gr. 1-1/2 gr. 1 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/2000 gr.
KAO-COP Adsorbent, antacid, for intestinal irritation (Cole)	Powdered opium Ext. krameria Kaolin heavy Copper phenol sulfonate Camphor monobromated Calcium carbonate (heavy) Pectin Oil peppermint and cinnamon flavor	1/20 gr. 4/5 gr. 8 gr. 1/15 gr. 1/10 gr. 2 gr. 1/4 gr.
KAOGESTIN Adsorbent for gastric irritation (Daniels, Robert)	Bismuth subsalicylate Salol Methyl salicylate* synthetic Benzocaine Pectin Colloidal kaolin	
KAO-GESTOL For gastric irritation (Veltex)	Bismuth subcarbonate Kaolin Salol Zinc sulfocarbolate Methyl salicylate* Oil of peppermint	
KAOMIN (Kaolin bismuth compound) For gastric and intestinal irritations (Lilly)	Bismuth subcarbonate Kaolin Magnesium hydroxide Sucrose Vegetable mucilage Vanillin	100 parts 280 parts 60 parts 180 parts 20 parts 0.6 parts
KAOPATCH (formerly Patch's Kaolin & Mineral Oil) (Patch)	Colloidal kaolin Mineral oil Irish moss	12% 40%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
KAO-STREP Veterinary (Wyeth Labs.)	Each level tsp.: Dihydrostreptomycin base (as sulfate) Kaolin Pectin Hydrated alumina powder	0.075 gm. 1.50 gm. 0.135 gm. 0.210 gm.
KAPAK Enamels (Frost Paint)		
KAPECTIN For intestinal irritation (Approved)	Kaolin Pectin	90 gr. 2 gr.
KAPEX HAIR TONIC (Winsale)		
KAPONTABS Veterinary, avian (McClellan)	Each tablet: Diethylstilbestrol	15 mg.
KAPSULATE Fertilizer (Summers)	Each 6 gr. capsule: Sodium selenate*	5.0%
KARAJEL PLAIN Cathartic (Welin-Sater)	Karaya gum	
KARALOSE Laxative (Thompson, Wm. T.)	Karaya gum Cascara Papain	
KARATHANE WD Fungicide (Rohm & Haas)	Dinitro (1-methyl heptyl) phenyl crotonate* Related nitro phenols and derivatives	22.5% 2.5%
KARBON KING Carbon remover (Lester)	Mild alkali Emulsifier Chlorinated solvents*	
KARBAM BLACK Fungicide (Sherwin- Williams)	Ferbam*	76%
KARBAM WHITE Fungicide (Sherwin- Williams)	Ziram*	6%
KARBON OFF DRAIN PIPE & TRAP CLEANER (Diamond Chem.)		
KARE #33 Floor wax (Windsor Wax)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Inactive ingredients*	0.5% 99.5%
KARGLO AUTO GLAZE Polish (Speco)	Gum trag.* Alcohol*	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
KARIMAR HAIR TINT (Noramex)	
KARITH CLEANING FLUID (Karith)	Apcothiner (refined naphtha* base) Shellacol* (alcohol) Ether* Chloroform*
KARKOTE Paint (Vita-Var)	
K-ARMAND'S QUICK SHOT OINTMENT For skin irritations (K-Armand)	Menthol Salicylic acid* Zinc oxide Sulfur ppt.* Phenol* Boric acid* Beta naphthol*
KARNAK PILE OINTMENT (Karnak)	
KARN'S NU SALVE (Falk)	Pine gum* Rosin Beef fat Beeswax Linseed oil
KAS-MO SALVE Local anesthetic, antiseptic (Kas-Mo)	Copper acetate* Solid ext. of stramonium Rosin
KATHY STICK COLOGNE (General Prod.)	
KATONIC Veterinary (Daniels, Dr. A.C.)	Potassium phosphate Cascarilla Tincture of catnip Glycerine Alcohol 15%
KATONIC IRON TONIC Veterinary (Daniels, Dr. A.C.)	Iron pyrophosphate soluble Infusion cascarilla Infusion catnip
KAT-POWDER Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	Tech. piperonyl cyclonene 0.625% Pyrethrins 0.062%
KAUKIT Paint product (Sonneborn)	
K-A-U-R-I PAINTS (Brooklyn, P. & V.)	
KAUROZARE PAINTS (Buckeye P. & V.)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
KAY FORMULA 301 Cosmetic (Kay)	Alcohol* 40% Titanium dioxide Zinc oxide Menthol* Glycerin
KAYLEK OINTMENT For skin irritations, fungicide, medical (K & B)	Salicylic benzoic acid* 3% Crude coal tar 2% Inert ingredients*
KAYLOID Adsorbent (Kaoloid)	Kaolin Dried brewers yeast Oil of peppermint Hemicellulose gums Aluminum hydroxide Butoben (preservative)
KAYNENE FOR DOGS For skin irritations (veterinary) (Horton & Converse)	Purified hydrocarbon* from coal tar Iodized oil base
KAY-SEN For skin irritations (Stenton)	Mercury salicylate* 1/3 gr./oz. Acid salicylic* Resorcin Coal tar
KAZ For vaporizers (Kaz)	Methyl salicylate* U.S.P. Oil of eucalyptus* U.S.P. Oil of peppermint U.S.P. Oil of lavender U.S.P. Menthol* U.S.P. Camphor* U.S.P. Light mineral oil U.S.P. Yellow AB
KAZON For skin irritations (B & B)	Menthol* Camphor* Carbolic acid* Milk of sulfur Zinc oxide Calamine Salicylic acid*
K-BIOTIC Anti- hemorrhagic (veterinary, avian) (Vineland)	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride 106.0 gm. Menadione sodium bisulfite 8.0 gm. Vitamin B12 activity 4243 gm.
K. B. X FLAKE Cleaning product (Wyandotte)	Conc. alkali*
KCD-1 FORMULA CD-1 Detergent (Klenzade)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 2%
KCD-3 FORMULA CD-3 Detergent (Klenzade)	Alkyl dimethyl ethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 2%
K CREME LOTION For hands, skin (K)	Lanolin Stearic acid Glycerin or propylene glycol Camphor* Ammonia* Potassium hydroxide Perfume

*Consult Section II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
KDS KLENZADE DETERGENT SANITIZER FORMULA KDS-1 Germicidal detergent (Klenzade)	Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 10.7%
KD THE ALL PURPOSE DISINFECTANT (Klinzmoth)	Coal tar acids * 27% Coal tar hydrocarbons* 44% Soap 19%
KEEL For irritations of the lips (Carolina)	Alum Boric acid* Camphor* Glycerin Isopropyl alcohol 11% Oil of cloves Sodium borate* Tincture of benzoin Zinc sulfate*
KEEP-DRI Chemical air dryer (Hill Mfg.)	
KEEPKAN PAINT BRUSH CLEANER (Howe Co.)	
KEK BOILER CLEANER & STEAM CONDITIONER (Kenite)	
KEK PROTECTIVE HAND CREAM (Horton & Converse)	
KELLEY'S ANT KILLER (Kelley)	Chlordane 5%
KELLOGG'S ANT BOMB & INSECT KILLER (Kellogg's)	Pyrethrins I and II 0.200% Tech. piperonyl butoxide (butyl-carbityl) (6-propyl-piperonyl) ether and related compounds 0.500% Rotenone, rotenoids and other cube resins 0.200% Butoxypolypropylene glycol 8.000 % Ethylene glycol ether of pinene 1.800% Mineral oil refined 29.300%
KELLOG'S ANT PASTE (Kellog's)	Arsenious oxide* 5.5%
KELLOGG'S ANT SPRAY & INSECTICIDE (Kellogg's)	Tech. chlordane 2% Petroleum distillate* 98%
KELLY'S GERMICIDE Germicide, sanitizer, fungicide (Solvit)	Methyl dodecyl benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride* 10%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
KELLY'S INSECT SPRAY (Solvit)	DDT* 5% Tech chlordane (1.2% of octachloro-4,7-methanotetrahydroindane and 0.8% of related compounds) 2% Petroleum oil* 93%
KELLY'S INSECT SPRAY VAPORIZER CONC. (Solvit)	Piperonyl butoxide tech.* (1.01% of butyl carbityl (6-propyl piperonyl ether) and 0.25% of related compounds) 1.27% Pyrethrins 0.13% Petroleum oil* 98.60%
KELLY'S REDI-MIX WARFARIN RAT & MOUSE KILLER (Solvit)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.25%
KELNEED (Hanlon)	Pacific kelp C.T. 5 gr. Mineral supplement with trace elements
KELSEY Rectal suppositories (Gesell)	Nux vomica (strychnine 0.025 gr. average) Stramonium (alkaloids 0.0016 gr. average) Ichthammol Benzocaine
KELSEY OINTMENT (Gesell)	Zinc oxide Menthol* Carbolic acid* Petrolatum Waxes
KELVINATOR CLEANER & WAX (Nash Kelvin.)	
KEL-ZYME For skin irritations of allergies (Kahlenberg)	Each capsule: 0.33 gm. Trypsin 1/125
KEM-GLO FLAT WALL PAINT (Lawrence, W.W.)	
KEM-O-DRY (Detrex)	Perchlorethylene*
KEM PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Hill Mfg.)	
KEMP'S BALSAM Antitussive (Kemp & Lane)	Each fl. oz.: Chloroform 6-2/5 m. Fluid of squills and senega Tartar emetic* Oil of tar Sodium citrate Sodium salicylate*
KEMP'S SHEEEP BRANDING LIQUID (Cooper)	
KEMTEX CLEANER (MacDermid)	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
KEMTONE PAINT (Lawrence, W.W.)	
KEM-TONE WATER PAINTS (Rogers Paint)	
KEM-TOX TERMITE CONTROL (Phelan- Faust)	
KENBRIC SOOT REMOVER (Kenite)	Zinc chloride*
KENCEL C-9 Laxative (Kendall, C.B.)	Each tablet: Sodium carboxymethylcellulose 0.50 gm. Extract ox bile U.S.P. 0.03 gm.
KENDALL'S Counter- irritant liniment (veterinary) (Kendall, Dr. B.J.)	Turpentine* Alcohol 44% Oil of cade Iodine* Thymol* Oil of cloves
KENDALL'S Liniment, counter- irritant, (Kendall, Dr. B.J.)	Camphor* Ether 9.3%/v. Turpentine* Alcohol 42% Oil of cade Iodine* Thymol* Oil of cloves*
KENDEX WATER- PROOF COMPOUND (Kendall Ref.)	
KENITE JOINT COMPOUND (Kenite)	
KENO CAPS Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Globe)	Each capsule: Oil chenopodium* 56.13% Arecoline hydrobromide 0.47% Aloin* 14.15% Magnesium carbonate 23.59% Calcium carbonate 5.66%
KENOO CLEANING COMPOUND (Keystone Chem.)	
KENSINGTON SOAP (Hewitt)	Tallow Cocoanut oil Sodium hydroxide
KENSOL PETROL SOLVENT (Kendall Ref.)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
KENT AFTER SHAVE STICK (Wright)	
KENT BRICK COAT Paint (Cheesman- Elliott)	
KENTHOL (Kondon)	Menthol* Camphor* Phenol* Oil of eucalyptus* Mutton tallow
KENT KAPS Veterinary capsules (Kent Spec.)	Gelatin Garlic
KENT'S DENTAL PLATE POWDER (Kent Co.)	Magnesium silicate Calcium carbonate Sodium perborate* Chloramine Aromatic oils*
KENT'S FOOT POWDER (Kent Co.)	Boric acid* Salicylic acid* Ammonium alum Oxyquinoline sulfate Magnesium oxide
KENT'S FORMULA A Douche powder (Kent Co.)	Sodium bicarbonate Sodium perborate* Chloramine* Calcium carbonate
KENT'S SPECIAL FORMULA FOR MOUTH & THROAT HYGIENE (Kent Co.)	Sodium bicarbonate Sodium perborate* Chloramine* Aromatic oils*
KENT'S SPECIAL FORMULA 2 Antiseptic for mouth and throat (Kent Co.)	Sodium bicarbonate Sodium perborate* Chloramine* Aromatic oils*
KENWOOD HAIR OIL (Griswold Med.)	
KENWOR PAINT (Boehmer)	
KENYCAS Paint (Central P. & V.)	
KERAMIX TILE BLEACH (Hillyard Chem.)	Hydrochloric acid*
KER-A-TOC CUTICLE REMOVER (La Vell)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
KERATOGEN Fungicide, medical (Franklin Labs.)	Acid salicylic* Acid benzoic* Menthol crystals* Methyl para hydroxybenzoate Benzocaine
KERBEX To curb appetite (Veland)	Sodium methyl cellulose Dextrose
KERECO PAINTS & VARNISH (Keystone Ref.)	
KERODEX 51 Barrier cream (Ayerst)	Methyl paraben 0.19% Sodium pentachlorophenate 0.07%
KERODEX 71 Water repellent (Ayerst)	Methyl paraben 0.11% Propyl paraben 0.08%
KEROS VAGINAL TABLETS (Keros)	Hydroquinone* Oxyquinoline sulfate* Tartaric acid Sodium bicarbonate
KESTER SOLDERING FLUX (Kester)	Inorganic halides*
KESTER SOLDERING PASTE (Kester)	Inorganic chloride Conc. zinc halide* Petrolatum
KESTER SOLDERING SALTS (Kester)	Zinc halide* Other inorganic salts
KESTON For gastric irritation (McKesson)	Aluminum hydroxide Bismuth subsalicylate Salol Oil of anise Oil of cassia
KETOKIL NO. 2 Insecticide (Cotton States)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 25% Xylene* 65%
KETOKIL NO. 3-0 Insecticide (Cotton States)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 13.50% Other related isomers of benzene hexachloride 20.40% Xylene* 42.00%
KETOKIL NO. 3-5 Insecticide (Cotton States)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 9.87% Other related isomers of benzene hexachloride 14.81% Dichloro diphenyl trichloro ethane 16.45% Xylene* 37.30%
KETOKIL NO. 6 Insecticide (Cotton States)	Toxaphene* 60% Petroleum distillate 23%
KETOKIL NO. 18 Insecticide (Cotton States)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* 22.5% Related compounds 17.0% Xylene* 36.5% Petroleum distillate 14.0%
KETOKIL NO. 42 Insecticide (Cotton States)	Tech. chlorinated camphene* 40.00% Dichloro diphenyl trichloro- ethane 20.00% Xylene* 23.0% Petroleum oil 0.05%
KETOKIL NO. 47 Insecticide (Cotton States)	Heptachlor* 23.55% Related compounds 9.15% Petroleum distillate 62.30%
KETOKIL NO. 97 Insecticide (Cotton States)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* 15.80% Related compounds 2.85% Petroleum hydrocarbons 73.90%
KETOKIL NO. 278 Insecticide (Cotton States)	Methoxychlor tech. 27.8% Xylene* 68.0%
K-E-Y DISINFECTANT (Baxter)	
KEY GRAPHITE PASTE (Key)	Blackstrap molasses approx. 50% Amorphous graphite approx. 50% Sodium pentachlorphenate less than 1/2 of 1%
KEY PAINT (Eagle P.&V.)	
KEYS ASTRINGENT POWDER (E.Z. Chem.)	
KEYS NOSE DROPS (E.Z. Chem.)	Chlorobutanol* (chloroform deriv.) 4 gr./fl.oz. Ephedrine* Chlorothymol camphor 3/4 of 1% Menthol* Cinnamic aldehyde Oleic acid Liquid petrolatum
KEYS PERFECTED NOSE DROPS (E.Z. Chem.)	Chlorobutanol* (chloroform deriv.) 4 gr./fl.oz. Ephedrine* 3/4 of 1% Chlorothymol Camphor* Menthol* Cinnamic aldehyde Oleic acid Liquid petrolatum
KEY'S POWDER Hygienic powder (E.Z. Chem.)	Carbolic acid* Boric acid* Zinc sulfate* Salicylic acid* Thymol* Menthol* Eucalyptol*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
KEYSTONA PAINT (Keystone P. & V.)	
KEYSTONE DISINFECTANT (Keystone Chem.)	
KEYSTONE LAMP BLACK (Bihn & Wolff)	
KEYSTONE METAL POLISH (Imperial Prod.)	
KEYSTONE MOTH- PROOFING (Keystone Chem.)	
KEYSTONE OIL COLORS (Keystone V.)	
KEYSTONE SLIKUP ODORLESS RAPID-DRYING ENAMEL (Keystone P. & V.)	
K-4 POWDER FOR ATHLETE'S FOOT (Litle)	Salicylic acid* Chlorothymol* Boric acid* Magnesium silicate 87-1/2%
KHAIR FOR THE HAIR Dandruff remover (Mann, Leo)	Resorcinal mono acetate* Castor oil* deriv. Aliphatic esters and glycols Cholesterol Mineral pomade wax Parahydroxy benzoic acid* Aromatics* Isopropanol* Ethyl alcohol
KIDDIE COUGH SYRUP Antitussive (Hance)	Cocillana Euphorbia Horehound Squill Licorice Sanquinaria nitrate Senega Wild lettuce leaves Menthol Honey with aromatics
KIDDIE NOSE DROPS (Hance)	Alcohol 2%/v Chlorobutanol 0.5% Menthol* Ephedrine sulfate 1/2% Sodium citrate Camphor*
KIDDO Diuretic (Duffy)	Buchu Potassium acetate Corn silk Formin Juniper berries Sabal Sandalwood

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
KIDMETICS CHILDREN'S TOILET PREP. (Assoc. Brands)	
KIDMETICS SMOOTH SKIN LOTION (Assoc. Brands)	
KILARVA MOTH PREVENTIVE (Libby Oil)	
KIL BALM RAT AND MOUSE POISON (Kil Balm)	Arsenic trioxide* (metallic arsenic as water soluble 1.72%) 2.25%
KILBRUSH 8-16 ESTER Herbicide (Bonide)	Butyl 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy-acetate 9.8% Butyl 2,4 -dichlorophenoxy-acetate * 20.0%
KILBURN For skin irritations (Assoc. Prod.)	Carbolic acid* Camphor* Boric acid* Menthol* Oil cloves*
KILBURN SKIN CREAM (Peoples)	Phenol* Menthol* Camphor* Potassium stearate Boric acid* Orthochlorophenol* Oils of lavender, cloves, bergamot, persic, cassia, seranium and citronella
KILCHLOR Insecticide (Kilgore Seed)	Chlordane*
KILCIDE Insecticide (Kilgore Seed)	DDT*
KILDIRT Soap (United Chem.)	
KILFLEA POWDER (Clayton)	
KILGAM Insecticide (Kilgore Seed)	Lindane*
KILHEX Insecticide (Kilgore Seed)	Gamma isomer BHC*
KIL INSECTICIDE (Kenyon)	Petroleum hydrocarbons* Tech. chlordane* Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate* and other related terpenes Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins

* See Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
KILLALL BRAND ROACH & RAT PASTE (Pfeiffer)	Phosphorus *	3%
KILLALL INSECTICIDE POWDER (Pfeiffer)	DDT*	10.00
	Pyrethrins	0.08
	Sesamin conc.	0.30
KILL BRAND INSECTICIDE POWDER (Pfeiffer)	DDT*	10.00%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons	2.70%
	Pyrethrins	0.08%
KILLDUST SWEEPING COMPOUND (Internat. Sisal)		
KILLEMOL INSECT DUST (Sentinel Chem.)	Pyrethrum	
	Inert ingredients	
KILL-EM-QUICK BED BUG LIQUID (Elk)	Phenol*	
	Aliphatic hydrocarbons*	
KIL-EM-QUICK RATICIDE (Elk)	Squill*powdered	
KIL-EM-QUICK ROACH POWDER (Elk)	Fluorides*	
KILLER BLITEX D-3 C-5 Insecticide, fungicide (Agsco)	DDT*	
	Copper*	
KILLER BLITEX D-3 Di-6 Insecticide, fungicide (Agsco)	DDT*	
	Zineb	
KILLER BLITEX D-3 T-7 Insecticide, fungicide (Agsco)	DDT*	
	Tribasic copper sulfate*	
KILLER DUST D-4 TOX-5 Insecticide (Agsco)	DDT*	4%
	Toxaphene*	5%
KILLER BLITEX D-5 C-5 Insecticide, fungicide (Agsco)	DDT*	
	Copper*	
KILLER BLITEX D-5 Di-6 Insecticide, fungicide (Agsco)	DDT*	
	Zineb	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
KILLER BLITEX (D-5 T-5) Insecticide, fungicide (Agsco)	DDT*	5.0%
	Copper* expressed as metallic	5.0%
KILLER BLITEX D-5 T-7 Insecticide, fungicide (Agsco)	DDT*	
	Tribasic copper sulfate*	
KILLER DUST CH-5 Insecticide (Agsco)	Chlordane*	5%
KILLER DUST D-5 and D-10 Insecticide (Agsco)	DDT*	5% and 10%
KILLER DUST D-5 ZS-4 Insecticide (Agsco)	DDT *	5%
	Zinc sulfate*	4%
KILLER DUST Tox-10 Insecticide (Agsco)	Toxaphene*	10.0%
KILLER MILLER'S JAYGOL Insecticide (Nat'l Jaygol)	Boric acid*	68.900%
	Tech. piperonyl cyclonene	0.020
	Pyrethrins	0.010
KILL-KO 10% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Rigo)	Tech. chlordane*	10%
KILL-KO 25% DDT CONC. Insecticide (Rigo)	DDT	25.00%
	Polymethyl naphthalenes*	55.00%
	Petroleum oil	14.18%
	Beta-thiocyano b' butoxy-diethyl ether	1.07%
KILL-KO FLEA & INSECT POWDER 10% DDT (Rigo)	DDT*	10%
	Beta beta dithiocyano diethyl ether	0.50%
KILL-KO FLORAL DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Rigo)	Rotenone	1.00%
	Other cube resins	2.00%
	Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of mixed fatty acids containing 10 to 18 carbon atoms	0.37%
	Sulfur*	20.00%
	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis(dithio-carbamate)	3.13%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	3.00%
KILL-KO FLY BAIT Insecticide (Rigo)	Malathion	2.00%
KILL-KO FLY KILLER MALATHION (Rigo)	Malathion*	50%
	Aromatic petroleum distillate*	45%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
KILL-KO 3 in 1 GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Rigo)	Rotenone Other cube resins Yellow cuprous oxide* (expressed as metallic copper) Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic fatty acids	0.75% 1.50% 4.00% 0.75%
KILL-KO INSECT SPRAY Insecticide (Rigo)	Tech. chlordane Beta thiocyanoethyl esters of aliphatic acids Beta thiocyano B' butoxy diethyl ether Pyrethrins Tech. piperonyl butoxide Petroleum distillate*	2.50% 1.01% 0.33% 0.047% 0.118% 95.995%
KILL-KO KATTLE SPRAY Insecticide (Rigo)	Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Petroleum distillate*	0.30% 0.03% 99.67%
KILL-KO LINDANE EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Rigo)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane) Aromatic petroleum solvent*	13.0% 83.0%
KILL-KO QUICK KILL INSECT KILLER (Rigo)	Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether DDT Petroleum distillate*	0.30% 0.03% 1.50% 0.50% 96.78%
KILL-KO 25% RHOTHANE EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Rigo)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane, tech. (Rhothane d-3) Aromatic petroleum deriv. sol*	25.0% 71.8%
KILL-KO ROACH & ANT KILLER Insecticide (Rigo)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. chlordane Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic acids Beta butoxy beta thiocyano diethyl ether	94.52% 2.50% 1.79% 1.19%
KILL-KO SCREW-WORM KILLER (Rigo)	Benzol* Carbon tetrachloride* Pine tar oil	72% 17% 11%
KILL-KO SUPER STRENGTH 5% DDT Insecticide (Rigo)	DDT* Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic acids containing 10-18 carbon atoms Beta thiocyano beta butoxy diethylether	5.00% 2.03% 0.67%
KILL-KOTE INSECTICIDE (Yates & Smart)		
KILL MOR FLY SPRAY (Hilltop)	Malathion* Xylene*	49.5% 42.5%
KILL-OGEN Insecticide (Rose Mfg.)	Pyrethrins Rotenone Other cube extractives Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Petroleum distillate Inert ingredients*	0.025% 0.128% 0.236% 0.256% 0.102% 99.253%
KILL QUICK Ectoparasiticide (Sterling Prod. Div.)	Mineral oil Camphor* Carbolic acid* (phenol) Oil of bay Oil of lavender	83.04% 11.93% 4.65% 0.20% 0.18%
KILL RAT (Manco)		
KILLSECT Insecticide (Warren Ref.)	Thanite DDT* Odorless kerosene*	2% 5% 93%
KILL-TOX DRY-FOLATE NO. 2 Herbicide (Veith)	Aromatic oils* Pentachlorophenol* Other chlorophenols*	
KILL WEED DUST IE-5 (Agsco)	2,4-D ester	5%
KILL WEED DUST S-4 (Agsco)	2,4-D sodium salt* 2,4-D acid*	4%
KILMICE (Mice Seed) (Nott)	Strychnine sulfate*	0.75%
KIL-MOE Insecticide (Halaby)	Petroleum hydrocarbons* Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Perfumes	
KIL-O-FLY (Interstate Med.)	Pyrocide booster #10 base oil* Perfume	
KILPAIN KREAM Liniment (Richards Bros.)	Stearic acid Oil thyme* Camphor* Chloroform* Soap Turpentine* Capsicum* Ammonia*	
KIL-PEL CONC. FLY SPRAY (Wilke)	DDT* Beta butoxy beta thiocyano diethyl ether* Petroleum distillates*	4% 16% 80%
KILPHENE Insecticide (Kilgore Seed)	Toxaphene*	
KILPHOS Insecticide (Kilgore Seed)	Parathion*	
KILRITE Insecticide (U. S. Sanitary)		
KILSPRAY Insecticide (Kilgore Seed)	Pyrethrins* DDT*	
KIL-SPRAY AEROSOL INSECTICIDE (Uncle Sam)	DDT* Pyrethrum Lethane* Piperonyl butoxide Freon	

*[illegible], Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this produc[illegible] are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
KILTHOX Insecticide (Kilgore Seed)	Methoxychlor*	
KILTICK D CATTLE DIP Insecticide (Sherwin-Williams)	Sodium arsenite* Sodium cresylate Soap	32.4% 11.1% 11.1%
KIL-VE Ectoparasiticide (Victoria)	Alkaloids of sabadilla Picrotoxin from fishberries Inert ingredients*	0.04% 0.06% 99.9%
KILZIT Insecticide (Chem. Corp.)		
KILZUM Insecticide (A-Penn.)	Pyrethrins DDT* Piperonyl butoxide Petroleum Methylated naphthalene*	
KIMO Disinfectant (Robbins, G.)	Diisobutylphenoxyethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	10%
KIN-AM-EL VARNISH STAIN (Perfection Paint)		
KINDERTONE CRAYON (Nat'l Crayon)		
KINDL KAVAL KOLOR KINDLER Fire kindler (Kindl)		
KINDOGRAPH CRAYONS (Am. Crayon)		
KING BUG KILLER Insecticide (King Calcium)	Arsenic	2.4%
KING CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (King Calcium)	Tech. chlordane*	5.0%
KING DDT & COPPER DUST Insecticide, fungicide (King Calcium)	DDT Copper*	3.0% 7.0%
KING DDT, DITHANE & SULPHUR DUST Insecticide, fungicide (King Calcium)	DDT Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis (dithiocarbamate)) (Dithane Z-78 contains 65% zineb) Sulfur	3.0% 3.9% 10.0%
KING DDT DUST Insecticide (King Calcium)	DDT	3.0%
KING 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (King Calcium)	DDT*	5%
KING 7-1/2% DDT DUST Insecticide (King Calcium)	DDT*	7-1/2%
KING DITHANE DUST Fungicide (King Calcium)	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis (dithiocarbamate)) (Dithane Z-78 contains 65% zineb) Inert ingredients	3.9%
KING 7% FIXED COPPER DUST Fungicide (King Calcium)	Copper*	7%
KING FLOWER DUST Insecticide, fungicide (King Calcium)	DDT* Gamma isomer of BHC (from lindane) Malathion* Zineb (from X Dithane Z-78) Sulfur* Dinitro capryl phenyl crotonate* (from x Karathane)	5.0% 0.5% 3.0% 3.9% 30.0% 0.2%
KING FRUIT TREE DUST OR SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (King Calcium)	Malathion* Methoxychlor Zineb (from x Dithane Z-78) Sulfur*	4.0% 3.0% 6.5% 40.0%
KING GLADIOLUS DUST Insecticide, fungicide (King Calcium)	DDT* Gamma isomer of BHC* (from lindane) Malathion* Zineb (from x Dithane Z-78) Dinitro capryl phenyl crotonate* (from x Karathane) Sulfur*	5.0% 5.0% 3.0% 3.9% 0.2% 30.0%
KING-KOOLANT Cutting oils (Rex Oil)		
KING MALATHION DUST Insecticide (King Calcium)	Malathion*	4.0%
KING-OF-ALL BOWL KLEENER (King Mfg.)	Sodium bisulfate*	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ING-OF-ALL DRAIN PIPE, GREASE TRAP AND SEWER & SEPTIC TANK KLEENERS (King Mfg.)	Sodium hydroxide* (caustic soda)
ING ORGANIC FUNGICIDE WITH DDT (King Calcium)	Zineb (zinc ethylene bisdithio-carbamate) 3.9% DDT 3.0%
ING POTATO BLIGHT DUST Fungicide (King Calcium)	Zineb 3.9% Sulfur 10.0% Inert ingredients
ING POTATO DUST Insecticide, fungicide (King Calcium)	DDT* 5.0% Zineb (from Dithane Z-78) 3.9%
ING ROSE DUST Insecticide, fungicide (King Calcium)	Rotenone 1.0% DDT* 3.0% Gamma isomer of BHC (from lindane) 0.5% Dinitro capryl phenyl crotonate* (from x Karathane) 0.2% Zineb (from x Dithane Z-78) 3.9% Sulfur* 30.0%
ING ROTENONE DUST Insecticide (King Calcium)	Rotenone 1% Inert ingredients
ING ROTENONE & DITHANE DUST Insecticide, fungicide (King Calcium)	Rotenone 1% Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis (dithio-carbamate))(Dithane Z-78) contains 65% zineb) 3.9% Inert ingredients
NGS MEN SHAVING AND AFTER SHAVE LOTION (Kings Men)	
NGS MEN COLOGNE AND DEODORANT (Kings Men)	
NG TOBACCO DUST nsecticide, ungicide King Calcium)	DDD or TDE (Rhothane) 7.5%
G OMATO DUST nsecticide, ungicide King Calcium)	DDD or TDE (from Rhothane) 5.0% Maneb (from Dithane M-22) 4.2%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
KING VEGETABLE DUST Insecticide, fungicide (King Calcium)	DDT* 5.0% Malathion* 4.0% Zineb (from x Dithane Z-78) 2.0% Maneb (from x Dithane M-22) 2.0% Sulfur* 20.0%
KING VINO-DUST Insecticide, Fungicide (King Calcium)	Rotenone 0.7% Malathion* 4.0% Zineb (from x Dithane Z-78) 2.0% Maneb (from x Dithane M-22) 2.0% Sulfur 10.0%
KING WARBLE FLY SPRAY POWDER (King Calcium)	Rotenone* 5% Inert ingredients
KIOLITE PAINT (Debevoise)	
KIP For skin injuries (Kip, Inc.)	Oils of spearmint and bay Methyl salicylate* Salicylic acid* Lanolin Zinc oxide Phenol 0.44% Orthohydroxyphenyl mercuric chloride 0.056%
KIP ANTISEPTIC OIL For burns, cuts (Kip, Inc.)	Benzocaine 2% Oils of bergamot, bay, spearmint, castor bean, thyme Methyl salicylate* Acid salicylic* Mercurated phenol (1-10,000 parts)
KIP PILE BALM For rectal irritation (Kip, Inc.)	Snow white petrolatum Lanolin Bay Thyme Castor Benzocaine 3% Zinc oxide Oil of wintergreen syn.* Spearmint Bergamot Sesame Orthohydroxyphenyl mercuric chloride (less than 1-20,000)
KIP TANNIC For burns (Kip, Inc.)	Tannic acid 5% Salicylic acid* Oil of bay Glycerin Chlorothymol* Methyl salicylate* Oil of spearmint Carbolic acid 1/2 of 1%
KIRBY'S BALMA OINTMENT (Kirby's Mineral)	
KIRBY'S BREATH DEODORANT (Kirby's Mineral)	
KIRBY'S CORN SOLVENT (Kirby's Mineral)	

...d in Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product ...ested

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
KIRKMAN SOAPS & DETERGENTS (Colgate- Palmolive)		
KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY BAR LAUNDRY SOAP (Procter & Gamble)		
KIRN'S TEA Diuretic, laxative (Brant)	Senna Buchu leaves Uva ursi Berberis Sarsparilla Ginger Safflower Licorice root Anise	
KIRSCH LOTION For irritations of the lips (Assoc. Prod.)	Alcohol* Camphor* Menthol* Oxyquinoline sulfate*	85%/v
S. B. KITCHEL'S LINIMENT (Wells, E.B.)	Sal soda Saltpetre* Pure copperas Nutgalls Potassium carbonate Aqua ammonia*	
KITCHEN KLENZER (Fitzpatrick)	Powdered mineral abrasive Phosphates* Alkaline detergent* Perfume	
KITCHEN POLICE K.P. 200 Cleanser (Pioneer)		
KITCHEN QUEEN Cleaner (Apex Chem.)	Trisodium phosphate* Sodium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate Complex sodium phosphates Pine oil* Butyl cellosolve Alkyl aryl sulfonate* Wetting agents	
KITCH-N-TINT HIGHT GLOSS INTERIOR WALL PAINT (Chi-Namel)	Titanium calcium Titanium dioxide Soya alkyd resin Maleic resin Mineral spirits* Drier	30.0 11.9 24.6 3.5 28.0 2.0
KITERLINE TABLETS Veterinary (Clayton)		
KITTY CARE FLEA POWDER (House of Huston)	Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Pyrethrins Rotenone Other cube resins	 0.635% 0.625% 0.3125% 0.625%
KIWI BOOT STAIN Shoe polish (Kiwi)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
KLEANBOL Cleaner (United Chem.)		
KLEAN GLOW Cleaner (United Chem.)		
KLEAN KLAY Modeling clay (Art Chem.)	Powdered kaolloid clay Powdered gypsum Petrolatum Wax Castor oil	
KLEANKOTE PAINT (Standard- Toch)		
KLEAN KROP WEED KILLER (Thompson- Hayward)	Isopropyl n-(3-chlorophenyl)- carbamate*	46.5%
KLEAN-STRIP FLOOR CLEANER (Klean-Strip)		
KLEAN-STRIP PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Klean-Strip)		
KLEANU FURNITURE POLISH (Manhattan Kreole)		
KLEANU SUEDE DRESS Shoe polish (Manhattan Kreole)		
KLEANWELL MOUTH WASH Astringent deodorant (Am. Druggists)	Zinc chloride* Oil peppermint Oil cinnamon Formaldehyde*	
KLEENABOLE (U. S. Sanitary)		
KLEEN-A- BRUSH Cleaner (Sheffield Bronze)		
KLEEN A SKIN FOOTEZE Foot lotion (Kleen-A- Skin)	Ac. salicyl* Ac. benz. Menthol* Formalin* Alum. chloride Methyl salicyl.* Alcohol Vegetable oil	 50%
KLEEN-BRITE Floor compound (Peerless Chem.)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
KLEEN-CEAL FLOOR COATINGS Floor finishers (McGuire)	
KLEENDRAIN Cleaner (U. S. Sanitary)	
KLEEN-EZE Floor cleaner (Peerless Chem.)	
KLEEN-EZY Cleaner (Teen)	
KLEEN GLASS Cleaner (Uncle Sam)	Isopropanol* Cellosolve Dye
KLEENGRIP TYPE CLEANER (Hampshire)	
KLEEN-KLOZ DRY CLEANER (Dyrud)	Paraffin hydrocarbons*
KLEEN-KOW Insecticide (Rockland)	Petroleum distillate* Steam distilled pine oil* Beta butoxy beta thiocyano diethyl ether* Tech. methoxychlor* Pyrethrins*
KLEEN-KOW STAINLESS FLY-SPRAY (Rockland)	Petroleum distillate* Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether* Steam distilled pine oil* DDT 0.5% Pyrethrins*
KLEEN MIST Deodorant, sanitizer (Allied Home)	Isopropyl alcohol* Triethylene glycol Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*
KLEENOL KLEENER (Triple-X)	
KLEENO SPOT REMOVER (D-Moth)	
KLEEN-O-TYPE Type cleaner (Gulf States)	Carbon tetrachloride*
KLEEN PIKE DISINFECTANT (Howell Co.)	
KLEEN-RITE CLEANER Upholstery, rug cleaner (System)	
KLEEN-R-KREME Hand cleaner (Engine)	
KLEEN STIK Rubber cement (Craftint)	
KLEEN SPOT CLEANING FLUID (Uncle Sam)	Carbon tetrachloride* Naphtha
KLEENSWEET HOUSEHOLD ODOR DEODORANT (Liquid)	
KLEENTEX FABRIC CLEANER (U. S. Spec.)	
KLEENUP FLOWABLE OIL EMULSION Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils* 80%
KLEENUP READY-MIX DORMANT OIL SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils* 98%
KLEENUP READY-MIX OIL SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils* 97%
KLEEN-ZALL Cleaning powder (Peerless Chem.)	
KLEENZEM Cleaner (General P. & V.)	
KLEER-A-KOLD For colds (B & S)	Menthol Camphor* Oils of wintergreen† pine and eucalyptus*
KLEER BRITE Dish cleaner (Paul, J.C.)	Triton -X-100* (alkylated aryl poly-ether alcohol) Ultra wet - 60 L* water
KLEEREX For skin blemishes (Kleerex)	Alcohol 25% Prepared calamine Spirit camphor* Phenol* Zinc oxide Resorcin Sulfur precipitate Distilled extract witch hazel
KLEER GLASS CLEANER (Kleer)	
KLEERITE Ink (Am. Writing)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
KLEER-MOR LC-0 Detergent (Klenzade)	
KLEER-MOR LC 99 LIQUID Detergent (Klenzade)	
KLEER-STICK- ADHESIVES (Am. Writing)	
KLEE SEALANT Waterproof striping compound (Am. Fluresit)	
KLEENZWELL OUT-INK ERADICATOR (Am. Writing)	
KLENSA Paint (Standard- Toch)	
K-LENS-M ANTI-FOGGING LIQUID AND K-LENS-M CLEANER For lenses (Wilkins)	Isopropanol* Wetting agent
KLENZADE ALUMINUM CLEANER FORMULA HC-70 (Klenzade)	
KLENZADE ANTI-FOAM EMULSION FORMULA LC-31 (Klenzade)	Silicone product
KLENZADE BAKERY PAN-KLEEN FORMULA HC-30 (Klenzade)	Wetting agents* Polyphosphates* Detergent* ingredients Potassium dichromate* 2%
KLENZADE BILD-MOR FORMULA HC-12 Soap builder (Klenzade)	Caustic soda
KLENZADE BOTTLE WASH COMPOUND FORMULA HC-2 (Klenzade)	
KLENZADE BOWL KLEENER (Klenzade)	Hydrochloric acid* over 10%
KLENZADE BRITE-KLENZ FORMULA HC-19 Detergent (Klenzade)	Caustic soda*
KLENZADE CAR WASH COMPOUND HC-3 Detergent (Klenzade)	
KLENZADE CATTLE SPRAY FORMULA INS-20 Insecticide (Klenzade)	Piperonyl butoxide tech. 0.25% Pyrethrins 0.03% Petroleum oil* 99.72%
KLENZADE CBS CLEANER FORMULA HC-66 Hand cleaner (Klenzade)	
KLENZADE CHLORINATED PIPELINE CLEANER (Klenzade)	Sodium hypochlorite*
KLENZADE CLEANERS Detergent (Klenzade)	
KLENZADE DETERGENT BRICKS FORMULA NO. 3 (Klenzade)	Acid phosphates*
KLENZADE DETERGENT SANITIZER FORMULA KDS-3 Germicidal detergent (Klenzade)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 7.7%
KLENZADE FLASH- KLEEN FORMULA HC-12 Dairy cleaner (Klenzade)	Caustic soda*
KLENZADE FLY SPRAY FORMULA INS-10 (Klenzade)	Piperonyl butoxide tech. 0.50% Pyrethrins 0.06% Petroleum oil* 99.44%
KLENZADE HARD WATER TREAT- MENT A FORMULA WT-11 (Klenzade)	Polyphosphate* compound
KLENZADE HC-8 CLEANER (Klenzade)	Sodium hypochlorite*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
KLENZADE KCD-1 FORMULA CD-1 Detergent (Klenzade)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 2%
KLENZADE KCD-3 FORMULA CD-3 Detergent (Klenzade)	Alkyl dimethyl ethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 2%
KLENZADE KLEEN-SHEL POWDER FORMULA KS-1 Sanitizing detergent (Klenzade)	Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 5.0% Sodium carbonate 35.0%
KLENZADE KLEER-BRITE FORMULA HC-29 Bottle washing alkali (Klenzade)	Sodium hydroxide over 10%
KLENZADE KLENZ-KLOR FORMULA X-3 For dairy & food plant cleaning (Klenzade)	Sodium hypochlorite* 3.25% Sodium phosphate* (expressed as $Na_3PO_4.12H_20$)
KLENZADE K-Q-10 FORMULA S-10 Sanitizer (Klenzade)	Methyldodecylbenzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride* 10%
KLENZADE LAUNDERETTE COMPOUND Detergent (Klenzade)	
KLENZADE MALATHION SPRAY FORMULA INS-50 Insecticide (Klenzade)	Malathion* 49.5% Xylene* 42.5%
KLENZADE MECHANICAL DISHWASH COMPOUND Detergent (Klenzade)	Sodium hypochlorite*
KLENZADE MECHANICAL DISHWASH COMPOUND FORMULA HC-44 Detergent (Klenzade)	Caustic soda*
KLENZADE O-R CLEANING SYSTEM FORMULA O-R-1 Cleanser, short time pasteurizer (Klenzade)	Caustic soda*
KLENZADE O-R ORGANIC ACID DETERGENT FORMULA O-R-3 (Klenzade)	Organic acids*
KLENZADE PICK-EASY Detergent for poultry scalding vats (Klenzade)	
KLENZADE PIPELINE CLEANER FORMULA PL-1 Detergent (Klenzade)	Sodium hydroxide* over 10%
KLENZADE PIPELINE CLEANER FORMULA PL-3 Detergent (Klenzade)	Organic acids*
KLENZADE RESIDUAL SPRAY FORMULA INS-30 Insecticide (Klenzade)	Methoxychlor tech. 3.00% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 0.50% Pyrethrins 0.04% Piperonyl butoxide tech. 0.33% Petroleum oil* 86.13%
KLENZADE ROACH SPRAY FORMULA INS-40 Insecticide (Klenzade)	Piperonyl butoxide tech. 0.714% Pyrethrins 0.088% Petroleum oil* 99.198%
KLENZADE SOFT FLOOR CLEANER FORMULA 1M-2 (Klenzade)	
KLENZADE SPECIAL ALKALI FORMULA HC-41 Cleanser (Klenzade)	Caustic soda*
KLENZADE STAINLESS STEEL DEEP FRY CLEANER FORMULA OR-1 (Klenzade)	Sodium hydroxide* over 10%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
KLENZADE STER-KLEEN FORMULA LC-112 Detergent (Klenzade)	Organic acids*	
KLENZADE X-4 LIQUID BACTERICIDE (Klenzade)	Sodium hypochlorite*	6.4%
KLENZADE X-15 Laundry bleach (Klenzade)	Chlorine*	15%
KLENZADE XY-12 CHLORINE DISINFECTANT & GERMICIDE (Klenzade)	Chlorine*	10.0%
KLENZ EYE WASH (Rafea)	Sod. propionate Boric acid* Rose camphor water Glycerin Zephiran chloride* Borax* Sod. chloride Distilled ext. witch hazel Berberine sulf.*	
KLENZIN POWDER Douche, wash or gargle (Jenkins)	Acid boric* Powdered alum Oxyquinoline sulfate Thymol* Menthol* Oil of eucalyptus* Carbolic acid	
KLENZO ANTISEPTIC Mouth wash (Rexall)	Alcohol Zinc chloride* Benzoic acid Ammonium chloride Citric acid Menthol* Oil cloves* Cinnamic aldehyde Methyl salicylate* Alcohol	25%
KLERACID Laundry detergent (Wyandotte)	Fluorides*	
KLERE-SEAL (Pecora)		
KLERRO Detergent (Physicians & Hosp.)		
KLETTEN-WURZEL HAAR OEL Hair preparation (Germadol)		
KLEX PAINT BRUSH CLEANER (Patty Remover)		
KLIC AUTO WAX (Chem. Mfg. & Dist.)		
KLIK LIQUID CLEANER (Cardinell)		
KLIK MEDICATED CREAM For skin burns, irritations (Miscible)	Ethyl aminobenzoate Camphor* Thymol* Stearate base Zinc oxide Menthol* Oils of clove and eucalyptus*	
KLIK NOSE DROPS For infants and children (Miscible)	Ephedrine* Chlorobutanol* Menthol* Isotonic aqueous solution	
KLING-TITE DRY Plant hormone (Calif. Spray)	Alpha naphthalene acetic acid Inert ingredients*	1.6%
KLING-TITE 50 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Alpha naphthalene acetic acid Inert ingredients*	1.35%
KLING-TITE 800 Plant hormone (Calif. Spray)	Alpha naphthalene acetic acid*	21%
KLINK DRY CLEANING FLUID (Klink)	Carbon tetrachloride* Salvasol #3	
KLINK LIPSTICK STAIN REMOVER (Klink)	Butyl cellosolve (ethylene glycol monobutyl ether) Carbon tetrachloride* Chloroform* Alcohol	
KLINZMOTH CRYSTALS Insecticide (Klinzmoth)	Paradichlorobenzene*	
KLINZMOTH LARVA-RID (Klinzmoth)	DDT Paradichlorobenzene Naphthalene*	5%
KLINZMOTH LUMPS Insecticide (Klinzmoth)	Paradichlorobenzene*	
KLINZMOTH MOTH BALLS AND FLAKES (Klinzmoth)	Naphthalene* Paradichlorobenzene	
KLIX CLEANER (Garland)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
KLIX DOG TREAT (French, R.T.)	Liver meal Cooked wheat cereal Rendered animal fat Cooked corn cereal Cheese whet and rinds Wheat germ Fish meal Fish solubles Cooked potato Tomato pomace Irradiated yeast Salt Bone meal Oxytetracycline feed supplement Certified food color Butylated hydroxy anisole Propyl gallate Citric acid	1/2% 1% 1% 0.1% 0.05% 0.0018% 0.0005% 0.0004%
KLONDIKE BRONZE POWDERS Paint product (Baer Bros. (Bronze))		
KLOREX Disinfectant for poultry drinking water (Whitmoyer)	Calcium hypochlorite*	56%
KLORO For bromidroses and halitosis (Preston Labs.)	Chlorophyllins	100 mg.
KLORO-CEN Disinfectant (Central Chem.)	Chlorine* Concentrated calcium hypochlorite*	70%
KLOROCOL SYRUP (Chase Chem.)	Alcohol Each fl. oz.: Chloroform Potassium guaiacol sulf. Ammonium chloride Tartar emetic Syrup of white pine and wild cherry bark	3%/v 2 m. 8 gr. 8 gr. 1/12 gr.
KLORONOL Nasal decongestant (Sumlar)	Alcohol Ephedrine sulfate* Potassium bicarbonate Borax* Eucalyptol* Chlorobutanol Epinephrine hydrochloride Thymol* Methyl salicylate*	2% 0.5%
K LOTION For hands & skin (K)	Glycerin or propylene glycol Camphor* Ammonia* Perfume	
KLUTCH Denture powder (Klutch)		
KM KWIK-MIST Insecticide (Knapp)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1) Beta butoxy beta thiocyano diethyl ether Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* Petroleum distillate Freon-12* (dichloro difluoro methane) Freon-11* (trichloro monofluoro methane)	2.00% 0.50% 0.10% 1.00% 7.20% 9.20% 40.00% 40.00%
KM MAGIK-MIST Insecticide (Knapp)	Pyrethrins Allethrins (allyl homolog of cinerin 1) Sesame oil extractives (inc. 0.5% Sesamin) Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane Methoxychlor tech. Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* Petroleum distillates Inert ingredients	0.2% 0.1% 0.3% 2.0% 2.0% 12.2% 8.2% 75.0%
KM MAGIK-RID DOG SPRAY Insecticide (Knapp)	Pyrethrins Inert ingredients*	0.20%
KM REPEL-A-MIST Insecticide (Knapp)	2-Ethyl hexanediol-1,3 Inert ingredients*	20% 80%
KNICKER-BOCKER FLAT PAINT (Pierce, F.O.)		
KNIFER'S PREPARATION Antitussive (McMurray)	Tincture nux vomica* Strychnine alkaloids* Creosote* Tincture gentian compound* Glycerin	 13-200 gr.
KNOCK-EM-STIFF FLEA POWDER (Knock-Em)		
KNOK-EM-KOLD (Outdoor Fly Spray) (Nourse Oil)	Pyrin P-B* Pine oil* Lethane*	
KNO KLOG DRAIN PIPE SOLVENT (Univ. Ref.)		
KNO-RUN To prevent stocking runs (Weartest)	Benzol*	17%
KNO-SAND Paint & varnish remover (Hillyard Chem.)	Chlorinated hydrocarbon*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
KNOTTY WOOD FINISH (Chi-Namel)	Pigment: Magnesium carbonate Vehicle: Soya alkyd resin Ester gum Mineral spirits* Drier	 100.0% 35.4% 4.1% 56.6% 3.9%
KNOX-OUT DUAL USE GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT Copper as metallic Sodium aluminum fluoride*	3% 5% 42%
KNOX-OUT INSECTICIDE POWDER (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT*	10%
KNOX-OUT INSECT SPRAY (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* Pyrethins Crude sesame oil extractives Methylated naphthalenes* Petroleum oil*	5.0% 0.02% 0.08% 6.00% 88.90%
KNOX-OUT INSECT SPRAY DOUBLE USE (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT* Pyrethrins Crude sesame oil extractives Methylated naphthalenes* Petroleum oil*	5.00% 0.02% 0.08% 6.00% 88.90%
KNOX-OUT MULTI- PURPOSE AEROSOL INSECTICIDE (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT Pyrethrins Allethrin Piperonyl butoxide Petroleum distillate Methylated naphthalenes*	3.00% 0.10% 0.15% 0.75% 2.25% 8.75%
KNOX OUT ROACHES (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Tech. chlordane* (1.2% of octachloro-4,7-methano-tetrahydroindane and 0.8% of related compounds) Methylated naphthalenes* Petroleum oil*	4.0% 2.0% 5.0% 89.0%
KNOX-RUST (Bownes)		
KOAGAMIN Parenteral blood coagulant (Chatham)	Oxalic acid Malonic acid Phenol	0.5% 0.25% 0.25%
KOCOSCOPE Soap (U. S. Sanitary)		
KODAK ACETIC ACID 28% Photographic supply (Eastman)	Acetic acid	28%
KODAK CHEMICAL PHOTO- GRAPHIC SUPPLIES (Eastman)	Bleaches, desensitizers, developers, fixers, hardeners, intensifiers, lacquers, lacquer thinners, replenishers, retouching fluids, solutions, spotting colors, toners	
KODAK GLACIAL ACETIC ACID Photographic supply (Eastman)	Glacial acetic acid*	
KÖ DEODORANT (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Corona Chem.))		
KOENIG'S NERVINE (Koenig)		
KOFREDENE SYRUP Abbott)	Each fl. oz.: Chloroform Ammonium chloride Tartar emetic Syrup ipecac Menthol Honey Flavors Syrup	 2 m. 10 gr. 1/16 gr. 12 m. q.s.
KOHLER ONE NIGHT CORN SALVE Keratolytic (Kohler Mfg.)	Salicylic acid*	
KOHLER POWDERS Analgesic (Kohler Mfg.)	Acetophenetidin* Caffeine	5 gr
KOHLURA MASCARA (Mehron)	Castor oil Perfume Lamp black Stearic acid Beeswax Carnauba wax Olive oil Mineral oil Triethanolamine	
K.O. (Kill Odor) LIQUID B.O.R. 600 Deodorant (Pioneer)		
KOJENE antiseptic (Kojene)	Oxyquinoline sulfate* Benzoic acid*	
KOJENE OINTMENT Skin ointment (Kojene)	Oxyquinoline sulfate*	
KO-KO Concentrated liquid soap (Adco)	Concentrated cocoanut oil Synthetic soap	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
KOLAGEN Tonic (Tosan)	Iron ammonium citrate Manganese chloride Brucine sulfate Caffeine Alcohol
KOLANA SYRUP Antitussive, for colds (Nelson Baker)	Tincture of euphorbia Tincture of cocillana Syrup of squill compound Syrup of wild lettuce Menthol Ext. of cascara
KOLD-E COMPOUND (Am. Pharm.)	
KOLINAL Lipotropic (Medical Arts)	Choline bitartrate 30 gm. Betaine bitartrate 30 gm. Inositol 5 gm. Di-methionine 7 gm. Yeast extraction and liver fraction (q.s.) 100 gm. Citrus flavor q.s.
KOLLESOL Antiseptic (Kansas City)	8-Hydroxy-quinoline sulfate*
KOLON-TABS Cathartic (Univ. Nurit.)	Sodium carboxymethylcellulose 0.5 gm.
KOLOR BRITE MARTIN-SENOUR ALL PURPOSE ENAMEL (97 White) (Martin-Senour)	Pigment: Titanium calcium pigment* 43% Titanium dioxide 57% Vehicle: Synthetic varnish* 89% Mineral spirits* 11%
KOLOR-ROX CEMENT FLOOR STAIN (Tamms)	
KOLPEX TAR OINTMENTS (Dome)	
KOLPIX A & KOLPIX D Skin ointment (Dome)	Whole crude coal tar 2% Acid mantle creme* base
KOLPOSINE Douche, liquid (Optimus)	Aluminum ammonium sulfate Boric acid* Phenol* less than 3% Menthol Glycerin
KOLTAROL Disinfectant (Huggins)	Anhydrous soap 18% Tar acid oil (to a maximum of 20% phenol*) 72%
KOLYNOS TOOTH-PASTES (Whitehall)	
KOMAC PAINTS (Kohler-McLister)	
KOMBO KIT NEUTRAL-IZER Hair straight-ener neutral-izer (Stanhope)	Potassium bromate*
KOMBO KIT SHAMPOO STRAIGHTEN-ING LOTION (Stanhope)	Ammonium thioglycolate*
KOME-GLO Sanitizing liquid, veterin-ary (Globe)	Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 2.5%
KOMONOL SYNTHETIC DETERGENT (Minnesota)	
KOMPO HEAVY DUTY WAX (Kompolite)	
KOMPO LIQUID CLEANER Floor cleaner (Kompolite)	
KONCEAL HAIR COLORING (Germadol)	
KONDON'S JELLY WITH EPHEDRINE (Kondon)	Menthol* Oil eucalyptus* Phenol* Camphor* Ephedrine* Alkaloid
KONDON'S NASAL JELLY (Kondon)	Menthol* Oil eucalyptus* Phenol* Camphor*
KONDON'S NOSE & THROAT DROPS (Kondon)	Menthol* Camphor* Oil eucalyptus* Oil peppermint Phenol*
KONGOLENE HAIR STRAIGHT-ENER (Kongo)	
KON KOTE PAINT (Gable-Tite)	
KONTROL DENTAL STAIN REMOVER (Allen, Mark)	Neutral salt hendecenoic acid Calcium phosphate Aromatics
KONTROL TOOTH-PASTE (Allen, Mark)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
KOPERTOX Fungicide (medicinal) (Kopertox)	Copper naphthenate*	
KOP-KARB Fungicide (Thompson- Hayward)	Copper carbonate* (expressed as metallic copper)	20%
KOPPERS CAMPHORETTE BLOCKS Insecticide (Koppers)	Refined naphthalene* Perfume oils	99-1/2% 1/2 %
KOPPERS CEDAR MOTH CHIPS (Koppers)	Refined naphthalene* Red cedar chips	97% 3%
KOPPERS CEDAR-NAP MOTH CRYSTALS (Koppers)	Refined naphthalene* Perfume oils	99.5% 0.5%
KOPPERS MOTH BALL BLOCK (Koppers)	Refined naphthalene*	100%
KOPPERS MOTH BALLS (Koppers)	Refined naphthalene*	100%
KOPPERS MOTH CAKE AND MOTH SQUARES (Koppers)	Refined naphthalene* Perfume oils	99.5% .5%
KOPPERS MOTH FLAKES (Koppers)	Refined naphthalene*	100%
KOPPERS MOTH OCTONS (Koppers)	Refined naphthalene*	100%
KOPPERS MOTHALENE VAPORIZER Insecticide (Koppers)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%
KOPPERSOL Fungicide (Destruxol)	Mineral oil Vegetable oil Ammonia* Copper as metallic*	35% 2% 2.5% 0.7%
KOPPERS PARADI- CHLORO- BENZENE Insecticide (Koppers)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%
KOPPERS PARADI- CHLORO- BENZENE VAPORIZER Insecticide (Koppers)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
KOPPERS PARANAP BALLS Insecticide (Koppers)	Refined naphthalene* Paradichlorobenzene	98% 2%
KOPPERS SNOWFLAKE VAPORIZER Insecticide (Koppers)	Refined naphthalene*	100%
KOPPERS TOILET BOWL ODORIZER (Reliable Chem.)	Paradichlorobenzene*	
KO RAKE Antitussive, for colds (T-Lax)	Chloroform Ext. cascara sagrada aromatic and white pine compound* Ammonium chloride Sodium citrate Sodium salicylate* Menthol* Oil of peppermint	6 m.
KORE GERMICIDAL DETERGENT (King Res.)		
KOREX COPPER CLEANER (Korex)	Acid*-based preparation with high percentage of abrasive	
KOREX OVEN CLEANER (Korex)	Highly alkaline with caustic* base	
KOREX STOVE CLEANER (Korex)	High percentage of abrasive	
KORJENA (Myers Labs.)	Phenolphthalein* Sodium choleinate Calcium iodide*	
KORKO PAINTS (Smith-Corwin)		
KOROMEX CREAM Vaginal cream (Holland- Rantos)	Boric acid Oxyquinoline benzoate Phenylmercuric acetate Stearic acid Cetyl alcohol Glycerin Perfume	2.0% 0.02% 0.02%
KOSELANO COMPOUND Antitussive (Blue Cross)	Menthol euphorbia* Wild lettuce Cascarin Pilulifera Syrup squill comp.* Cocillana	
KOTALKO LIQUID (Kotalko)	Lanolin Mineral oil Oleoresin capsicum Perfume Camphor* deriv.	
KOTALKO OINTMENT (Kotalko)	Sulfur* Petrolatum Lanolin Castor oil* Oleoresin capsicum Camphor* deriv.	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
KOTALKO SOAP (Kotalko)	Pine tar* Ichthyol Sulfur* Sodium soaps of coconut and palm oil fatty acids	
KOTOFOM LINOLEUM CLEANER (My-Ko)		
KOTOFOM PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (My-Ko)		
KOTOFOM RUG, UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (My-Ko)		
KOVA ALL ENAMEL (Nat'l Paint)		
KOVER BEST PAINT (Republic)		
KOVERFLOR Paint (Standard- Toch)		
KOVER KAL, KOVEROIL, KOVERWALL, KOVERWELL PAINTS (Bauer)		
KOW-KARE Iron tonic (veterinary) (Dairy Assoc.)	Dried iron sulfate Epsom salts Gentian root Colombo Nux vomica (3/20 gr. strychnine* per oz.) Ginger Cayenne pepper Potassium iodide* Cobalt carbonate* Vitamins A and D Manganese* sulfate Bone meal	
KOZINE For colds (Veltex)	Each tablet: Acetanilid* Ext. belladonna Ext. cascara sagrada Aloin* Oleoresin capsicum	 3/4 gr. 1/20 gr.
K-PAC OINTMENT Rubefacient (Kory)	Histamine dihydrochloride* Glyceryl monostearate Spermaceti Sodium lauryl sulfate	1/2% 23% 8% 1%
K.P.G. 9 Grease-oil remover, deodorizer (Pioneer)		
K.P. INSECTICIDE (Schaeffer Mfg.)		
KP PINE OIL (Klinzmoth)	Steam distilled pine oil* Soap	75% 15%
K-P LIQUID For intestinal irritation (veterinary) (Beebe Labs.)	Sulfathiazole Pectin Aluminum hydroxide Bentonite Sodium benzoate Glycerin Peppermint oil Amaranth #2 F.D.	1.76% 0.75% 2.00% 3.00% 0.50% 1.00% 0.02% 0.01%
K-P POWDER For intestinal irritation (veterinary) (Beebe Labs.)	Sulfathiazole* Pectin Aluminum hydroxide Bentonite Sodium lauryl sulfate* Peppermint	
KRAB Herbicide (Bonide)	Potassium cyanate*	75%
KRAB-DETH Ectoparasiticide (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Alkaloids of larkspur seed Isopropyl alcohol*	0.04% 50%
KRAB-FOIL (Sacramento)		
KRAKNO Paints (Johnston)		
KRANK'S SHAVING CREAM (Consolid. Royal)		
KRASHÉ BEAUTIFYING NIGHT CREAM (Grellva)		
KRASHÉ CREAMS (Grellva)		
KRASHÉ FIRMSKIN LOTION (Grellva)		
KRASHÉ SHAVING AID & SKIN SMOOTHER & CLEANSER (Grellva)		
K-R COMPOUND (Park Chem.)	Kerosene* Soap Pine oil* Abrasives	
KRAWLTOX Insecticide (Warren Ref.)	DDT Thanite Odorless kerosene*	1% 3% 96%
KREAM KUT-KOTE REMOVER Paint and varnish (Day, James B.)	Benzol* Methyl acetone*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
KRE-A-TOR Antitussive (Oliver's S-O)	Chloroform 5 m. per fl. oz. Creosote* Squill* Oil tar* Oil eucalyptus* Camphor* Aromatic spirit of ammonia Glycerin Aromatic elixir Alcohol 20%
KRE-COTE PAINTS (Keystone Ref.)	
KREEN Motor tonic (Kano)	Petroleum solvents* Other oils
KREITZER'S SALVE (Aschenbach)	
KREML HAIR TONIC (Williams,J.B.)	Alcohol 19% Phenylcarboxylate Acetyl methyl pyrandione Methyl dodecyl benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride* Essential oils Mineral oil base
KREML CORRECTIVE For dandruff (Williams,J.B.)	Alcohol 25% Dihydroxy dichloro diphenyl methane* Benzalkonium chloride*
KREML CREAM HAIR DRESSING (Williams,J.B.)	Amine soap Lanolin Mineral oil
KRE-O-DOR Cleanser (Plunkett)	Coal tar neutral oils* Soap Phenols*
KRE-O-KOTE STAIN Paint product (Stewart Paint)	
KREOLE KORN KURE (Howell Co.)	
KREOLE SHOE POLISH (Manhattan Kreole)	
KREOSEM ELIXIR Antitussive (Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Ethylmorphine hyd. (morphine deriv.) 2.8 mg. Ammonium chloride 86.5 mg. Terpin hydrate 43 mg. Potassium guaiacolsulfonate 43 mg. Tartar emetic 2.8 mg. Sodium glycerophosphate 21.5 mg. Potassium glycerophosphate 21.5 mg.
KREOSEPTIC PRESERVA- TIVES Paints (Sweeney, W.H.)	
KRESOLA DISIN- FECTANT (Tilden)	Cresylic acid* 50 % Soap 24.9
KRESO-TOL Antiseptic (Diefenbach)	Solution of 4-n-amyl-meta-cresol 0.2% Chlorothymol 0.1%
KRESYLINOL Disinfectant (Corn King)	Cresylic acid* Soap Glycerin
KRIEGER'S OINTMENT (Krieger)	Mercuric nitrate* ointment 24% Benzocaine Zinc oxide Petroleum base
KRILIUM For soil treatment (Monsanto)	Synthetic polyelectrolyte: Hydrolized acrylonitrile* or a vinyl acetate-maleic anhydride resin
KRINOL For burns (Sedarex)	Zinc oxide Calamine Camphor* Tincture benzoin compound Salicylic acid* Paraffin Coal tar creosote Hydrocarbon oil* White petrolatum
KRIPTIN Anti-histamine tablets (Whitehall)	Pyrilamine maleate* 25 mg.
KROIL Penetrating oil (Kano)	Petroleum solvents* Other oils
K-R-O KILLS RATS (K-R-O)	Red squill* powder (fortified) 100%
K-R-O READY MIXED WARFARIN DOUBLE STRENGTH RAT & MOUSE KILLER (K-R-O)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.05%
K-R-O READY MIXED WARFARIN RAT & MOUSE KILLER (K-R-O)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.025%
KROSHEEN Hair pomade (Kroy)	Lanolin Mineral oil Petrolatum Cetyl alcohol Perfume
K-R-O WARFARIN Rodenticide (K-R-O)	Warfarin 0.50
K-R-O WARFARIN RAT & MOUSE KILLER (K-R-O)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
KROMAX Paint (Atlantic V. & P.)		
KROMELAX Cathartic (Weldona)	Cascarin	
KROME-LITE Paint (Elliott)		
KROY WEN Ointment (Manhattan Drug)	Carbolic acid*	2%
	Camphor tar*	
	Eucalyptus*	
	Boric acid*	
	Zinc oxide	
	Sulfur*	
	Thymol*	
	Menthol*	
	Witch hazel	
	Benzocaine	
KROY WEN RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES (Manhattan Drug)	Benzocaine	
	Ext. of witch hazel bark	
	Ichthynate	
	Pine tar*	
	Tannin*	
KRYLON SPRAY COATINGS (Krylon)	Acrylic resins	
	Alkyd resins	
	Cellulose lacquers	
	Freon	
	Toluol*	
KRYOCIDE Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Sodium fluoaluminate	90%
KUBECIDE GARDEN DUSTER Fungicide, insecticide (Miller Chem.)	Rotenone	0.75%
	Other cube resins	1.20%
	Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic fatty acids (average 10-18 carbon atoms)	0.56%
	Zineb	3.90%
	Inert ingredients	93.59%
KUDYMERN FORMULA 111 Antitussive (Kudymern)	Chloroform	2 m./fl. oz.
	Wild cherry bark	
	Poplar buds	
	Yerba santa	
	Menthol*	
	Glycerin	
	White pine bark	
	Blood root	
	Spikenard	
	Eucalyptol*	
	Creosote*	
KUHN'S MEDICIDE Rubefacient, (Kuhn Med.)	Alcohol	12%
	Sodium salicylate*	
	Amino acetic acid	
KUHN'S CLIMATIZED PAINT (Kuhn Paint)		
KUMFOOT Foot powder (Commerce)	Chlorophyll	
	Hexachlorophene	
	Tincture benzoin*	
	Balsam peru	
	Menthol*	
	Thymol*	
	Camphor*	
	Starch	
	Zinc oxide	
	Boric acid*	
KUMFOOT ICY FOOT CREAM (Commerce)	Digenol*	
	Hexachlorophene	
	Menthol	
	Thymol*	
	Camphor*	
	Eucalyptus*	
KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP (Aschenbach)		
KURAMINE Herbicide (Dow)	Alkanolamine salt of 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid*	
KURB TABLETS Analgesic (Kimberly)	Acetophenetidin*	
	Aspirin*	
	Caffeine	
KURE-A-LEKE Roof coating (Stelwagon)		
KURESEMA SKIN CREAM (Assoc. Brands)		
KURLENE Eyelash pomade (Kurlash)	Cholesterol (pure crystals)	
	Balsam Peru U.S.P. 1X	
	White petrolatum U.S.P. and amber petrolatum U.S.P.	
KURLSET Hair preparation (Noonan)		
KURON Herbicide (Dow)	2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid*	
	Esters of mono-, di-, and tripropylene glycol monobutyl ethers	
KU-RU TABLETS Analgesic (Harrison's)	Aspirin*	
	Acetophenetidin*	
	Caffeine	
KUT-KOTE PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Day)	Methylene chloride*	
KUT-KOTE REMOVER (Day)	Benzol*	
	Acetone*	
KUTOL WALLPAPER CLEANER (Cincy)	Wheat flour	
	Refined kerosene*	
	Vegetable dye	
	Salt	
	Preservative	
KUT-OL WITH LANOLIN Cuticle softener, stain remover (Creative Cosm.)		
KUTZIT PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Savogran)	Toluol*	
	Benzol*	
	Methanol	
	Acetone	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
KUV-ER-ALL PAINT (Armor)		
KWICKILL Insecticide (Easterday)		
KWIKEEZE BRUSH CLEANER (Glidden Co.)		
KWIKEEZE LIQUID PAINT BRUSH CLEANER (Savogran)	Toluol* Xylol* Methanol Acetone	
KWIK-FYRE Fire kindler (Kwick-Fyre)		
KWIK GLASS WASHER (Hoag-Farmer)		
KWIKGLOSS (General Printing)		
KWIK-KILL BAIT Insecticide (Pearson & Co.)	Calcium arsenate* Metaldehyde* Arsenic expressed as metallic Water-soluble arsenic	5.00% 2.00% 1.88 0.035
KWIK-LITE LIGHTER FLUID (Boyle-Midway)	Naphtha*	
KWIK PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Chem. Prod.)		
KWIK-RUB (Leslie Pharm.)		
KWIK WAX (Chandler)		
KWIK WASH (Park Chem.)	Alkyl aryl sulfates* Sodium sulfate	
KWIK-WET Darkroom aid (Edwal)	Sulfonated aromatic hydrocarbon*	
K & W WATERLESS SOAP (K & W)	Cottonseed fatty acid Kerosene* Aqueous ammonia* Caustic potash* Essential oil* Lanolin	
LABCO DRY CLEAN LOTION Veterinary (Labco)		
LABCO GERMICIDE Veterinary (Labco)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LACCO BRAND APPLE BAIT Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Sodium fluosilicate*	4.5%
LACCO BRAND BASIC LEAD ARSENATE Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Basic lead arsenate*	98%
LACCO BRAND BLACK MAGIC SULPHUR Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Sulfur*	92%
LACCO BRAND CALCIUM ARSENATE Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Calcium arsenate*	80%
LACCO BRAND CARBON BI-SULPHIDE Fumigant (Los Angeles Chem.)	Carbon bisulfide*	
LACCO BRAND CHLORDANE CONC. Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Tech. chlordane*	20%
LACCO BRAND CREOSOTE A.W.P.A. Fungicide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Creosote*	97%
LACCO BRAND DORMANT EMULSION Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Petroleum oils*	85%
LACCO BRAND DUST NO. 6-30 Fungicide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Copper*	15%
LACCO BRAND DUST NO. 6-50 Fungicide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Copper*	25%
LACCO BRAND DUST NO. 10 Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Nicotine*	3.6%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LACCO BRAND DUST NO. 10-F Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Nicotine*	3.6%
LACCO BRAND DUST NO. 86-S Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Lead arsenate*	44.5%
	Copper	5%
	Sulfur	24%
LACCO BRAND DUST NO. 98-S Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Tricalcium arsenate*	35%
	Copper	7.5%
	Sulfur	24%
LACCO BRAND EMULSIVE COPPER NAPHTHEN-ATE SOLUTION Fungicide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Copper naphthenate	3%
	Petroleum oils*	88%
LACCO BRAND FLYZAWAY Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	DDT*	5%
	Petroleum oils*	94%
LACCO BRAND FLYZGONE Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Piperonyl butoxide	0.27%
	DDT*	5%
	Pyrethrins	0.03%
	Petroleum oil*	94.7%
LACCO BRAND GRUB-TOX Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Rotenone	2.5%
	Additional extractives	7.5%
	Sulfur*	50%
LACCO BRAND HEAVY MEDIUM EMULSION Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Petroleum oils*	83%
LACCO BRAND INSECTO Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Pyrethrins	0.2%
	Petroleum oil	11.3%
	Fish oil soap	12%
	Phenothiazine	5%
	Pyridine	2%
	Inert ingredients*	
LACCO BRAND KALI-DUST Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Calcium arsenate*	35%
LACCO BRAND LIGHT MEDIUM EMULSION Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Petroleum oils*	83%
LACCO BRAND LIQUID LIME SULPHUR Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Calcium polysulfide*	29%
	Calcium thiosulfate	2%
LACCO BRAND MAGIC SULPHUR Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Sulfur*	98%
LACCO BRAND MEDIUM EMULSION Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Petroleum oils*	83%
LACCO BRAND PARIS GREEN Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Copper aceto-arsenite*	90%
LACCO BRAND POISONED BAIT Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Calcium arsenate	5%
LACCO BRAND POISONED BARLEY Rodenticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Strychnine alkaloid	0.23%
LACCO BRAND SAND-O-FLY Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Piperonyl butoxide	
	Pyrethrins*	
	Petroleum oil*	
LACCO BRAND SECTONE Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Rotenone	0.55%
	Other extractives	1.65%
	Phenothiazine	5%
	Pyridine	2%
	Fish oil soap	12%
LACCO BRAND SHEEP DIP Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Total phenols*	15%
	Aromatic oils	53%
	Anhydrous soap	22%
LACCO BRAND SPRAY BLUESTONE Fungicide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Copper sulfate pentahydrate*	94.3%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LACCO BRAND STANDARD LEAD ARSENATE Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Lead arsenate*	93.6%
LACCO BRAND WETTABLE SULPHUR Insecticide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Sulfur*	95%
LACCO BRAND ZINC-ORDO Fungicide (Los Angeles Chem.)	Zinc*	20%
LACO GENUINE CASTILE SHAMPOO (Laco)		
LAC-R-TINT (Hubere)		
LACTIKOL CREME Vaginal cream (Durex)	p-Tri-isopropyl phenoxy polyethoxy ethanol Sodium lauryl sulfate Glycerin Glyceryl mono fatty esters Stearic acid Lactic acid Sodium chloride	1.25% 0.6% 8.0%
LACTIKOL VAGINAL JELLY (Durex)	Lactic acid Oxyquinoline sulfate Glyceryl monoricinoleate p-Tri-isopropyl phenoxy polyethoxy ethanol Sodium lauryl sulfate Glycerin Carbohydrate gum base	1.5% 0.05 1.0% 1.25% 0.2%
LACTIVES Laxative (Clapp, Otis)	Aloin* Resin of jalap Resin scammony Resin of podopyllum Ext. nux moschata Phenolphthalein	1/7 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/7 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/25 gr. 1/2 gr.
LACTO DEXTRIN For favorable intestinal flora (Battle Creek)	Lactose Dextrins Tricalcium phosphate Flavoring	
LACTOSE DEXTRINS For favorable intestinal flora (Battle Creek)	Lactose Dextrine Maltose Dry lemon juice Moisture	48.0% 33.0% 16.0% 0.5% 2.5%
LA DANA HAIR RINSE (La Dana)		
LADCO PINE OIL DISINFECTANT (Louisiana)	Pine oil* soap	
LADCO SYRUP OF MAMOU Antitussive (Louisiana)	White pine* compound Infusion of mamou roots Glycerin Syrup Menthol* Tar* Honey Chloroform*	
LADY BEVERLY CREME MAKE-UP (Enterprise Chem.)		
LADY BEVERLY ESTROGENIC HORMONE SKIN CREAM (Enterprise Chem.)		
LADY BEVERLY FACE POWDER (Enterprise Chem.)		
LADY ESQUIRE DUPLEX CREAM Shoe polish (Knomark)		
LADY GENE DEODORANT DOUCHE TABS (Scott Jay)		
LADY LENNOX HAIR COLORING (Lady Lennox)		
LADY LENNOX STAIN REMOVER (Lady Lennox)		
LADY WILDROOT CREAM HAIR DRESSING (Wildroot)		
LADY WILDROOT WAVE (Wildroot)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
LA FETE DES ROSES (Caron)	
L. A. FORMULA Laxative (Burton, Parsons)	Plantago ovata Lactose Dextrose
LA FRANCE Bluing detergent (Baker, F.)	Alkyl aryl sulfonate* Sodium sulfate* Sodium phosphates* Blue and fluorescent dyes
LA FRE PERFUME (La Fre)	
LAGAL Laxative (Wallace)	Sodium alginate Calcium alginate
L'AIMANT LINE TOILET WATER & EXTRACT (Coty)	
LAKE CHEMICAL C. T.B.C.S. 53 Insecticide (Lake Chem.)	Copper as metallic* 53.00%
LAKEROL PASTILLES Antiussive (Ahlgrens)	Gum arabic Sugar Licorice Menthol* Eucalyptol*
LALOTIN 1 Lascoff's lotio instanta (Lascoff)	Zinc sulfate*
LALOTIN 2 Lascoff's lotio instanta (Lascoff)	Polysulfides*
LAMAC'O CEMENT Re-soling adhesive (Lamac)	Acetone Aromatic solvents* Nitrated cotton base
LAMAC'O THINNER Cement thinner (Lamac)	C.P. acetone*
LAMBERTS IRISH REDUCINE Veterinary (Kopf)	Pine tar*
LAMO Skin emollient (Nason)	Lanolin Cold cream

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
LA-MO HOSPITAL DOUCHE POWDER (La-Mo)	
LA MONA TOILET WATER (Assoc. Brands)	
L'AMOUR TOUJOUR PERFUME (Ybry)	
LA MYRA SKIN SALVE (Auto-Loks)	
LANACADE OINTMENT (Solway- Annan)	Oil of cade* Sulfur* Resorcin* Ointment base Bismuth subnitrate Thymol iodide* Zinc oxide
LANACANE For skin irritations (Vogarell)	Benzocaine Chlorthymol* Phenylmercuric acetate 0.02% Zinc oxide Sodium sulfo dioctyl succinate Vitamin D2 resorcin 2000 U.S.P. units
LANALLURE CREME SET For hair (Ogilvie)	
LANE'S TEA Cathartic (Kemp & Lane)	Alexandria senna Anise and fennel seed Coriander seed Licorice root
LANEX FOR PILES For hemorrhoids (Carma)	Lanolin Menthol* Petrolatum Alum Camphor* Phenol* Salicylic acid* Cocoa butter
LANIKOL OINTMENT For skin irritations (Lanikol)	Salicylic acid* Bismuth subnitrate Thymol iodide* Zinc oxide Ichthammol Lanolin
LANITOL Detergent (Arkansas)	Alkyl aryl sulfonates*
LANOIL TINT (Hubere)	
LANOL Scalp emollient (Hance)	Lanolin Boric acid* Cholesterol
LANOLAVE Body rub, and lotion (Lanolave)	Lanolin Wintergreen* Rubbing alcohol* Ethyl alcohol* 70%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
LANOLE EMOLLIENT (Connors)	Stearic acid Lanolin (anhydrous) Lanolin (concentrate) Wax Mineral oil Butoben Colonial bouquet Triethanolamine
LANOLIN DISCOVERY Spray net (Curtis, H.)	
LANOLIN PLUS BODY LOTION (Consolid. Cosm.)	U.S.P. lanolin Fatty alcohols Fatty esters Refined oils Glycerin Perfume Certified coloring
LANOLIN PLUS CLEANSING CREAM FOR DRY SKIN (Consolid. Cosm.)	Lanolin U.S.P. Mineral oil Waxes Perfume Polyhydric glycol
LANOLIN PLUS FOR THE HAIR (Consolid. Cosm.)	U.S.P. lanolin Fatty esters Refined oils Certified coloring Perfume
LANOLIN PLUS HAND LOTION (Consolid. Cosm.)	Vegetable and mineral oils U.S.P. lanolin Fatty esters Certified coloring Perfume
LANOLIN PLUS LIPSTICK (Consolid. Cosm.)	Vegetable Mineral oils Waxes Lanolin U.S.P. Propylene glycol Perfume Certified coloring
LANOLIN PLUS LIQUID (Consolid. Cosm.)	Lanolin U.S.P. Mineral oil U.S.P. Liquid fatty esters Certified coloring Perfume
LANOLIN PLUS LIQUID CLEANSER (Consolid. Cosm.)	U.S.P. lanolin Fatty esters Refined oils Perfume
LANOLIN PLUS LIQUID MAKE-UP (Consolid. Cosm.)	Titanium dioxide Inert inorganic pigments Fatty esters Waxes Oils Water Perfume
LANOLIN PLUS SHAMPOO (Consolid. Cosm.)	Lauryl alcohol Sulfate salts Soap Fatty esters Lanolin U.S.P. Perfume Certified coloring
LANOLIN PLUS SUNTAN LOTION (Consolid. Cosm.)	Lanolin U.S.P. Fatty esters Emulsifiers Sun screening agent Perfume Certified coloring
LANORA HAIR DRESSING (Noramex)	
LANO-SCALP SHAMPOO (Glen-Star)	
LANO-SET HAIR SET (Ogilvie)	
LAN-O-SHEEN GLASS CLEANER (Lan-O-Sheen)	Isopropanol* Naphthalene* Beta meta umbelliferone AZO red Ethylene diamine tetra-acetate U.S.P. sassafras*
LAN-O-SHEEN SOAP POWDER (Lan-O-Sheen)	High titer soap Sodium phosphates* Sodium sulfate Pine oil* Lanolin U.S.P. Fatty acid Ethylene oxide condensate Oil of sassafras* U.S.P.
LANO SUN SCREEN LOTION (Lura-Glo)	
LANOTAN SUNTAN CREAM (Peau D'Or)	Stearic acid Glyceryl monostearate Mineral oil Heliophan Triethanolamine Perfume Vitamin D 2 Sunarome OMMO Lanolin
LANTEEN JELLY (Breon)	Sodium benzoate U.S.P.* Glycerol U.S.P. Chlorothymol N.F.* Tragacanth U.S.P. Ricinoleic acid Hexylresorcinol U.S.P.
LANTEEN YELLOW POWDER For douche (Breon)	Chlorothymol* Menthol* Lactose Methyl salicylate* Oil of cassia Lactic acid (pH approx. 3.8)
LANTU RODENTICIDE (Laconia)	Alpha naphthyl thiourea
LAN-II For hair and scalp (Commerce)	Lanolin Hexachlorophene* Sodium undecylenate* Sodium caprylate
LAPACTIC PILLS Laxative (Sharp & Dohme)	Aloin* 15 mg. Ipecac 4 mg. Ext. belladonna (equiv. to 0.06 mg. total alkaloids) 5 mg.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
LAPEPTOL 240 (Elixir) Proteolytic [illegible]	Pepsin 24 gr. per fl. oz. Lactic acid Hydrochloric acid* Aromatics q.s.
LAPODO Astringent for skin irritations (Sargeant)	Boric acid* Benzoic acid* Camphor* Menthol* Balsam of fir Salol Chlorthymol*
L'ARDENTE NUIT EAU de TOILETTE & PERFUME (Parfums Corday)	
LARIEUSE HAIR PREPARATIONS (Godefroy)	
LARIEUSE SHAMPOO (Godefroy)	
LARIEUSE STAIN REMOVER (Godefroy)	
LARIOBEN Oral antiseptic (Marvell)	Benzyl alcohol 2%/v Iodine in organic combination* Potassium iodide* Liquefied carbolic acid 0.39% Tannic acid* Sodium chloride Glycerin Oil cinnamon Oil peppermint Flavor
LARKIN ANALGESIC BALM Rubefacient (Larkin)	Methyl salicylate* Balsam Peru Menthol* Lanolin Beeswax
LARKIN MENTO KANFO For skin irritations (Larkin)	Camphor* Boric acid* Oil of pine* White wax Menthol* Eucalyptol* Methyl salicylate* Petrolatum
LA ROSE COLOGNES AND PERFUMES (Rochas)	
LA ROSE JACQUEMINOT TOILET WATER AND EXTRACT (Coty)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
LARSON'S ADHESIVE BALM SPRAY Pre-tape dressing (Larson)	Benzalkonium chloride 0.184% Hexachlorophene 0.699% Dichlorophene 0.517% Film base 38.6% Dichloro difluoro methane* 39.0% Monofluoro trichloro methane* 21.0%
LARSON'S FOOT NOTE Astrigent, fungicide (Medical) (Larson)	Hexachlorophene* Dichlorophene* Menthol*
LARSON'S MIST INSECT REPELLENT (Larson)	Ethylhexanediol* 33-1/3%
LARVABROME-20 Insecticide (Larvacide)	Methyl bromide* 80% Chloropicrin* 20%
LARVACIDE Fungicide (Larvacide)	Chloropicrin (trichloronitro-methane)
LARVACIDE AEROSOL Insecticide (Larvacide)	Chloropicrin* 50%/w Methyl chloride* 50%/w
LARVACIDE EDB Fungicide (Larvacide)	Chloropicrin* 95% Ethylene dibromide 5%
LARVATOX Insecticide (Speekman)	Zinc fluosilicate* 10.00% Poly amino poly carbocylic acid 0.50% Alkylphenyl ester of polyethylene glycol 0.25%
LARVEX Insecticide (Zonite)	Fluoride* Sodium aluminum silicofluoride*
LA SANADORA For muscular aches (Romero)	Alcohol* 33% Camphor* Oil peppermint Oil sassafras* Ammonia Cayenne pepper Caramel Ethyl alcohol
LASCO-PLEX Dietary supplement (Lascoff)	Each capsule: Thiamine hydrochloride 3 mg. Riboflavin 3 mg. Pyridoxine hydrochloride 0.25 mg. Calcium pantothenate 5 mg. Niacinamide 20 mg. Whole liver powder 50 mg.
LASSAR'S PASTE (Allied Dist.)	Petrolatum Zinc oxide Starch
LASTIDECK LIQUID ROOFING (United Gilson.)	Asphalt* Inert fillers Mineral spirits*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
LASTIKALK Caulking compound (Lastik)	
LASTIKO WALL SIZE Paint product (Fuller, H.B.)	Liquified animal glue Corn dextrines
LASTIK ROOFING CEMENT (Lastik)	
LAUDRIN SYRUP Anti-histaminic, antitussive (Kip, A.)	Each fl. oz.: Pyrilamine maleate* 90 mg. Ephedrine hydrochloride* 60 mg. Potassium guaiacol sulfonate 20 gr. Menthol* Aromatics
LAUNDRI-BRITE FORMULA HC-40 Detergent (Klenzade)	
LAUND-R-PAX WITH & WITHOUT PAXCIDE Cleaner (Packwood)	Silicate and phosphate* Alkaline salts Sulfonated powdered detergents* Bleach agents Phenolic bactericidal agent*
LAUNDRY GEMS Laundry blue (Seibert)	Granulated borax* Trisodium phosphate Granular tripolyphosphate Pure soap 92% Dye Denatured alcohol
LAURO-BORACIC Eye bath (Clapp, Otis)	Borax Sodium chloride Camphor water Cherry laurel water Boric acid Berberine hydrochloride Rose water
LAUTRIC Vaginitis (Gynecological)	Alcohol sulfates*
LAUXEIN Coating resin, adhesive (Monsanto)	Casein Soybean adhesives
LAUXITE Coating resin, adhesive (Monsanto)	Urea Phenolic melamine and resorcinol resins
LAVA Soap (Procter & Gamble)	Inert inorganic abrasive Vegetable fat Glycerin
LA VALLIERE DEODORANT SPRAY (Specialty)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
LA VALLIERE PERFUMES, COLOGNES, TOILET WATER (Specialty)	
LA VALLIERE VIOLET BATH SALTS (Specialty)	
LAVANDOR For toilet and bath (Marto)	Alcohol* 92%
LAVASEPTINE Douche (Kip, A.)	Zinc sulfate* 6 Phenol 1/10% Thymol* Methyl salicylate* Boric acid granules* Potassium alum 1 Sodium salicylate 1 Eucalyptol* Menthol*
LA VERE HAIR RINSE (La Dana)	
LAVIDERM A-D OINTMENT For skin irritations (Pastol)	Pure cod liver oil Burow's solution Zinc oxide White petrolatum Water washable base
LAVIDERM FUNGICIDAL SOLUTION Fungicide (medical) (Pastol)	Dichloro dihydroxy diphenyl methane* Triethano undecylenate Salicylanilide* Aromatized isopropyl alcohol* 75%
LAVIDERM MEDICATED POWDER For foot irritations (Pastol)	Dichloro dihydroxy diphenyl methane* Trioxymethylene* Chlorothymol* Zinc peroxide Boric acid* Absorbent aromatized base
LAVIDERM WITH POLY-SULPHIDES For skin irritation (Pastol)	Zinc sulfate* solution Hexachlorophene solution #1 Polysulfide* solution #2
LAVO LINOLEUM CLEANER (Lavo)	
LAVO PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Lavo)	
LAVO PORCELAIN, TILE & MARBLE CLEANER (Lavo)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LAVOPTIK EYE LOTION (Lavoptik)	Boric acid* Hydrastine hydrochloride Camphor* Sodium chloride	
LAVORIS Mouthwash and gargle (Lavoris)	Zinc chloride Formaldehyde Menthol Insoluble saccharin Oil of cassia Oil of cloves Ethyl alcohol	0.2% 0.02% 5%
LAVO RUG, UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Lavo)		
LAVOTEX Skin cleanser (Torch)	Hexachlorophene (G-11) Sulfated detergent* Vegetable oil	1%
LAWN-A-GEN Insecticide, fungicide (Dextruxol)	Dichlorethyl ether* Copper chloride dihydrate	70.00% 2.68%
LAWN BOOSTER Water soluble lawn nutrient (Collins Feed)		
LAWN GUARD Insecticide (Collins Feed)	Chlordane* Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene Related compounds Petroleum hydrocarbons DDT	20.00% 10.50% 1.86% 45.00% 15.00%
LAX Veterinary (Anchor Serum)	Magnesium hydroxide Sodium phosphate dibasic Citric acid	272.4 gm. 64.7 gm. 3.41 gm.
LAXACARTHIC Laxative (Yates Drug)	Atropine sulfate* Emetin Capsicine Podophyllin Aloin*	1/500 gr. 1/1000 gr. 1/250 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/5 gr.
LAX-A-GEL (Baker, J.)		
LAXAGILL Cathartic (Massengill)	Castor oil* Saccharin Aromatized and colored ruby	96%
LAXA-PIRIN For colds (Laxa-Pirin)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Aspirin* Ext. cascara Caffeine* Aloin* Pd. capsicum Podophyllin	 1 gr.
LAXATION Laxative (Bodkin)	Senna California fruit Sodium benzoate	 1/10 of 1%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LAXATIVE JR. (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Senna Ext. cascara sweet Phenolphthalein Ext. nux vomica Strychnine	 1/4 gr 3/8 gr 1/2 gr. 1/1000 gr. 0.00007 gr.
LAXA-TRATE Laxative (Vegetrates)	Cut senna leaves Peeled Russian licorice Aniseed Peppermint leaves Juniper berries Uva ursi leaves Lavender flowers	
LAXCEL Laxative (Battle Creek)	Psyllium gum (mucilaginous) Karaya gum (mucilaginous) Wheat germ Maltose Milk sugar Dextrine Powdered lemon juice	
LAXETTS Laxative (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Phenolphthalein Ext. cascara Aloin* Podophyllin Atropine sulfate* Powdered ipecac Ext. nux vomica* (strychnine 0.0046 gr.)	 1/4 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/1000 gr. 1/32 gr. 1/16 gr.
LAXMO Cathartic (Battle Creek)	Phenolphthalein Heavy mineral oil	
LAXO Laxative (Battle Creek)	Blond psyllium seeds	
LAXOL Laxative (White, A.)	Castor oil* Flavoring and sweetening	99.5% 0.5%
LAXOM Laxative (Hance)	Yellow phenolphthalein Magnesium sulfate Citric acid Sugar Calc. carb. Calc. stearate Confectioners glaze Powdered gum Arabic	 1-1/4 gr.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
LAXONA COMPOUND Laxative (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Buckthorn Cascara sagrada Senna Aloe* Ginger Fennel Quassia Mandrake Iron and amm. citrate Oil spearmint Calamus Coriander Burdock* Salicylic and benzoic acid* Saccharin soluble Wahoo Anise Gentian Licorice Oil cassia Methyl salicylate* Butternut Colocynth Uva ursi Wild cherry Sarsaparilla Buchu Juniper berries Carmel
LAXWELL (Arend)	
LAYMON'S ASPIRIN (World's Prods.)	Aspirin*
LAYMON'S CLEANSING, COLD, HAND, VANISHING CREAM (World's Prods.)	
LAYMON'S CREAM DEODORANT (World's Prods.)	
LAYMON'S FACE POWDER (World's Prods.)	
LAYMON'S HAND LOTION (World's Prods.)	
LAYMON'S LIPSTICK (World's Prods.)	
LAYMON'S NAIL POLISH REMOVER (World's Prods.)	
LAYMON'S ROUGE (World's Prods.)	
LAYMON'S SHAVING LOTION (World's Prods.)	
LAZARIN Ointment (Lazarin)	Zinc oxide Starch Olive oil Petrolatum
LAZY LIVER PILLS Laxative (Gino Pill)	Podophyllin Aloin* Gamboge* Culver's root Blue flag
LEA COMPOUND (All grades) (Lea)	Aluminum oxide or other abrasive Glue Sassafras*
LEAFOX ZINC OXIDE Fungicide (New Jersey)	Zinc oxide*
LEAF SHINE For polishing and shining the leaves of plants (Destruxol)	
LEAF LINIMENT (Leaf Oil)	Oil of cassia Spruce Cedar Cloves* Birch Turpentine* Tinct. of fleabane Alcohol
LEAROK (All grades) Buffing or polishing medium (Lea)	Abrasives Greases Waxes Fatty acids
LEAVENS Asthmatic antispasmodic (Leavens)	Each fl. oz.: Potassium iodide* 40 gr. Alkaloids of belladonna root 0.0425 gr. Sodium bromide 3 gr. Sarsaparilla Syrup Alcohol
LEBANON ALDRIN EMULSIFI- ABLE Insecticide (Lebanon)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* 22.9% Related compounds 17.3% Petroleum hydrocarbons 7.5%
LEBANON AMINE 40, 2,4-D WEED KILLER Herbicide (Lebanon)	2,4-D dimethylamine 64% 2,4-D acid* 41%
LEBANON ARSOD WEED & GRASS KILLER Herbicide (Lebanon)	Sodium arsenite* 30.06%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LEBANON ARSENATE OF LEAD Insecticide (Lebanon)	Lead arsenate*	96.00
	Arsenic as metallic	19.60
	Water soluble arsenic	0.50
	Lead as metallic	58.00
LEBANON BAIT KILLS MICE & RATS Rodenticide (Lebanon)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonyl benzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
LEBANON BASIC COPPER 53% FUNGICIDE (Lebanon)	Copper*	53.0%
LEBANON BHC W-10 Insecticide (Lebanon)	Wettable powder benzene hexachloride*	
LEBANON BOR-DOX COPPER FUNGICIDE (Lebanon)	Copper*	12.75%
LEBANON BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Lebanon)	Tetrahydro furfuryl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid*	21.4%
	Tetrahydro furfuryl ester of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid*	10.3%
LEBANON COTTON DUST 3-5-0 Insecticide (Lebanon)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3.00%
	DDT*	5.00%
LEBANON DAIRY CATTLE FLY SPRAY Insecticide (Lebanon)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	0.2895%
	Pyrethrins	0.036%
	Mineral oil	99.6745%
LEBANON DDT 5 DUST Insecticide (Lebanon)	DDT*	5.00%
LEBANON DDT 10 DUST Insecticide (Lebanon)	DDT*	10.00%
LEBANON DDT EMULSION CONC. Insecticide (Lebanon)	DDT	25.00%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	70.00%
LEBANON DDT 50% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Lebanon)	DDT*	50.00%
LEBANON 34% DDT XYLENE SPRAY Insecticide (Lebanon)	DDT*	34.00%
	Xylene*	61.00%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LEBANON DI-COP POTATO SPRAY Insecticide (Lebanon)	DDT	8.25%
	Copper*	66%
LEBANON DI-COP POTATO-TOMATO DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Lebanon)	DDT	3.0%
	Copper*	7.0%
LEBANON 50% DIELDRIN WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Lebanon)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	42.5%
	Related compounds	7.5%
LEBANON DI-NITROL WETTABLE POWDER FOR DORMANT SPRAYING Insecticide (Lebanon)	Dinitro ortho cresol*	40%
LEBANON DRY LIME SULFUR Fungicide (Lebanon)	Calcium polysulfides*	
LEBANON DUST F-15 Insecticides (Lebanon)	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate	11.40%
	Inert ingredients	
LEBANON DUSTING SULFUR Fungicide (Lebanon)	Sulfur*	
LEBANON EGG PRESERVATIVE (Lebanon)	Sodium silicate*	
LEBANON ESTER 2,4-D WEED KILLER Herbicide (Lebanon)	2,4-D ester	39%
	2,4-D acid*	35.2%
LEBANON ESTER 44 2,4-D WEED KILLER Herbicide (Lebanon)	2,4-D isopropyl ester*	44.0%
LEBANON 76% FERBAM Fungicide (Lebanon)	Ferbam*	76%
LEBANON FLOTATION SULFUR PASTE Fungicide (Lebanon)	Sulfur*	40%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients*	
LEBANON FRUIT SPRAY OR DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Lebanon)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	2.50%
	DDT*	5.00%
	Ferbam	3.80%
	Sulfur*	25.00%
LEBANON GARDEN DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Lebanon)	Malathion*	4.0%
	Methoxychlor tech.	5.0%
	Captan	5.0%
	Sulfur	5.0%
LEBANON HEPTACHLOR 25% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Lebanon)	Heptachlor*	25.0%
	Related compounds	9.72%
LEBANON IMPROVED ROSE DUST OR SPRAY Insecticide (Lebanon)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.25%
	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	2.00%
	DDT*	5.00%
	Ferbam	7.50%
	Sulfur*	25.00%
LEBANON IMPROVED WEEDETH Herbicide (Lebanon)	2-ethylhexyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid*	9.48%
	2-ethylhexyl ester of 2,4,5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid	4.53%
LEBANON INSECT & ROACH SPRAY (Lebanon)	Petroleum distillates*	
	Tech. chlordane*	
	Beta butoxy beta thiocyano diethyl ether*	
LEBANON JAPANESE BETTLE SPRAY (Lebanon)	DDT*	25.00%
	Tech. chlordane*	20.00%
LEBANON KLOR-DUST INSECTICIDE (Lebanon)	Tech. chlordane*	5.00%
LEBANON KLOR-SPRAY Insecticide (Lebanon)	Tech. chlordane*	46%
LEBANON KLOR-SPRAY Insecticide (Lebanon)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
LEBANON LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION Insecticide, fungicide (Lebanon)	Calcium polysulfide*	29.00%
LEBANON 25% LINDANE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Lebanon)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	25.0%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LEBANON MALATHION GARDEN SPRAY Insecticide (Lebanon)	Malathion*	50.0%
	Xylol*	42.4%
LEBANON MALATHION 25% WETTABLE SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (Lebanon)	Malathion*	25%
LEBANON ORNAMENTAL DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Lebanon)	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	2.00%
	Captan	5.00%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.00%
	Inert ingredients	
LEBANON ORNAMENTAL SPRAY Insecticide (Lebanon)	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	5.70%
	Captan	25.00%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	6.50%
LEBANON PARATHION 25% EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Lebanon)	Parathion*	25.2%
	Xylol	66.8%
LEBANON P.C. CRABGRASS KILLER (Lebanon)	Potassium cyanate*	46%
LEBANON RO-DUST 100 Insecticide (Lebanon)	Rotenone	1.00%
	Other active cube resins	2.00%
	Inert ingredients	
LEBANON RO-DUST 301 Insecticide (Lebanon)	Rotenone	1%
	DDT	3%
LEBANON RO-SPRAY 400 Insecticide (Lebanon)	Rotenone*	4%
LEBANON 0.75% ROTENONE GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Lebanon)	Rotenone	0.75%
	Other active cube resins	1.50%
	Sulfur	10.00%
LEBANON 3-D 50% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Lebanon)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloro ethane*	50.0%
LEBANON TOMATO BLIGHT DUST Fungicide (Lebanon)	Metallic copper*	7%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LEBANON TOXAPHENE 60 EMULSION CONC. Insecticide (Lebanon)	Petroleum distillate Toxaphene*	35.00% 60.00%
LEBANON WETTABLE SULPHUR FUNGICIDE (Lebanon)	Sulfur*	95.0%
LEBANON ZINC SULPHATE (Powdered monohydrated) Fungicide (Lebanon)	Zinc*	36%
LECILAN (Horton & Converse)	Lanolin Lecithin	
LECI-TRATE Dietary supplement (Vegetrates)	Cephalin Soybean oil Lecithin-choline Sugars sterol glucosides Inositol phosphatides	29.2% 4.0% 29.2% 5.2% 31.4%
LE DEMAQUILLANT (Caron)		
LEECH HOUSEHOLD CEMENTS (Leech)	Nitro cellulose base Acetone* Dineltone Toluol*	
LEECH LIQUID SOLDER (Leech)	Plastic cement Aluminum powder	
LEECH PATCH (Latex) CEMENT (Leech)	Natural latex Ammonia*	
LEECH PLASTIC RESIN WOOD GLUE (Leech)	Resins	
LEECH PORCELAIN FINISH Paint (Leech)		
LEECH WEATHER-STRIP CEMENT (Leech)	Rubber base Ketone* solvents	
LEEMULSION For colds (veterinary) (Lee, G.)	Eucalyptus oil* Camphor* Anethole Cresols* Paraffin oil Creosote* N.F. Carvacrol Methyl salicylate* Chloroform* Linseed oil	2-1/2%
LEE RUBBER CEMENT (Lee R. & T.)	Rubber Naphtha*	
LEE'S CALF SCOUR MEDICINE (veterinary) (Lee, G.)	Sulfathiazole Colloidal kaolin Bismuth subcarbonate Pectin Methyl parahydroxybenzoate	3.38% 17.5% 1.14% 0.9% 0.18%
LEE'S CREOSOTE DIP PHENOL COEFFICIENT 5 Insecticide (Lee, G.)	Tar acid* Hydrocarbons* Anhydrous resin soap	20% 56% 15%
LEE'S DAIRY FLY SPRAY Insecticide (Lee, G.)	Piperonyl butoxide tech.* Pyrethrins Petroleum oil*	0.510% 0.051 99.439
LEE'S DOG WORMER CAPSULES Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Lee, G.)	Each capsule: Tetrachlorethylene* Arecoline hydrobromide Mineral oil	99.2% 0.4% 0.4%
LEE'S DRI RUB Insecticide (Lee, G.)	Naphthalene* Creosote oil Micro-mesh sulfur	19% 1% 15%
LEE'S EAR CANKER OINTMENT Veterinary (Lee, G.)	Methyl dodecyl benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) Pine oil* Petrolatum tech.	1% 0.25% 30% 68.75%
LEE'S E.Q. 3-35 Insecticide (Lee, G.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* Pine oil* Mineral oil Colloidal silica	3% 35%
LEE'S FLOCK WORMER Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Lee, G.)	Nicotine* Sodium sulfate tech. Molasses Phenothiazine Absorbent clay Malted grain products	2.5% 25%
LEE'S LINDANE SPRAY Insecticide (Lee, G.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	12.9% 83.9%
LEE'S LIQUID FLEA KILLER (Lee, G.)	Rotenone Other cube resins Allethrin Paradichlorobenzene Petroleum hydrocarbons* Isopropyl alcohol*	0.55% 1.40% 0.05% 2% 76% 20%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LEE'S LOUSE POWDER (Lee, G.)	Micronized sulfur*	46%
	DDT tech. dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	1%
	Talc	53%
LEE'S MANGE REMEDY Ectoparasiticide (veterinary) (Lee, G.)	Benzyl benzoate*	35.95%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	0.05%
	Isopropyl alcohol*	45%
	Emulsifying oil base	19%
LEE'S MIST HANDY AEROSOL BOMB Insecticide (Lee, G.)	Menthol*	
	Camphor*	
	Oil of eucalyptus*	
	Carvacrol	
	Creosote* N.F.	
	White mineral oil	25%
	Inert propellant*	75%
LEE'S MITE KILLER (Lee, G.)	Coal tar phenols*	8%
	Coal tar neutral oils*	15%
	Petroleum oils*	72%
	Trichlorobenzenes*	5%
LEE'S PERCH PAINT Insecticide (Lee, G.)	Phenols	8.5%
	Nicotine alkaloid*	5%
LEE'S NO. 62 SCREW-WORM SMEAR Veterinary (Lee, G.)	Diphenylamine	35%
	Benzol*	35%
	Turkey red oil	5.5%
	Lamp black	20%
LEE'S PICKPASTE For cannibalism in poultry (Lee, G.)	Picolines*	
	Petrolatum amber tech.	
	Pine tar oil*	
	Wood rosin	
LEE'S SULFA-MERAZINE VET. To reduce infections of animals and poultry where accurate diagnosis is established. (Lee, G.)	Sodium sulfamerazine	13.0%
LEE'S SULFA-QUINOXALINE For coccidiosis (veterinary, avian) (Lee, G.)	Sodium sulfaquinoxaline	3.44 gr./100 cc.
	Sodium hydroxide	
LEE'S UDDER CREAM For udder irritations (Lee, G.)	Lanolin	
	Cetyl alcohol	
	Methyl salicylate*	
	Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	
	Petrolatum	
	Camphor*	
	Menthol*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LEE'S WOUND DRESSING & FLY REPELLENT (veterinary) (Lee, G.)	Pine oil	1%
	Bone oil anhydrous	22%
	Pine tar*	3%
	Sulfonated bitumen anhydrous	5%
	Turkey red oil	2%
	Zinc oxide	25%
LEF'S OIL LINIMENT (Auth. Brands)		
LEF'S OINTMENT (Auth. Brands)		
DR. LEGEAR'S ANT & ROACH KILLER (Le Gear)	Tech. chlordane*	33.8%
	Petroleum distillate*	60.2%
DR. LEGEAR'S 50% CRESYLIC SOLUTION Disinfectant (Le Gear)	Cresylic acid*	
	Soap	
	Glycerin	
DR. LEGEAR'S 50% DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Le Gear)	DDT*	50%
DR. LEGEAR'S DIP & DISINFECTANT Animal remedy (Le Gear)	Coal tar hydrocarbons*	64%
	Soap	15%
	Coal tar acids*	11%
DR. LEGEAR'S DRY INSECTICIDE For lice on livestock (Le Gear)	DDT	1.25%
	Creosote oil*	2.50%
	Sulfur*	24.75%
DR. LEGEAR'S EQ 335 SCREW-WORM REMEDY (Le Gear)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	3%
	Pine oil*	35%
DR. LEGEAR'S FLEA & TICK POWDER (Le Gear)	DDT*	10%
	Pyrethrins	0.5%
DR. LEGEAR'S FLY SPRAY KILLS (Le Gear)	Mineral oil	
	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	
	Pyrethrins* 1 and 2	
DR. LEGEAR'S GRUB DUST (Le Gear)	Total cube resins	4.33%
	Inert ingredients	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DR. LEGEAR'S HOUSEHOLD INSECT SPRAY (Le Gear)	Tech. chlordane	2.00%
	Pyrethrins 1 and 2	0.03%
	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	0.25%
	Petroleum distillate*	97.72%
DR. LEGEAR'S INSECT POWDER (Le Gear)	Pyrethrins	0.5%
DR. LEGEAR'S KILL-GERM Disinfectant (Le Gear)	Isopropyl alcohol*	10%
	Vegetable oil soap	7%
	o-Benzyl p-chlorophenol*	4.5%
	Sodium lauryl sulfate	2%
	o-Phenyl phenol	0.75%
	Essential oils	0.50%
DR. LEGEAR'S LOUSE POWDER (Le Gear)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.00%
DR. LEGEAR'S MANGE MEDICINE For dogs (Le Gear)	Triethanolamine and potassium soaps	11.40%
	Pine tar oil	5.60%
	Juniper tar	2.10%
	Oil of turpentine	2.20%
	Isopropyl alcohol	3.90%
DR. LEGEAR'S MANGE TREATMENT Animal remedy (Le Gear)	Tech. chlordane*	33.8%
	Petroleum distillate*	60.2%
DR. LEGEAR'S NEW LOUSE POWDER (Le Gear)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1%
	Inert ingredients	
DR. LEGEAR'S ROOST PAINT WITH LINDANE Insecticide (Le Gear)	Lindane	1.25%
	Petroleum distillates*	98.75%
DR. LEGEAR'S SCREW WORM KILLER Animal remedy (Le Gear)	Chloroform*	23%
	Tar acids*	9%
	Coal tar hydrocarbons	40%
	Soap	20%
DR. LEGEAR'S SCREW-WORM SMEAR Animal remedy (Le Gear)	Chloroform tech.*	15.6%
	Cresote oil*	6.5%
	Potassium and triethanolamine oleates	7.5%
LE GUI PERFUME, COLOGNE, TOILET-WATER (Duvelle)	Alcohol*	
	Di-ethyl-phthalate	
LEGULO Ointment for skin irritations (Legulo)	Benzocaine	
	Zinc oxide	
	Juniper tar U.S.P.*	
	Ointment base	
	Resorcinol*	
	Bismuth subnitrate	
	Rosin	
LEGULO-SAL Effervescent (Legulo)	Sodium bicarbonate	
	Potassium carbonate	
	Citric acid	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LEHMAN AQUARIUM CEMENT (Lehman Bros.)		
LEHMAN SHINGLE STAINS & FINISHES (Lehman Bros.)	Lead	1%
LEHMAN TRIM PAINTS (Lehman Bros.)	Lead	1%
LEHMAN VARNISHES (Lehman Bros.)	Lead	less than 1%
LEKOTORIA HERB TEA (Myers Labs.)	Senna	
	Elder flowers	
	Fennel	
	Sarsaparilla	
	Sassafras*	
	Uva ursi	
	Chamomile	
	Centaury	
	Triticum	
	Aniseed	
LEKOTORIA SOLID HOT LINIMENT (Myers Labs.)	Oleoresin capsicum	
	Camphor*	
	Ocotea cymbarum	
	Petrolatum base	
	Methyl salicylate*	
	Oils of turpentine*	
	Origanum imitation	
LEKTROLITE FLUID (Lektrolite)		
LEMBROSE Rubefacient (Wheth Labs.)	Methacholine chloride	0.25%
	Menthol	5.5%
	Thymol	0.1%
	Eucalyptol	1%
	Methyl salicylate*	11%
LEMCKE'S DIP-N-RINSE Chemical cleaner for silver (Bellaire)		
LEM-O-GLO TABLETS (Alladin Labs.)	Citric acid	50%
	Boric acid*	45%
LEMON OIL COMPANY'S STANDARD INSECTICIDE (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Dry soap	7.0%
	Essential oils	1.5%
	Terpenes	2.0%
	Nicotine*	1.6%
LENATE Analgesic antiseptic (external) (Maurry)	Menthol U.S.P.	0.55%
	Strong iodine tinct. N.F.	3.1%
	Phenol* U.S.P.	2.75%
	Guaiacol N.F.	1.5%
	Alcohol	5%
	Glycerin U.S.P.	
LENEVA LENITIVE LOTION Skin (Leneva)	Oils distillates*	
	Belladonna*	
	Birch	
	Cassia	
	Cedar	
	Cloves*	
	Fleabane	
	Spruce	
	Turpentine*	
	Alcohol*	87%

*See Table II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LENK LIQUID SOLDERING FLUX (Lenk)	Hydrochloric acid*	
LENK PERFECT TORCH FUEL (Lenk)	Denatured alcohol*	
LENOIR'S LOTION For skin irritations, fungicide (Cawthon- Coleman)	Alcohol* Acetanilide*	84.44% 12.15 gr./oz.
LENSAL Fungicide (medicinal) (Buzze's)	Alcohol* Benzoic acid* Salicylic acid*	50%
LENZO EYE GLASS CLEANER (Curley)		
LEONARDI WORM SYRUP Anthelmintic (Leonardi)	Oleum chenopodi* Flxt. spigelia marilandica Flxt. sennae	1.00 cc. 8.40 cc. 5.60 cc.
LEONARD PIPE SEAL (Leonard)	Vegetable drying oils Petroleum wax Titanium dioxide Calcium carbonate	
LEONARD PLASTIC STIK (Leonard)	Vegetable drying oils Petroleum wax Titanium dioxide Calcium carbonate	
LEOPARD SPOT REMOVER (Carbona)		
LEPAGE'S AEROPLANE GLUE (Le Page's)	Solvent* cement Cellulose acetate	
LEPAGE'S CASEIN GLUE (Le Page's)	Animal base (casein)	
LEPAGE'S GOLD METAL MUCILAGE (Le Page's)	Vegetable base (gum arabic)	
LEPAGE'S GRIPSPREADER MUCILAGE (Le Page's)	Vegetable base (gum arabic)	
LEPAGE'S LIQUID GLUE (Le Page's)	Animal or vegetable base	
LEPAGE'S LIQUID PLASTIC MENDER (Le Page's)	Solvent* cement Ethylene dichloride*	
LEPAGE'S LIQUID SOLDER (Le Page's)	Solvent* cement Nitrocellulose base	
LEPAGE'S MIRACLE MENDER Adhesive (Le Page's)		
LEPAGE'S WALL SIZE (Le Page's)	Corn dextrine Yellow corn paste powder	
LE PAGE'S WHITE GLUE (Le Page's)	Polyvinyl acetate emulsion Solvent*	
LE PRINCE PERFUMES, HAND LOTION, & TOILET WATER (Le Prince)		
LERGENEX CAPSULES Asthmatic analgesic (Marion Pharm.)	Ext. stramonium* Phenacetin* Ephedrine sulfate* Aminophylline* Pot. chloride*	1/40 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/4 gr.
LE SAGER PERFUME & TOILET WATER (Sager)		
LESCO DRY CLEANING COMPOUND (Scott, L.E.)		
LESCO RUST PREV. & REMOVER COMPOUND (Scott, L.E.)		
LESLIE ELECTRIC CLEANSER (Leslie & Co.)	Carbon tetrachloride* Benzine	
LESLIE SEBORRHOEA COMP.& LOTION (Leslie & Co.)	Salicylic acid* Cologne spirits Alcohol*	
LESLIE'S HEALING & DRAWING SALVES (Leslie Pharm.)		
LES POIS DE SENTEUR DE CHEZ MOI (Caron)		
LES-SLIP FLOOR GLOSS Self-polish wax (Lester)	Wax Colloidal silica	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LESTER W. HANNA'S H.M.-204 GENERAL PURPOSE INSECTICIDE & FUNGICIDE (Hanna)	Basic copper arsenate*	13.65%
	Sulfur	46.35%
	DDT	5%
LESTOIL Solvent soap (Adell)	Sulfonated alcohol type detergent* base	
L'ESTRONA HORMONE CREAM For complexions (Andre)	Estrogenic hormones	10,000 I.U./oz.
LESWEED Herbicide (Lester)	Isopropanol amine salts of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid*	16.3%
LETO'S FOR THE GUMS (Leto)	Copper sulfate* Iodine* Potassium iodide*	
LEUCO-DERM OINTMENT For skin irritations (Mann Chem.)	Pine tar* Zinc oxide Starch Benzoic acid* Petrolatum	
LE VERTIGE EXTRACT & TOILET WATER (Coty)		
LEVIS EAR CANKER OINTMENT Veterinary (Levis)	Bismuth oxyiodide* Thymol iodide* Boric acid	
LEVIS FLEA POWDER Insecticide (Levis)	Rotenone	1.25%
	Pyrethrins	0.14%
	Other cube resins	1.25%
	Inert ingredients	
LEV-L-ASTIC Underlayment and patching compound (Allied Comp.)		
LEWIS & BENNETTS' MULEY MAKER Dehorning fluid (Hatch, Ora)	Sodium hydroxide* Potassium hydroxide*	
LEWIS LYE (Pennsylv. Salt)	Sodium hydroxide*	96.00%
	Sodium carbonate	00.75%
LEXATOL EYE CONC. (Pearson Pharm.)		
LEXOL LEATHER CONDITIONER (Martin Dennis)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LEXTOX Insecticide (Lester)	Pyrethrums synergist	
L'HEUR TOILET WATER & PERFUME (Volay)		
L'HORIZON BLEU #10 COLOGNE (World's Prods.)		
LIBIDO PERFUME, COLOGNES, & TOILET WATER (Parfum L'Orle)		
LIBRADOL MILD Antiphlogistic, local analgesic (Lloyd)	Camphor* Oils of eucalyptus* Cajuput Camphor Glucose Propylene glycol Magnesium carbonate Citric acid	
LICK HAIR & SCALP PREPARATION (Lick)	Benzalkonium chloride*	
LI-COR-CO Antitussive (Drobinski)	Alcohol less than 3% Licorice Oil anise Glycerin Ephedrine sulfate*	
LIDO WAVE SET Hair preparation (Morris Drug)		
LIEN CARBON TETRA CHLORIDE Cleanser (Lien)	Carbon tetrachloride*	
LIEN 656 CHINA STAIN REMOVER LIQUID (Lien)	Sodium hypochlorite*	8.0%
LIEN 10% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Lien Chem.)	Chlordane*	
LIEN 250 CHLOROLIEN Bactericide, cleanser (Lien)	Sodium hypochlorite*	over 3.25%
	Sodium phosphate*	over 91.75%
	Sodium chloride	under 5.00%
LIEN 254 CLIEN CHLORO Cleanser for glassware, dishes, silverware and cooking utensils (Lien)	Sodium hypochlorite*	8%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
LIEN DAIRY CATTLE & LIVESTOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Lien)	Butoxy polypropylene glycol* 52.95% Piperonyl butoxide tech. 7.49% Pyrethrins 0.75% Petroleum distillate* 23.84% Polyoxyethylene sorbitol oleatelaurate 14.97%
LIEN 25% DDT Insecticide (Lien)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) tech. 25% Methylated naphthalene* 70%
LIEN 25% DDT EMULSION SPRAY CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Lien)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane 25% Methylated naphthalene* 70%
LIEN 5% DDT RESIDUAL COMPOUND 406 Insecticide (Lien)	Petroleum hydrocarbons* DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)
LIEN DELUXE 408 Insecticide (Lien)	Petroleum distillate* Piperonyl butoxide tech. Pyrethrins
LIEN 159 DRAIN PIPE OPENER (Lien)	Potassium hydroxide*
LIEN INSECTICIDE POWDER (Lien)	Sodium fluoride* 50% Exhausted pyrethrum flowers 50%
LIEN MET-L-CLIEN For degreasing metal parts (Lien)	Sodium hydroxide*
LIEN MOTHICIDE Insecticide (Lien)	Petroleum hydrocarbons* Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether* Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Pyrethrins*
LIEN MURIATIC ACID (Lien)	Hydrochloric acid*
LIEN NO. 156 TOILET BOWL CLEANER (Lien)	Hydrochloric acid*
LIEN 592 WASTE TREATMENT Accelerates digestion of garbage and sewage solids (Lien)	Orthodichlorobenzene* 80.0%
LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP WITH "PURALIN" (Lever)	
LIFEBUOY SHAVING CREAM (Lever)	
LIFE O'WOOD POLISH (Instant)	Paraffin-mineral oil 55% Emulsifying oil 2-3/4% Isopropanol 91% 4-1/4% Silicone oil 1/4%
LIFE PROT-EGG SHAMPOO (Prot-Egg)	Saponified proteins and distilled fatty acid 20% Soluble proteins of fresh eggs and their natural serum 10%
LIFESPAN COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO For dogs and cats (Nat'l. Canine)	Pure conc. cocoanut oil
LIFESPAN EAROL Veterinary (Nat'l. Canine)	Propylene glycol Sulfathiazole* Sulfanilimide* Urea
LIFESPAN I-F POWDER Insecticide, fungicide (Nat'l. Canine)	Rotenone 1% Other cube resins 2% Sulfur 10% Tetrachloro para benzoquinone* 10%
LIFESPAN RINSE DIP FLY & TICK SPRAY Insecticide (Nat'l. Canine)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 10% Polyethylene oxide sorbitan oleate emulsifier 5% Methylated naphthalene* 85%
LIFESPAN SKIN LOTION For dogs and cats (Nat'l. Canine)	Vegetable oil Sulfur Deodorized kerosene* Oil of turpentine* Calcium caseinate
LIGHTHOUSE Abrasive cleaner (Armour & Co.)	
LIGHTNING AEROSOL INSECT BOMB (Perrigo)	DDT 3.0% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 0.5% Pyrethrins 0.20% Petroleum distillate 8.30% Methylated naphthalene* 8.00% Propellents 80.00%
LIGHTNING FLY KILLER (Perrigo)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* tech. 5.000% Piperonyl butoxide tech. 0.110% Pyrethrins 0.044% Petroleum distillates* 94.846%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
LIGHTNING MOTOR DESLUDGER For car motors (Solvent)	
LIGHTNING NITRO SOLVENT (Solvent)	
LIGHTNING RADIATOR FLUSH For car radiators (Solvent)	
LIGHTNING RUST SOLVENT (Solvent)	
LIGHTNING SCALE SPRAY Insecticide (World Spray)	Petroleum oil*
LIGHTNING SHOE DYE (Whittemore)	
LIGHTNING TUNE-UP For car motors (Solvent)	
LIGNASAN Fungicide (du Pont)	Ethyl mercury phosphate*
LIGNASAN X Fungicide (du Pont)	Ethyl mercury phosphate*
LIK-ZIT SPOT REMOVER (Johnson Prod.)	
LILAFECT 5 DISENFECTANT (Peck's)	Soap Terpineol 4-Chloro-2-phenyl phenol* 6-Chloro-2-phenyl phenol*
LILLY ACETANILID, BROMIDE & PHENACETIN COMPOUND Alalgesic, oral solution (Lilly)	Each 100 cc.: Acetanilid* 2.2 gm. Sodium bromide* 4.4 gm. Acetophenetidin (Phenacetin) 0.875 gm. Caffeine 0.44 gm. Alcohol* 45%
LILLY ANALGESIC BALM OINTMENT Rubefacient, (Lilly)	Menthol* 15% Methyl salicylate* 15%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
LILLY A.S.A. COMPOUND Antipyretic, analgesic, antirheumatic (Lilly)	Each pulvule: Acetophenetidin* 0.16 gm. Acetylsalicylic acid* 0.227 gm. Caffeine 0.0325 gm.
LILLY CALOMEL, RHUBARB & COLOCYNTH COMPOUND Cathartic (Lilly)	Calomel* 0.13 gm. Ext. rhubarb N.F. 0.029 gm. Ext. colocynth 0.005 gm. Myrrh 0.026 gm. Resin scammony 0.06 gm. Eugenol 0.006 cc. Oil peppermint 0.0018 cc. Aloe* 0.103 gm.
LILLY CASCARA COMPOUND N.F. (Hinkle's Pills) Cathartic (Lilly)	Ext. cascara 0.016 gm. Aloin* 0.016 gm. Podophyllin 0.01 gm. Ext. belladonna* 0.008 gm. Oleoresin ginger 0.004 gm.
LILLY CASCARA COMPOUND WITH STRYCHNINE Cathartic (Lilly)	Ext. cascara 0.016 gm. Aloin* 0.016 gm. Podophyllin 0.011 gm. Ext. belladonna* 0.008 gm. Strychnine sulfate* 0.0011 gm. Oleoresin ginger 0.004 gm.
LILLY CATHARTIC COMPOUND (Mild mercurous chloride compound N.F.) (Lilly)	Ext. colocynth compound 0.08 gm. Calomel* 0.06 gm. Resin jalap 0.02 gm. Gamboge* 0.015 gm.
LILLY CATHARTIC, IMPROVED (Lilly)	Ext. colocynth compound 0.065 gm. Ext. jalap 0.0325 gm. Podophyllin 0.016 gm. Leptandrin 0.016 gm. Ext. hyoscyamus* 0.016 gm. Ext. gentian Oil peppermint
LILLY CATNIP & FENNEL COMPOUND (Lilly)	Each 100 cc: Alcohol 25% Catnip 3.3 gm. Fennel 8.75 gm. Sodium bicarbonate 1 gm. Carminatives
LILLY EPHEDRINE COMPOUND Nasal decongestant (Lilly)	Ephedrine* 1% w/v Menthol Camphor Oil of thyme Vegetable oil
LILLY EPHEDRINE JELLY (not N.F.) (Lilly)	Ephedrine sulfate* 1% Propylene glycol Merthiolate
LILLY EPHEDRINE (Plain) Nasal decongestant (Lilly)	Ephedrine* 1% w/v Cinnamic aldehyde Benzaldehyde Aromatized vegetable oil

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LILLY EPHEDRINE SULFATE (Lilly)	Alcohol Ephedrine sulfate*	12% 0.44 gm.
LILLY FERROUS GLUCONATE Dietary supplement with iron (Lilly)	Alcohol Ferrous gluconate	7% 6 gm./100 cc.
LILLY GLYCERO- PHOSPHATES COMPOUND, N.F. (Lilly)	Each 100 cc.: Alcohol Calcium glycerophosphate Sodium glycerophosphate Iron glycerophosphate Manganese glycerophosphate Quinine hydrochloride Strychnine nitrate*	 11% 1.6 gm. 3.5 gm. 0.3 gm. 0.2 gm. 0.0875 gm. 0.0125 gm.
LILLY IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNINE N.F. (Lilly)	Each 100 cc.: Alcohol Tintcure ferric citrochloride Quinine hydrochloride Strychnine sulfate*	 24% 12.5 cc. 0.8 gm. 0.0175 gm.
LILLY IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNINE. PHOSPHATES N.F. (Lilly)	Each 100 cc.: Alcohol Iron phosphate Quinine phosphate Strychnine phosphate*	 23% 3.5 gm. 0.5 gm. 0.025 gm.
LILLY LACTATED PEPSIN (Lilly)	Alcohol Elixir lactated pepsin N.F.	15%
LILLY MENTHOLATED EXPECTORANT (Lilly)	Alcohol, each 100 cc.: Lobelia* Ipecac Sanguinaria Ammonium chloride Menthol and tolu balsam	2% 0.985 gm. 0.44 gm. 0.77 gm. 1.75 gm. q.s.
LILLY PEPSIN, BISMUTH & STRYCHNINE (Lilly)	Alcohol Strychnine* Elix. pepsin and bismuth	10% 0.0125 gm. q.s.
LILLY'S ANT CUPS (Sturtevant)	Sodium arsenate*	3%
LILLY'S ANT TRAPS (Sturtevant)	Thallium sulfate Inert ingredients*	0.1%
LILLY'S WARFARIN FOR RATS & MICE (Sturtevant)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)- 4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
LILLY TERPIN HYDRATE & CODEINE N.F. (Lilly)	Alcohol Codeine alkaloid Terpin hydrate	42% 0.2 gm. 1.7 gm.
LILLY TERPIN HYDRATE & CREOSOTE COMPOUND (Lilly)	Each 100 cc.: Alcohol Chloroform Creosote Terpin hydrate Calcium glycerophosphate Sodium glycerophosphate	 30% 0.21 cc. 0.42 cc. 0.44 gm. 0.875 gm. 0.875 gm.
LILLY WHITE PINE & AMMONIUM CHLORIDE COMPOUND (Lilly)	Alcohol Chloroform White pine bark Wild cherry Sanguinaria Balm Gilead buds Spikenard Sassafras* Ammonium chloride	7% 0.42 cc. 8.5 gm. 8.5 gm. 0.8 gm. 1 gm. 1 gm. 1 gm. 1.75 gm.
LILLY WHITE PINE COMPOUND (Lilly)	Alcohol Chloroform White pine bark Wild cherry Sanguinaria Balm Gilead buds Spikenard Sassafras*	7% 0.42 cc. 8.5 gm. 8.5 gm. 0.8 gm. 1 gm. 1 gm. 1 gm.
LILLY ZINC OXIDE PASTE WITH SALICYLIC ACID N.F. (Lilly)	Each 100 gm.: Salicylic acid* Zinc oxide Starch White petrolatum	 2 gm. 24.5 gm. 24.5 gm. 49 gm.
LILLY ZINC SULFATE COMPOUND N.F. (Lilly)	Salicylic acid Phenol Eucalyptol Menthol Thymol Zinc sulfate* Boric acid*	0.5 gm. 0.1 gm. 0.1 gm. 0.1 gm. 0.1 gm. 12.5 gm. 86.6 gm.
LILT HOME PERMANENT WAVE (Procter & Gamble)	Waving lotion: Monoethanolamine thioglycolate (dilute solution) Neutralizer powder: Sodium perborate* Citric acid	
LILT PARTY CURL Home permanent (Procter & Gamble)		
LILY CREAM (Ohio Valley)	Gum tragacanth No. 1 Formaldehyde solution Glycerin U.S.P. Alcohol S.D. No. 40 Tincture benzoin U.S.P. Synfleur M cologne Antiseptic solution N.F.	0.80 oz. 0.04 oz. 22.4 oz. 9.0 oz. 0.26 oz. 0.03 oz. 1.6 oz.
LILY WHITE SHOE CLEANER (Rex Home)		
LIMICOL Antihistamine, oral (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Pyranisamine maleate*	25 mg.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
LIMBERTONE Rubefacient, (Veterinary) (Troy Chem.)	Isopropyl alcohol* Oil wormwood Iodine* Camphor* Ammonia*
LINCIDE Insecticide (Thompson Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* 5% Petroleum distillate* 85%
LINCIDE 20 Insecticide (Thompson Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* 20% Aromatic hydrocarbon (xylene)* 70%
LINCO (Linco)	Sodium hypochlorite*
LINCOLN PINE SCENT DISINFEC- TANT (Baird & M.)	Pine oil* Vegetable oil soap
LINCTUS COMPOUND Antitussive, sedative (Sharp & Dohme)	Alcohol 0.75% Codeine sulfate* 30 mg. Chloroform* 0.12 gm. Fl. ext. ipecac 0.12 cc. Fl. ext. squill* 0.12 cc. Phosphoric acid 1.0 cc.
LIND Insecticide (Greever's)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane) 3% Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane* 12.5%
LINDANOX Insecticide (Farnam)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane) 12.2% Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent* 84.6%
LINDEX DUST #10 Insecticide (Thompson- Hayward)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 1.0% Inert ingredients
LINDEX MILL SPRAY Insecticide (Thompson- Hayward)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane) 20.0% Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent* 35.0%
LINDEX SPRAY Insecticide (Thompson- Hayward)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 0.10% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 0.25% Pyrethrins 0.025% Petroleum distillate* 99.625%
LINDEX 25W Insecticide (Thompson- Hayward)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* 25%
LINDEX WE 125 Insecticide (Thompson- Hawyard)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane) 12.5% Xylol* 82.5%
LIN (Emulsion) KILLS ANTS (Noble)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 0.5%
L'INFINI EXTRACT (Caron)	
LINGERLENE HAIR BLACK (Kongo)	
LININGILL LINIMENT Rubefacient (Massengill)	Ethyl alcohol* 68% Camphor* Oil sassafras* Oil peppermint Oil turpentine* Oil white thyme Methyl salicylate*
LIN INSECT POWDER Insecticide (Noble)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 1%
LINIT BRAND LIQUID STARCH (Corn Prod.)	Sodium chloride Coloring material Fermentation preservative
LINITE Antiseptic (Naylor)	Carbolic acid* Dihydroxy dichloro diphenyl-methane* Oil turpentine* Camphor* Chlorortho-phenylphenol* Croton oil*
LIN KILL ROACHES (Noble)	Petroleum distillate Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*
LINK'S OINTMENT Skin irritations (Link)	Calomel* 3.75% Carbolic acid* 2% Zinc oxide Camphor* Menthol*
LINNET POISON Rodenticide (Santa Clara)	Strychnine alkaloid* 0.6%
LIN-O-DYNE LINIMENT (Veltex)	Chlorobutanol* (chloroform derivative) 0.8 gr. Benzyl alcohol 0.375% Oils of wormwood and sassafras Eucalyptol* Thymol* Menthol* Acetone*
LINOIL Fungicide (medical) (Sutton Laboratories)	Acid salicylic* Acid benzoic* Sulfurated balsam base
LINOLEIC & LINOLENIC ACIDS Skin ointment (Chicago Pharm.)	Linoleic acid Linolenic acid

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LINO-PASTE RUBBER CEMENT (Lino-Paste)		
LINO-PASTE WATERPROOF FILLER CEMENT (Lino-Paste)		
LIN-O-SPRAY Insecticide (Gland-O-Lac)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane) Tech. xylene*	12.9% 83.9%
LINTON CREAM Vaginal (Linton, McIntosh)	Paraformaldehyde Triethanolamine Potassium carbonate Paraffin Stearic acid	0.1% 0.9% 0.2% 2.0% 22.0%
LINTON JELLY Vaginal (Linton, McIntosh)	Lactic acid Boric acid* Glycerin Starch Gum karaya	1.5% 4.0% 7.7% 8.0% 1.33%
LINTON'S LEAD PENCILS (Linton Pencil)	Pencil lead: Wax Clay Graphite Finish: Lacquer Eraser: Natural rubber G.R.S. Sulfur Factice Titanium	
LIN-X CLEAR GLOSS Varnish (Sherwin-Williams)	Ester gum-linseed-alkyd resin Mineral spirits*	50% 50%
LIN-X HARDWOOD FLOOR & LINOLEUM CLEANER (Acme Q. P.)		
LIN-X VARNISH (Sherwin-Williams)	Linseed-alkyd-ester gum Mineral spirits*	50%
LIOB Counter-irritant salve (Am. Druggists)	Ichthammol Oil eucalyptus* Methylparaben Petrolatum Rosin Lanolin base	
LIPOIODINE Organic iodide (Ciba)	Each tablet: Ethyl di-iodobrassidate* (41% iodine)	0.2916 gm.
LIPOSORB Internal, for skin disorders (Haack)	Polyoxy sorbitan monooleate Lecithin-soya Fish liver oil	200 gm. 200 mg. 100 mg.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LIPO-VEE SYRUP (Harvey Labs.)	Each tsp.: Thiamine HCl Riboflavin Pyridoxine HCl Niacinamide d-l-Methionine Inositol Choline bitartrate Butoben	5 mg. 2 mg. 0.5 mg. 50 mg. 50 mg. 100 mg. 100 mg. 0.2%
LIQUALGINE 3 Antipyretic, analgesic (Whorton)	Each fl. dr.: Acetylsalicylic acid* Salicylic acid Alcohol*	5 gr. trace 50%/v
LIQUA-VITA FERTILIZER (Am. Liquid)		
LIQUIBALM ANALGESIC (Pharmart)	Menthol Camphor* Methyl salicylate*	2-1 2% 5% 10%
LIQUID CHIN STRAP Facial preparation (Assoc. Brands)		
LIQUIDINE (Jamol)	Total iodine* content	0.25%
LIQUID NOXFISH For control of rough fish (Penick)	Rotenone* Other cube extractives*	5% 15%
LIQUID STITCH Run stopper (Porter Mfg.)		
LIQUID-TAR-PAPER Insecticide (Noble)	Pine wood oils* Paradichlorobenzene*	
LIQUID VENEER Wood preserver (Liquid)		
LIQUID WRENCH Rust preventative, remover (Radiator)	Aromatic solvents* Petroleum oils Colloidal graphite Pyridine Mercaptans	
LIQUI-RID DRINKING WATER WORMER (Hess, Dr.)	Piperazine base	5.05 gm./fl.oz.
LIQUI-SEAL (Varniton)	Acetone* Toluene* Plastic	
LIQUOR SEDANS Uterine sedative (Parke, Davis)	Each ounce: Black haw Jamica dogwood Hydrastis Aromatics Alcohol	60 gr. 30 gr. 30 m. 28%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
L.I.R.B.M. For iron deficiency anemias (Armour Labs.)	Each fl. oz.: Liver fraction 1 (N.F.) 1.25 gm. Ferric ammonium citrate 2.17 gm. Alcohol 12%
LIRO CAPSULES Analgesic (Partola)	Each capsule: Acetylsalicylic acid* 7-3/4 gr. Caffeine Inactive lactose
LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC (Lambert)	Thymol* Eucalyptol* Methyl salicylate* Benzoic acid Boric acid* Alcohol 25%
LISTERINE ANTIZYME TOOTH PASTE (Lambert)	Alumina hydrate Titanium dioxide Sodium lauryl sulfate Irish moss extractive Saccharin Sodium oxalate Glycerin Sorbitol Oils of spearmint, peppermint and menthol
LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE (Lambert)	Calcium sulfate Alumina hydrate Titanium dioxide Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate Irish moss extractive Saccharin Glycerin Sorbitol Methyl salicylate
LITE-AIRE Deodorizer (Washington Barber)	Formaldehyde* Glycerin Volatile oils
LITTLE BEAR LIQUID FABRIC CEMENT (Little Bear)	Benzol*
LITTLE BO-PEEP AMMONIA (Puhl)	
LITTLE BOY BLUE BLUING (Puhl)	
LITTLE DOC CLEANING COMPOUND (Schaffner)	
LITTLE DOC PAINT BRUSH CLEANER (Schaffner)	
LITTLE DOC RUG & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Schaffner)	
LITTLE LADY BUBBLE BATH (Pessl)	
LITTLE LADY CUTICLE OIL (Pessl)	
LITTLE LADY DOLL COLOGNE (Pessl)	
LITTLE LADY FACE POWDER (Pessl)	
LITTLE LADY HAND LOTION (Pessl)	
LITTLE LADY LIP POMADE (Pessl)	
LITTLE LADY NAIL POLISH (Pessl)	
LITTLE LADY NAIL POLISH REMOVER (Pessl)	
LITTLE LADY TOILET SOAP (Pessl)	
LITTLE LADY TOILET WATER (Pessl)	
LITTLE RED WORM BULLETS Dog preparation (Clayton)	
LITTLE TOTS BABY OIL (Allied Drug)	Lanolin Mineral oil
LITTLE WONDER DRAIN PIPE & TRAP CLEANER (Durst Mfg.)	
LITTLE WONDER DRAIN PIPE & TRAP RUST PREV. (Durst Mfg.)	
LITTLE WONDER RUST PREVENTING COMPOUND (Durst Mfg.)	
LITTLE WONDER STOMACH MEDICINE (Little Wonder)	Rhubarb Bismuth Aquacalcis

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LITTLE WORKERS PILLS Veterinary (Howell Co.)		
LIVITAMIN WITH IRON (Liquid) (Massengill)	Each 30 cc.: Iron peptonized Manganese citrate Thiamine hydrochloride Riboflavin Vitamin B_{12} Niacinamide (nicotinamide) Pyridoxine hydrochloride Pantothenic acid Liver fraction Rice bran Inositol Choline	0.42 gm. 0.158 gm. 10 gm. 10 mg. 10 mg. 50 mg. 1 mg. 5 mg. 2 gm. 1 gm. 30 mg. 60 mg.
LIX Antitussive (Lix)	White pine* Tar* Ammonium chloride Wild cherry Bloodroot Chloroform Alcohol	 3/4 m. 0.5%
LIX-MOTH Insecticide (Winsale)		
LIX-RUST METALLIC PAINT (Phelen-Faust)		
L-K-T HAIR TONIC (Kirby's Mineral)		
L-L-M'S GIBSONS (Lyons, J.)	Linseed Licorice Menthol Sugars Gelatine	
LLOYD BROS. TINCTURE OF POISON IVY For poison ivy dermatitis (Lloyd)	Rhus toxicodendron*	
LOBANA BODY RUB (Ulmer)	Stearic acid Lanolin Mentholated base	
LOCK EASE GRAPHITED LOCK FLUID Lubricant (Am. Grease)	Lubricating oil* Naphtha solvent* Colloidal graphite Lead naphthenate*	
LOCKHEED Hydraulic brake fluid (Wagner)		
LOCK'S CORN CALLOUS REMOVER (Twitty)	Salicylic acid* Ethyl alcohol Ether*	 20% 60%/v
LOCK'S MEDICINAL BALM Skin ointment	Camphor* Oil eucalyptus* Oxyquinoline sulfate* Lanolin Menthol*	
LOCK'S MEDICINAL FOOT & BODY POWDER Fungicide (medical) (Twitty)	Hydroxy-quinoline sulfate* Aluminum silicate Magnesium silicate Boric acid* Salicylic acid*	
LOCOROL Vaginal jelly (Peck & Sterba)	Potassium oxyquinoline sulfate* Boric*, acetic and tartaric acids Glycerin in vegetable gum base	
LODORANTE AFTER SHAVE (Parfum L'Orle)		
LODORANTE COLOGNES, PERFUMES, DEODORANT CREAM (Parfum L'Orle)		
L-O LOTION Cosmetic for skin irritation (Hill Labs. (Fla.))	Lanolinized zinc oxide 15% Cream base	
DR. LONDON'S PRESCRIPTION Antacid, carminative (London's)	Bismuth subnitrate Aromatic cascara sagrada Milk of magnesia Chloroform Aromatic syrup rhubarb Alcohol 4.0%/v	
LONG AID BLACK HAIR DYE (Keystone Labs.)	Paraphenyldiamine Resorcinol* Isopropyl alcohol* Hydrogen peroxide*	
LONG AID HOT OIL TREATMENT (Keystone Labs.)	Petrolatum Lanolin Mineral oil Oil of bergamot	
LONG AID POMADE (Keystone Labs.)	Petroleum jelly Lanolin Hexachlorophene 2/10% Perfume oil Isopropyl myristate	
LONG AID SHAMPOO (Keystone Labs.)	Triethanolamine Lauryl sulfate Ninol AA62 Water softener Sequestrene Perfume oil	
LONG AID SULPHUR POMADE TREATMENT (Keystone Labs.)	Petrolatum Lanolin Oil of tar rect. Wettable sulfur Salicylic acid* Isobornyl acetate*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LONG LIFE PAINT BRUSH CLEANER (Day-Kingsley)		
LONGO RAPID HAIR COLORING (Longo)		
LOOKASINE Vaginal douche powder (Nat'l. Drug)	Acid boric* Zinc sulfate, exsic. Zinc phenolsulfonate Potassium alum Sodium salicylate	80.5% 4% 2.5% 9% 2.5%
LOOSITE Solvent (Petroleum)	Aromatic solvent*	
L'OPERA FRANCAIS PERFUME (Specialty)		
LORATE Vaginal douche powder (Standard Labs.)	Sodium borate* perhydrate Sodium bicarbonate Sodium chloride Castile soap Menthol*	
L'ORIGAN LINE TOILET WATER & EXTRACT (Coty)		
LORENZ ACTIVATED PYRETHRUM KNOCKDOWN CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Lorenz)	Aliphatic hydrocarbons* Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins*	
LORENZ BHC 1# E.C. Insecticide (Lorenz)	Benzene hexachloride* Aromatic hydrocarbons* Emulsifier	
LORENZ COLLOIDAL CHLORDANE CONCEN-TRATE (Water soluble) Insecticide (Lorenz)	Chlordane tech.* Alkylated aryl polyether alcohol	
LORENZ 25% DDT EMULSI-FIABLE CON-CENTRATE Insecticide (Lorenz)	DDT* Aromatic hydrocarbons* Emulsifier	
LORENZ TOXAPHENE 60% CONC. Insecticide (Lorenz)	Toxaphene* Kerosene Emulsifier	
LORENZ WATER EMULSIFI-ABLE CHLORDANE CONC. 46% Insecticide (Lorenz)	Chlordane* No. 1 fuel oil* Emulsifier	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LORODO DEODORANT & ANTI-PERSPIRANT (Parfum L'Orle)		
LOROPHYN JELLY N.N.R. (Eaton Labs.)	Phenylmercuric acetate Polyethylene glycol of mono-iso-octyl phenyl ether Methylparaben Sodium borate	0.05% 0.3% 0.05% 3%
LOROPHYN SUPPOSI-TORIES N.N.R. (Eaton Labs.)	Each suppository: Phenylmercuric acetate 0.4 mg. Methyl benzethonium chloride Methylparaben	
LORR CREAM (Lorr)		
LORTONA MEDICATED CREAM (Myers Labs.)	Phenol* Camphor* Eucalyptol* Cloves Menthol*	
LOTION BASE-CASTILL (Thomas & Thompson)	Carboxymethylcellulose Triethanolamine Butoben	
LOTION HISTADYL (Thenylpyra-mine, Lilly) For skin irritations of allergy (Lilly)	Each 100 cc.: Histadyl* Zinc oxide	2 gm. 16 gm.
LOTION SURFADIL (Cyclomethy-caine & Thenylpyra-mine, Lilly) For skin irritations of allergy (Lilly)	Each 100 cc.: Histadyl* Surfacaine Titanium dioxide	2 gm. 0.5 gm. 5 gm.
LOTOCREME Rubefacient (Abbott)	Lanolin Olive oil Glycerin Menthol* Methylparaben U.S.P. Borax	
LOTSHAW HAIR DRESS FOR MEN (Lotshaw)	Lanolin Mineral oil Stearic acid composition	
LOTSHAW'S PELLENT Repellent (Lotshaw)	Repellent 448 2 Phenyl cyclohexanol 2-cyclohexyl cylohexanol*	40%/w 28%/w 12%
LOVALON HAIR RINSE (Marcus-Lesoine)	Citric Coloring	
LOVE LACE COLOGNES & PERFUMES (Quality Cosm.)		
LOVELY LADY LOTION (Herp)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
LOVER'S MOON COSMETICS (Ashworth)	
LOVE PAT Cake make-up (Revlon)	Talcs Clay Earth pigments Emulsifiers Gums Oils Preservatives
LOVESTER Herbicide (Planetary Chem.)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy-acetic acid* 70.6%
LOW-DEE Herbicide (Planetary Chem.)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 75.6% Solvents and emulsifying agents 24.4%
LOWELL HAND CREAM (House of Lowell)	Stearic acid Oleic acid Isopropylmyristate Isopropylpalmitate Cetyl alcohol Lanolin Oxy-cholesterin Witch hazel Propylene glycol Glycerin Ammonia water Borax Methylpara hydroxy benzoate Sodium alginate Perfume compound
LOWELL LIQUID DEODORANT (House of Lowell)	Para diisobutyl cresoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate* Aluminum chlor hydroxy complex Glycerin Alcohol Perfume compound
LOWILA CAKE Soapless, non-irritant efficient skin cleanser (Westwood)	Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate Corn dextrin base
LOWILA LIQUID Household cleanser, soapless detergent (Westwood)	Aryl alkyl sulfonate*
LP INDUSTRIAL SPRAY Insecticide (Larvacide)	Piperonyl botoxide Pyrethrins* Inert ingredients*
L S A LOTION For skin irritations (Hill Labs. (Fla.))	Each 3 oz.: Zinc oxide 6 gm. Lead subacetate* 7-1/2 gm. Glycerin Lime water Jell base
LT FLUX (Handy)	Potassium acid fluoride* Potassium tetraborate* Boric acid*
LUBAFAX Surgical lubricant (Burroughs-Wellcome)	o-Chloromercuriphenol 0.02%
LUBEX Laxative (Haysma)	Semi-solid hydrocarbons Petrolatum Sulfur
LUBRACIL Cathartic (Vitec)	Methyl cellulose Sodium carboxymethylcellulose
LUBRIDERM For skin irritations (Texas Pharm.)	Cholesterin Sorbitol Cetyl alcohol Mineral oil U.S.P. Oxycholesterin
LUCA CEMENT-CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASS, MODEL AIRPLANE (Luca)	
LUCAS KALSOMINE Paint (Lucas)	
LUCIDE A-20 Household insecticide semi-concentrate (Pest Control Equip.)	Chlordane* emulsion 19%
LUCIDE D-25 Insecticide (Pest Control Equip.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane 25% Aromatic petroleum deriv. sol.* 70%
LUCIDE EIGHT Insecticide (Pest Control Equip.)	Petroleum distillates* 22% Chlordane tech.* 72%
LUCIDE LM-10 Insecticide (Pest Control Equip.)	Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* 80.0% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane) 10.0% Polyoxyethylene sorbitolesters of mixed fatty and resin acids 10.0%
LUCIDE M-65 Insecticide (Pest Control Equip.)	Chlordane tech.* 65% Petroleum distillates* 15%
LUCIDE S-60 Insecticide (Pest Control Equip.)	Tech. chlordane*, refined 60.3%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LUCIDIN EYE DROPS (Pearson Pharm.)		
LUCKY LEAF 15% FERMATE DUST Insecticide (Black Panther)	Ferric dimethyl dithio-carbamate*	11.40%
LUCKY STAR COLOGNE (Lucky Star)		
LUCKY TIGER OINTMENT Hair, health aid (Lucky Tiger)	Sulfur* Oxyquinoline* Methyl salicylate* Balsam Peru Camphor* Menthol oil of eucalyptus*	
LUCKY TIGER SPECIAL FORMULA WITHOUT OIL Health aid (Lucky Tiger)	Alcohol Sodium salicylate* Oxyquinoline phosphate*	50%
LUCKY TIGER 3 PURPOSE HAIR TONIC Health aid (Lucky Tiger)	Alcohol Sodium salicylate* Oxyquinolinephosphate*	55%
LUKOREX POWDER Douche powder (Horton & Converse)	Sodium perborate* Sodium bicarbonate Menthol* Thymol* Methyl salicylate* Eucalyptol* Alum Boric acid*	
LUMAG Antacid (Friendly Labs.)	Magnesium trisilicate Dried aluminum hydroxide gel Flavoring	
LUMASATE POWDER For wet dressings in skin irritations (Hill Labs.)	Calcium acetate Aluminum sulfate Aluminum subacetate	
LUMBRICIDE (Syrup) Anthelmintic (Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Santonin Spigelia Frangula Senna Aromatics	 10 mg. 0.16 gm. 80 mg. 80 mg. q.s.
LUMIGEL Antacid (Veltex)	Aluminum hydroxide gel U.S.P.	
LUMINALL CONCRETE FLOOR PAINT (Nat'l. Chem. & Mfg.)		
LUMINOUS LURE PERFUME, COLOGNE, DEODORANT & FRESHENER (Riker)		
LURA-GLO HAND LOTION (Lura-Glo)		
LURA-GLO NAIL POLISH REMOVER (Lura-Glo)		
LURIN Antacid (Myers Labs.)	Aluminum hydroxide gel	
LURON WITH LANOLIN Hand cleaner (Pacific Coast)	Borax* Powdered toilet soap Lanolin Rose bouquet perfume	
LUSTER LOY HAIR TONIC (Kirby's)		
LUSTERO Detergent (Olson Prod.)		
LUSTERTEX VEGETABLE OIL SHAMPOO FOR PETS (Magitex)	Coconut oil soap	
LUST-O-WITE Porcelain bowl cleaner (Hillyard Chem.)	Sodium bisulfite	
LUSTRAY E-Z BLEACH (Lustray)		
LUSTRAY TOILET WATER (Lustray)		
LUSTRE-AMBER BRILLANTINE (H.Q.Z.)	Mineral oil D and C yellow oil soluble Oriental bouquet	
LUSTRE-CREME HAIR DRESSING (Colgate-Palmolive)	Moisture Mineral oil Lanolin and non-ionic detergents Cationic detergent* Perfume and preservative	50% 3-10%
LUSTRE-CREME SHAMPOO (Colgate-Palmolive)	Moisture Sodium lauryl sulfate Lanolin Sodium chloride Potassium stearate Fatty acid-triethanolamine condensate Perfume and preservative	65%
LUSTRE-ROSE HAIR OIL (H.Q.Z.)	Mineral oil (95 vis.) D and C red color Oil soluble rose perfume	
LUSTREX Molding powder (Monsanto)	Styrene	
LUSTREX Coating resin & adhesive (Monsanto)	Vinyl butyral	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LUSTRO WALLPAPER CLEANER (Cincy)	Wheat flour Kerosene oil* Vegetable dye Salt Preservatives	
LUX Toilet soap (Lever)		
LUX FLAKES Soap flakes (Lever)		
LUX LIQUID (Lever)		
LUZIER'S HAND BALM (Luzier's)		
LV 2, 4, 5-T BRUSH KILLER (Agric. Proc.)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2, 4, 5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid	73.00%
LYCOBOROL Skin astringent (Tampa)	Bismuth Boric acid* Magnesium silicate Lycopodium and starch	
LYCONS CONCEN- TRATED LYE (Babbitt)	Sodium hydroxide* Sodium carbonate	94% 2%
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LAXATIVE (Pinkham)	Each tablet: Senna Phenolphthalein Cascara Ext. belladonna*	 1/4 gr. 1/16 gr.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S TABLETS Uterine sedative (Pinkham)	Iron Pleurisy root Ext. of Jamaica dogwood Licorice	
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND Uterine sedative (Pinkham)	Alcohol Black cohosh Life root plant Dandelion Jamaica dogwood Gentian Vitamin B1 Pleurisy root Chamomile Licorice True and false unicorn	13-1/2%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
LYGEL VAGINAL JELLY (Lehn & Fink)	Benzalkonium chloride Lactic acid p-Chloro-sym.-m-xylenol p-tert-Amylphenol Glycerol Gum tragacanth Pectin Perfume oil Water, q.s.	0.10% 0.25% 0.05% 0.05% 15.00% 2.50% 1.00% 0.10% 100.00%
LYGENES VAGINAL SUPPOSI- TORIES (Lehn & Fink)	Zinc sulfocarbolate Hydroxyquinoline benzoate p-Chloro-sym.-m-xylenol p-tert-Amylphenol Boric acid Beeswax, white Corn starch Perfume Cocoa butter	0.50% 0.30% 0.05% 0.05% 0.10% 5.00% 9.00% 0.20% 84.80%
LYKETTE LIQUID DEODORANT (Iodent)	Aluminum chlorhydroxide complex	
LYK-NU KOTE-O-WAX POLISH (Lyk-Nu)		
LYNN'S FLEA POWDER (Pfeiffer)	Rotenone Pyrethrins	1.00% 0.07%
LYNSOL Shellac thinner, alcohol, stove fuel, printing press cleaner (Clark- Lurton)	Methanol* Alcohol	5% 90%
LYON OINTMENT (Lyon)	Cresylic acid* Sodium hydroxide* Wood resin Tallow	
DR. LYONS DENTIFRICE (Watkins, R.)		
LYSOL BRAND DISINFECT- ANT (Lehn & Fink)	Soap - Orthohydroxydiphenyl Propylene glycol Cresylic acid (xylenol fraction) less than 2% Alcohol	 7.2%/v

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MAALOX Antacid (Rorer)	Magnesium hydroxide Aluminum hydroxide	
MAAS' CLEANER & WATER SOFTENER (Maas, A. G.)	Tri sodium phosphate*	
MAAS' DRAIN PIPE OPENER (Maas, A. G.)	Sodium hydroxide*	
MACCO VARNISHES & DRIERS (Macneal)		
MACKIE'S PINE SKRUB KLEEN Cleanser, deodorant (Standard Wood)	Oil of pine* Soap	
MACKIE'S PINEXO Disinfectant, cleanser, deodorant (Standard Wood)	Pine oil* Anhydrous soap	80% 10%
MACLEAN'S CHLORDANE 72% EMULSI- FIABLE CONC. Insecticide (MacLean)	Tech. chlordane*	72%
MACLEAN'S I-P-F Fumigant (MacLean)	Isopropyl alcohol Ethylene dibromide* Ethyl acetate Propylene oxide Methyl formate* Methylene chloride* Chloroform*	
MACLEAN'S LINDANE EMULSIFI- ABLE CONC. Insecticide (MacLean)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	13.1% 81.9%
MACLEAN'S SOIL FUMIGANT (MacLean)	Ethylene dibromide*	20%
MACLEAN'S S-T-D SPECIAL Insecticide (MacLean)	Ethylene dibromide* DDT* Tech. chlordane*	
MACO BRAND MARINE PAINTS (Marine Coatings)		
M.A.C. VETERINARY (Carter-Luff)	Mercuric chloride Mercurous chloride* Potassium chloride Potassium iodide* Silver iodide* Volatile oils Iodo-terpene	
MACY'S WALL & WOOD- WORK CLEANER (Macy's)		
MADAM C. J. WALKER HAIR & SCALP PREPARATION (Walker, Mme.)	Copper sulfate* Precipitated sulfur*	
MADAM C. J. WALKER SKIN BRIGHTENER (Walker, Mme.)	Ammoniated mercury* Bismuth subnitrate	5%
MADAM C. J. WALKER TEMPLE SALVE (Walker, Mme.)	Precipitated sulfur* Petrolatum	
MADAME FRIEDA TOSAN COMPOUND For menstrual difficulties (Tosan)	Each fl. oz.: Alcohol Gentian Unicorn Jamaica dogwood Dandelion Thiamine HCl Black cohosh Life and pleurisy root Licorice Chamomile	 13-1/2% 2 mg.
MADAME OLGA BLEMISH LOTION DEODORANT, COLOGNES, ASTRINGENTS (Pataky)		
MADAM LA FORD'S DEPILATORY POWDER (La Ford)		
MADAM LA FORD'S SKIN LOTION (La Ford)		
MADAM LINDSAY HAIR DRESSING (Exelento)		
MAESTRO CLEANER & POLISH (Lusterine)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MAGAY'S GOLD & WHITE TABLETS For flatulence (Magay)	Each gold tablet: Ginger Capsicum Ext. cascara sagrada Asafetida Ext. nux vomica* (1/60 gr. strychnine) Each white tablet: Calcium carbonate Bismuth subnitrate Magnesium carbonate Aromatics	 3/4 gr. 1/8 gr. 1 gr. 1 gr. 1/4 gr. 3-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr. 2 gr. q.s.
MAGIC Piston seal (Magic Seal)		
MAGIC ANT-KILLER (Barton Chem.)	Sodium arsenate* Cane sugar Honey Benzoate of soda Tartaric acid	2% 1/2 of 1%
MAGIC BRAND BUG KILLER Insecticide (Allied Drug)	Petroleum distillates* Tech. chlordane Polyoxyethylene sorbitol hexaoleate Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Phenyl mercuric lactate	97.723% 2.000% 0.100% 0.115% 0.046% 0.016%
MAGIC BRAND OLD FASHIONED WHITE LINIMENT Rubefacient (Allied Drug)	Stronger ammonia water* Ammonium chloride* Gum camphor* Spirits of turpentine* Oil of pine* Kerosene* Oleic acid	
MAGIC BRAND QUICK RELIEF COUGH SYRUP (Allied Drug)	Alcohol Chloroform Menthol Glycerin Syrup wild cherry Syrup tolu Capsicum	2% 2 m./fl. oz.
MAGIC BRAND RAT & MOUSE KILLER (Allied Drug)	Arsenic trioxide*	2.6%
MAGIC BRAND ROACH & INSECT KILLER (Allied Drug)	Tech. chlordane B-butoxy, B' thiocyanodiethyl ether B-thiocyanoethyl esters of aliphatic acids containing 10-18 carbon atoms Petroleum distillate*	2.0%/w 0.3%/w 0.9%/w 96.8%/w
MAGIC BRAND STOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Allied Drug)	B-butoxy, B' thiocyanodiethyl ether Pine oil Cresol Paradichlorobenzene Petroleum base oil*	1.6%/w 2.1%/w 1.1%/w 0.4%/w 94.8%/w
MAGIC CEMENTS (Magic Iron)		
MAGIC COAT OF MAGIC COLOR (Alabama)		
MAGIC FLOOR WAX (Slick Shine)		
MAGIC FOAM RUG & UP- HOLSTERY CLEANER (Wiggs)	Castile soap 1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane Tetrasodium salt of ethylene Diamine-tetra-acetic acid Ammonia*	 3/4 of 1%
MAGIC FUT EZ (Magic Fut-Ez)	Sodium anhydrous Sulfate of magnesia Sodium salicylate* Phosphate Processed oils Essence of pine	15% 35% 20% 15% 10% 5%
MAGIC GUN BLUER Gun Blue (Casey Chem.)	Selenium* Nitric acid* Methanol	
MAGIC HOODOO INSECTICIDES & RODENTI- CIDES (Stumpf's)		
MAGIC INSECT REPELLANT (Quality Dist.)	Dimethyl phthalate*	100%
MAGIC INSECT SPRAY WITH CHLORDANE (Allied Drug)		
MAGIC IRON CEMENT & CRYSTAL CLEAR CEMENT (Glidden Co.)		
MAGI- CLEANER RUG & UP- HOLSTERY CLEANER (Magicleaner)		
MAGIC LINIMENT Rubefacient (McNeil)	Spirits turpentine* Acetic acid*	
MAGIC REMEDY ALTERATIVE COMPOUND Rubefacient (McNeil)	Sodium salicylate* Potassium iodide* Epsom salt Extract gentian	
MAGIC RUG CLEANER (Gateway)		
MAGIC SHAVING POWDER Depilatory (Shaving Powder)	Barium sulfide* Calcium hydroxide	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MAGIC SHOE DYE & POLISH (Ideal Paste)		
MAGIC SILVER & PEWTER POLISH (Magic Polish)		
MAGIC STOCK SPRAY WITH DDT 1/2% Insecticide (Allied Drug)		
MAGIC TOUCH CREAM MAKE-UP (Campana)	Butyl myristate Mineral oil Carnauba wax Lanolin Cellolyn 102 Propyl parasept Talc Titanium dioxide Iron oxides	
MAGIC WALLPAPER GREASE SPOT REMOVER (Glidden Co.)		
MAGIC WAND ODORLESS AIR DE-ODORANT (Interstate San.)		
MAGIC WASHER Granulated Soap (Iowa)	Sodium phosphates*	
MAGIC WASHING & CLEANING COMPOUND (Togstad)		
MAGIC WAX SHOE POLISH (White) (Ideal Paste)		
MAGIC WONDER ANT POISON (Quality Dist.)	Sodium arsenate*	2%
MAGI-KIL Ant trap poison (Lethelin)	Thallium Sulfate* Metallic thallium	1.0% 0.80%
MAGIKIL ANT & ROACH DUST (Lethelin)	Chlordane*	5%
MAGIKIL JELLY ANT BAIT (Lethelin)	Thallium sulfate*	1%
MAGIKIL ANT DUST (Lethelin)	Chlordane*	5%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MAGITEX BUBBLE BATH SHAMPOO FOR DOGS & CATS (Magitex)	Pine oil* Pyrethrins Isopropyl alcohol* Glycerin Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate* Other related terpenes	
MAGITRACK MOUSE DUST (Lethelin)	DDT*	50%
MAGNEX Antacid powder (McKesson)	Bismuth subcarbonate Precipitated calcium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate Colloidal kaolin Magnesium trisilicate Aromatic flavoring oils	
MAGRON Vegetable maturant (Dow)	Magnesium chlorate*	
MAG-SUL EPSOM SALTS TABLETS Cathartic (Dillard)	Each tablet: Epsom salts (magnesium sulfate)	18 gr.
MAHDEEN FOR DANDRUFF (Mahdeen)		
MAID-EASY COFFEE STAIN REMOVER (Powder) (Maid-Easy)	Alkali* Phosphates Active oxygen Active synthetic detergent (pH 2%) solution at 25°C. is Carbonates Silicates	11.05
MAID-EASY MULTI-CLEANER (Powder) (Maid-Easy)	Alkali* Phosphates Active oxygen Active synthetic detergent (pH 2%) solution at 25°C. is Carbonates	9.0
MAID-EASY WOW METAL CLEANER (Maid-Easy)	Tartaric acid Citric acid Silica Synthetic detergent Gums Glycols	
MAID OF HONOR AEROSOL INSECTICIDE For crawling insects (Sears)	Tech. chlordane* Tech. piperonyl butoxide* Pyrethrins Polymerized glycerol oleate Petroleum distillates* Dichlorodifluoromethane	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MAID OF HONOR AEROSOL INSECTICIDE For flying insects (Sears)	DDT* Pyrethrins* Tech. piperonyl butoxide* Petroleum hydrocarbons* Freon propellent	
MAID OF HONOR CREAM WAX Furniture polish (Sears)		
MAID OF HONOR OIL Furniture polish (Sears)		
MAID'S NOSE SPRAY (Flower City Labs.)	Acidum boricum Menthol* Atropine sulfate*	
MAIN LINE PAINTS (Gagnon-Haskell)		
MAINTENEX Cleaner (Horn)		
MAINTENITE Cleaner for rubber floors (Continental Car-Na-Var)		
MAJIC-ADE Tonic, carminative (Humco)	Alcohol* Camphor* Capsicum Menthol Alcohol Chloroform* Peppermint Black catechu Ammonia methyl salicylate*	33% 3 m.
MAJOR'S CEMENT (Plough)	Nitrocellulose Ketones* Alcohols*	
MAJOR'S CEMENT (China, Glass Crockery) (Plough)	Flake glue Camphor* Denatured alcohol* Zinc oxide	
MAJOR'S CEMENT (Furniture) (Plough)		
MAJOR VARNISH (Perfection Paint)		
MAJUL PAINT & ENAMEL (Hardig)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MALABAR-SUNNYHILL FOR SOILS BELOW pH 6.8 Multiple trace elements for fertilizer applications (Inorganic)	Sulfates: manganese, copper, zinc, cobalt Borax Sodium molybdenate Potassium iodide	
MALACIDE Insecticide (Bonide)	Malathion*	50%/w
MALADROX Antacid (Physicians Prod.)	Hydroxy-aluminum-magnesium aminoacetate	0.5 gm./tablet
MALANOX RESIDUAL BAIT SPRAY CONC. Insecticide (Farnam)	Malathion* Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	50% 45%
MALATHIDE Insecticide (Thompson Chem.)	Malathion* Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	50% 39%
MALCONONE (Maltbie)	Each fl. oz.: Alcohol Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate Ephedrine hydrochloride* Sodium citrate Benzoic acid Menthol	 5% 1/6 gr. 1 gr. 22 gr. 1/10 of 1%
MALEX WOOD SEALERS (101, 102) (Malex)		
MAL FOOT & SHOE DEODORANT (Victor)		
MALITHOX EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Bonide)	Malathion*	50%/w
MALLINCKRODT CALO-CLOR Fungicide (Mallinckrodt)	Mercurous chloride Mercuric chloride*	60% 30%
MALLINCKRODT CALOGREEN Fungicide (Mallinckrodt)	Mercurous chloride*	90%
MALLINCKRODT CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE Fungicide (Mallinckrodt)	Mercuric chloride*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MALLINC- KRODT PHOTO PURIFIED PICTOL (Mallinckrodt)	Monomethyl para aminophenol sulfate*	
MALLINC- KRODT ROACH KILLER (Mallinckrodt)	Sodium fluoride*	95%
MALTBIE'S ANALGESIC- IODAHL Rubefacient (Maltbie)	Iodine* Methyl salicylate* Menthol Camphor*	1% 15% 5% 2%
MALTBIE'S METHYL SALICYLATE & COLCHICINE (Maltbie)	Each perle: Methyl salicylate* Colchicine*	 3 m. 1/250 gr.
MALTOL Aromatic (Dow)	3-Hydroxy-2-methyl-1, 4-pyrone*	
MALUCIDIN PREPARA- TION Skin fungicide (veterinary) (Nat'l. Canine)	Parfentjev's yeast fraction Soap Alcohol	 3%/v
MAMORA CEMENTS: CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASS, PLASTIC Furniture model airplane (Van Stan)		
MAMZELL DRY CLEANER (Sapo)		
MANDELIC ACID & AMMONIUM CHLORIDE For urinary tract infections (Lilly)	Each enseal: Mandelic acid* (as monoethanolamine mandelate) Ammonium chloride	 5 gr. 3-1/2 gr.
MANDEX Fungicide (Collins Feed)	Manganese ethylene bisdithiocarbamate Dinitro capryl phenyl crotonate*	52.50% 10.00%
MANDEX CUCUMBER DUST WITH LINDANE Insecticide, fungicide (Collins Feed)	Manzate (manganese ethylene-bis (dithiocarbamate))* Mildex (dinitro capryl phenyl crotonate)* Lindane G.I.*	6.3% 0.75% 1.00%
MANDO DEPILATORY (LeFevre, J.)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MANDRAKE BITTERS Digestant (Richard Drug)	Mandrake root Cape aloes Anise seed Glycerin Oil sweet orange Quassia chips Gentian root Orange peel sweet Coriander seed Tartaric acid Salicylic acid Caramel	
MANICARE (For Nails) Manicure preparation (Allcock)	Oil (persic) Sugar Perfume Glycerin Sodium hydroxide* Potassium hydroxide* Stearic acid Triethanolamine Dye	
MANNING'S POWDER For skin irritations (Manning)	Salicylic acid* Zinc oxide Talcum Boric acid* Zinc stearate	
MANOLINE For skin irritations (Gilbert, B. S.)	Alcohol Gum tragacanth Orris root Oil of lavender Oil of orange Rose geranium Cloves Citronella Glycerin Gum benzoin Nutmeg Oil of bergamot Oil of lemon Rosemary Cassia	12%
MAN-O-WAR BLOOD TONIC HEMATINIC FOR HORSES (Man-O-War)	Gentian Iron Cobalt*	
MAN-O-WAR POLTIS POWDER Counter- irritant (veterinary) (Man-O-War)	Bentonite Aromatic oils	
MAN-O-WAR VET. GALL LOTION For skin irritations (Man-O-War)	Gentian violet* Formalin* Pine oil*	
MAN-O-WAR VETERINARY SALVE Antiseptic (Man-O-War)	Thymol iodide* Thymol* Phenol* Alum*	
MAN-ZAN For rectal irritations (De Witt)	Benzocaine* Tannic acid* Carbolic acid*	 1%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
MANZATE FUNGICIDE (du Pont)	Manganese ethylene-bis (dithiocarbamate)*
MANZATE 8%- PARATHION 1% (Port Brand) Fungicide (Port)	Manganese ethylene-bis (dithiocarbamate) 5.6% Parathion* 1.0%
MANZATE 8% (Port Brand) Fungicide (Port)	Manganese ethylene-bis (dithiocarbamate) 5.6%
MARATONE Hair pomade (Marion Pharm.)	Lanolin Oils Resorcin monoacetate* Pilocarpine* Quinine* Sulfur* Cholesterin Lead acetate*
MARBLEX MODELING CLAY (Am. Art Clay)	
MAR- BORERCIDE Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Ethylene dichloride* 50%
MARCELLE ASTRINGENT (Marcelle)	Tincture of benzoin Ethyl alcohol Certified cosmetic color Synthetic perfume
MARCELLE CLEANSING COLD CREAM (Marcelle)	Beeswax Mineral oil Spermaceti Cetyl alcohol Borax Synthetic perfume Glyceryl esters of fatty acid blend p-Hydroxymethylbenzoate
MARCELLE DEODORANT (Marcelle)	Glycerin Spermaceti Modified glyceryl esters of fatty acid blend Aluminum chlorhydroxide complex Inorganic colloid gel p-Hydroxymethylbenzoate Titanium dioxide Synthetic perfume
MARCELLE DRY ROUGE (Marcelle)	Talcum Calcium carbonate Kaolin Zinc oxide Certified lake colors Synthetic perfume
MARCELLE DUSTING POWDER & TALCUM POWDER (Marcelle)	Talcum Zinc stearate Synthetic perfume
MARCELLE EYE SHADOW (Marcelle)	Petrolatum Ozokerite Mineral oil Zinc oxide Mineral colors Synthetic perfume
MARCELLE FACE POWDER (Marcelle)	Talcum Titanium dioxide Zinc stearate Calcium carbonate Magnesium carbonate Kaolin Mineral oil Purified inorganic pigments and insoluble lake colors Synthetic perfume
MARCELLE FACE POWDER (with 4% Sulfur) (Marcelle)	Talcum Titanium dioxide Zinc stearate Calcium carbonate Magnesium carbonate Kaolin Mineral oil Purified inorganic pigments and insoluble lake colors Synthetic perfume Sulfur 4%
MARCELLE FOUNDATION LOTION FOR DRY & NORMAL SKIN (Marcelle)	Vegetable oil Isopropyl esters of fatty acid blend Glyceryl esters of fatty acid blend Purified lecithin p-Hydroxy methylbenzoate Propenyl methyl guaethol Titanium dioxide Talc Iron oxide colors Synthetic perfume
MARCELLE FOUNDATION LOTION FOR OILY SKIN (Marcelle)	Zinc oxide Talc Glycerin Kaolin Bentonite Titanium dioxide Ethyl alcohol Inorganic cosmetic colors Synthetic perfume p-Hydroxy methylbenzoate
MARCELLE HAND CREAM (Marcelle)	Modified glyceryl esters of fatty acid blend Glycerin Petrolatum Mineral oil Stearyl alcohol Spermaceti Potash emulsion of stearic acid p-Hydroxy methylbenzoate p-Hydroxy propylbenzoate Certified cosmetic color Synthetic perfume
MARCELLE LIP & FACIAL ROUGE (Marcelle)	Glyceryl monostearate Castor oil Oxycholesterin absorption base Mineral oil Petrolatum Ozokerite Certified cosmetic colors Synthetic perfume
MARCELLE LIPSTICK (Marcelle)	Glyceryl monostearate Castor oil Oxycholesterin absorption base Candelilla wax Certified cosmetic colors Synthetic perfume
MARCELLE LIQUEFYING CREAM (Anhydrous) (Marcelle)	Mineral oil Ceresin Petrolatum Paraffin Synthetic perfume

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
MARCELLE MASCARA (Cream) (Marcelle)	Beeswax Ceresin Glyceryl monostearate Pure white petrolatum p-Hydroxy propylbenzoate p-Hydroxy methylbenzoate Non-ionic emulsifiers Iron oxide pigments Carbon
MARCELLE MILD ASTRINGENT LOTION (Marcelle)	Aluminum chloride Glycerin Ethyl alcohol Synthetic perfume
MARCELLE SHAMPOO (Marcelle)	Potassium soaps of cocoanut and olive oils Glycerin Certified cosmetic color Synthetic perfume Chelating agent
MARCELLE SKIN LUBRI- CATING CREAM (Marcelle)	Ceresin Petrolatum Mineral oil Zinc oxide Cholesterol Cetyl alcohol Paraffin Certified cosmetic color Synthetic perfume
MARCELLE SKIN LUBRI- CATING OIL (Marcelle)	Mineral oil Cetyl alcohol Certified cosmetic color Synthetic perfume
MARCELLE SPECIAL FOUNDATION CREAM FOR DRY SKIN (Marcelle)	Mineral oil Modified glyceryl esters of fatty acid blend Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether p-Hydroxy methylbenzoate Stearyl alcohol Spermaceti Titanium dioxide Glycerin Propylene glycol Certified cosmetic color Synthetic perfume p-Hydroxy propylbenzoate
MARCELLE SPECIAL FOUNDATION CREAM FOR OILY SKIN (Marcelle)	Potassium stearate Sodium stearate Stearic acid Glycerin p-Hydroxy methylbenzoate Synthetic perfume
MARCELLE SPECIAL SKIN LOTION (Marcelle)	Triethanolamine emulsion of stearic acid Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether Mineral oil Cetyl alcohol p-Hydroxy methylbenzoate Methyl-cellulose Synthetic perfume
MARCELLE TALCUM POWDER (with 5% Sulfur) (Marcelle)	Talcum Zinc stearate Synthetic perfume Sulfur 5%
MARCELLE WAVING & CURLING FLUID (Marcelle)	Quince seed extract Ethyl alcohol Benzoic acid Synthetic perfume
MARCHAND'S CREME SHAMPOO (Marchand)	Sodium lauryl sulfate approx. 7% Amide type surfactants approx. 13% Ethylene diamine tetra-acetic acid approx. 1%
MARCHAND'S GOLDEN HAIR WASH (Marchand)	Liquid: Hydrogen peroxide* 6% Powder per 4 gm. envelope: Sodium ammonium phosphate Sodium carbonate Sodium lauryl sulfate
MARCHAND'S HAIR CON- DITIONING RINSE (Marchand)	Mineral oil approx. 8% Cationic surfactants* approx. 2.5%
MARCHAND'S HAIR RINSE (Colored)	Each 2-gm. envelope: Certified coloring 0.002-0.03 gm. Citric acid or a mixture of sulfamic and boric acids*
MARCHAND'S HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (Marchand)	Hydrogen peroxide* 4%
MARCHITA PERFUME (Joyce)	
MAR-CHLOR DUST Insecticide (Mar-Prods.)	Tech. chlordane* 5%
MAR-CHLOR 46-E Insecticide (Mar-Prods.)	Chlordane tech.* 46% Petroleum distillate* 44.5%
MAREZINE BRAND CYCLIZINE TABLETS For motion sickness (Burroughs- Wellcome)	Cyclizine hydrochloride* 50 mg./tablet
MAR-FRIN Rodenticide (Martin, C. J.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.025%
MAR-FRIN WARFARIN RAT & MOUSE KILLER (Martin, C. J.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.5%
MARGON WOOD PUTTY (United Gilson.)	Gypsum Dextrine
MARIE ANTOINETTE SHAMPOO (Heifler & Heifler)	
MARIE BRIL- LIANTINE (Dewey)	Mineral oil

*See Part Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MARIE CAMPAU NAIL POLISH REMOVER (Campau)		
MARIE CAMPAU WAVE SET (Campau)		
MARIE NAIL POLISH REMOVER (Dewey)	Acetone* Amyl acetate* Ethyl acetate*	
MARIE POWDERED HENNA Hair rinse (Dewey)	Powdered henna	
MARIE SHAMPOO (Dewey)	Cocoanut castile soap	
MARIETA'S CHINA, CROCK, GLASS CEMENT (Marieta)		
MARIE WAVE SET (Dewey)	Karaya gum	
MARIGOLD BORATED TALCUM (Boericke & Runyon)	Boric acid* Calendula flower extract	
MARIGOLD WALLPAPER CLEANER (Imperial Paper)	Edible pastry flour Carbonates of sodium and calcium Chlorides of sodium and calcium Pine Oil	
MARIN COUNTY EARWIG BAIT (Marin)	Sodium fluosilicate	0.75%
MARIN COUNTY POISON GRAIN Rodenticide (Marin)	Strychnine* expressed as alkaloid	0.25%
MARIN COUNTY RAT BAIT (Marin)	Alcohol extractives of red squill* Inert ingredients*	5% 95%
MARIN COUNTY SODIUM FLUOSILICATE Insecticide (Marin)	Sodium fluosilicate*	95%
MARIN COUNTY WARFARIN RAT BAIT (Marin)	Warfarin (compound 42)	0.025%
MARIN COUNTY ZINC PHOSPHIDE POISON GRAIN Rodenticide (Marin)	Zinc phosphide	0.5%
MARINE BRAND NO. 80 Cement (Ferdinand)	Resins in alcohol solvent*	
MARINE PAINTS (Chi-Namel)	Carbon black Linseed alkyd resin Mineral spirits* Drier	6.4% 43.0% 43.1% 7.5%
MARIVONNE CREME SHAMPOO, PERFUME (Enterprise Chem.)		
MARIVONNE MASSAGE LOTION (Enterprise Chem.)		
MARK-4 ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT SOLUTION MOUTH WASH (Mark Labs.)		
MARKLEY'S LOTION (C & M)	Salicylic acid* Solution of coal tar Camphor water* Alcohol (isopropyl)*	1.5% 3.0% 10.0%
MARKWELL CHECKING CRAYON (Markwell)		
MARKWELL METAL & MARKING INK (Markwell)		
MARLATE 50 METHOXY-CHLOR INSECTICIDE (du Pont)	Tech. methoxychlor*	50%
MARLATE 2MR, 24% TECHNICAL METH-OXYCHLOR INSECTICIDE (du Pont)	Tech. methoxychlor*	2 lb./gal.
MAR-LIN PERCH PAINT Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Petroleum hydrocarbons* Pine oil* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	
MARLO AFTER SHAVE LOTION & SKIN FRESHENER (Marlo)	Alcohol* Menthol* Perfume	
MARLO ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION Mouth wash (Marlo)	Alcohol	25%
MARLO COAL TAR DIS-INFECTANT (Marlo)		
MARLO DISINFECT-ANT (Marlo)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MARLO GOLDEN HAIR WASH (Marlo)	20 Vol. (6%) peroxide*	
MARLO INFLAM- MABLE DRY CLEANER (Marlo)	Stoddard solvent*	
MARLO LIGHTER FLUID (Marlo)		
MARLO LILAC LOTION (Marlo)	Alcohol* Perfume	
MAR-O-VEL OIL Rubefacient (Mar-O-Vel)	Oil red thyme Oil eucalyptus* Oil sassafras* Spirits turpentine* Menthol* Gum camphor* Raw linseed oil	
MAR-O-VEL OINTMENT (Mar-O-Vel)	Oil eucalyptus Oil wintergreen* Oil turpentine* Gum camphor* Menthol crystals* Chlorophyll White petrolatum	
MAR-PENTA Wood pre- servative (Martin, C. J.)	Pentachlorophenol* Pine oil Petroleum distillate*	5% 5% 74%
MAR-PERMA WOOD PRE- SERVER (Martin, C. J.)	Petroleum distillate* Pentachlorophenol* Other chlorophenols*	
MRS. MARPLE'S SALVE (Aschenbach)		
MAR-QUINSOL For coccidiosis (veterinary, avian) (Martin, C. J.)	Sulfaquinoxaline sodium	3.44 gm./100 cc.
MARRIOTT'S OINTMENT Counter- irritant for skin irritations (Marriott)	Camphor* Gum turpentine* Lead oleate*	
MARROW'S MAR-O-OIL SUPER FOAMY TYPE SHAMPOO (Marrow's)		
MARSHALL'S CAMPHOR CREAM (Goodrich- Gamble)	Camphor* Turpentine* Glycerin	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MARSHALL'S POMADE Tint for gray hair (Gray's)	Lead acetate* Ppt. sulfur* Lanolin Glycol Lard Mixture petroleum hydrocarbons	
MAR- TERMINO TERMITE CONTROL (Martin, C. J.)	Tech. chlordane* Petroleum hydrocarbons	74% 20%
MARTINI TEMPERA, MADDER, ALIZARINE Art supplies (Nobema)		
MARTIN'S ANTI-PICK For poultry cannibalism (Martin, C. J.)		
MARTIN'S BENZOL Screw-worm control (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	U.S. formula #62 Benzol content	
MARTIN'S 17% BHC-33% DDT DIP SPRAY Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	DDT* BHC* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	33% 2% 15%
MARTIN'S BHC WET- TABLE POWDER (Martin, C. J.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	6% 40%
MARTIN'S BLOOD CLOTTER For wounds (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Alum, dried ammonium U.S.P.* Ferric subsulfate po. Acid tannic U.S.P.* Saponated solution of cresol U.S.P.* Camphor U.S.P. po. syn.* Oil eucalyptus U.S.P. Oxyquinoline sulfate*	48.5% 32.3% 15.0% 1.6% 0.8% 0.8% 1.0%
MARTIN'S CANINE CAPS Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Tetrachlorethylene* Arecoline hydrobromide Ethyl cellulose Mineral oil	97.68% 0.39% 1.51% 0.42%
MARTIN'S CARBOLIN OIL ROOST PAINT OR SPRAY Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Petroleum distillate* Anthracene oil*	
MARTIN'S CATTLE DRENCH Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Phenothiazine* Bentonite	30%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MARTIN'S COW TONIC Veterinary (Martin, C. J.)	Nux vomica inc. strychnine*	1.4%
	Columbo	
	Spearmint	
	Calcium carbonate	
	Iron oxide	
	Cupric sulfate	
	Cobalt sulfate	
	Quassia	
	Potassium phosphate	
	Sodium chloride	
	Potassium carbonate	
	Manganese sulfate	
	Zinc sulfate	
MARTIN'S CREOSOTE DIP Disinfectant, deodorizer, cleanser (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Coal tar neutral oils*	
	Soap	
	Phenols*	
MARTIN'S CUBE POWDER Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Rotenone*	5%
	Other cube resins	10%
MARTIN'S DAIRY & GARDEN SPRAY Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Methoxychlor* tech.	50%
MARTIN'S DDT-BHC WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	DDT*	25.0%
	BHC*	3.0%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	22.0%
MARTIN'S 35% DDT CONC. Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	DDT*	35%
	Aromatic hydrocarbons*	51%
MARTIN'S 25% DDT EMULSO Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	DDT	25%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	73%
MARTIN'S 5% DDT HOUSEHOLD SPRAY Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	DDT*	5%
	Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate	
	Other related terpenes	
	Petroleum distillate	
MARTIN'S 10% DDT POWDER Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	DDT*	10%
MARTIN'S 10% DDT RESIDUAL SPRAY Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Petroleum distillate	
	Dimethylbenzene* (xylene)	
	DDT	
MARTIN'S 50% DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	DDT*	50%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MARTIN'S DEHORNING PROTECTIVE DRESSING (Martin, C. J.)	Coal tar*	
	Pine tar*	
	Bone oil	
MARTIN'S DOG SHAMPOO (Martin, C. J.)	Coconut oil base	
MARTIN'S DOR MULSO Fungicide (Martin, C. J.)	Petroleum distillate*	97%
MARTIN'S EAR-TIX-TOX Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	1.00%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	1.78%
	Pine oil*	50.00%
	Pine tar oil*	20.00%
	Mineral oil	15.00%
	Xylol*	12.22%
MARTIN'S EYE CREAM (Assoc. Brands)		
MARTIN'S FLEA POWDER Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Cube resins	1.35%
	Nicotine*	0.5%
MARTIN'S FUMA-GRAIN Fungicide (Martin, C. J.)	Carbon tetrachloride*	25%
	Ethylene dichloride*	75%
MARTIN'S GRUB DUST Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Rotenone*	1.67%
	Other cube resins	3.33%
MARTIN'S HEXACHLORO- ETHANE For liver flukes (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Hexachloroethane*	38.4%
	Bentonite and water	
MARTIN'S LAMP BLACK (Martin, L.)	Carbon, non-toxic	
MARTIN'S LINIMENT (Martin, C. J.)	Pine oil*	
	Sassafras*	
	Methyl salicylate*	
	Isopropyl alcohol*	
	Soap	
	Oil camphor*	
	Turpentine*	
	Ammonia water*	
MARTIN'S LIVESTOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Petroleum distillate*	
	Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate	
	Related terpenes	
MARTIN'S 50% MALATHION EMULSIFI- ABLE CON- CENTRATE Insecticide (Waltham)	Malathion*	50%
	Xylol*	42.4%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MARTIN'S MALATHION 50% FLY KILLER (Martin, C. J.)	Malathion* Xylol	50.0% 42.4%
MARTIN'S MAR-CHLOR Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Tech. chlordane* Petroleum hydrocarbon*	45% 45%
MARTIN'S MAR-CHLOR 5% DUST Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
MARTIN'S MAR-CHLOR 10% DUST Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Tech. chlordane*	10%
MARTIN'S MAR-CHLOR 40% WETTABLE Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
MARTIN'S MAR-DANE 1883 SCREW- WORM CONTROL Ectoparasiti- cide, insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) Pine oil Benzol*	3% 35% 35%
MARTIN'S MAR-DANE 10% LINDANE Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	10% 70%
MARTIN'S MAR-DANE 25% LINDANE Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	25%
MARTIN'S M & S CREOSOTE OIL Wood pre- servative (Martin, C. J.)	Creosote oil*	
MARTIN'S MULTI- PURPOSE GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Zineb Methoxychlor tech. Rotenone Other cube resins	6.00% 5.00% 0.75% 1.50%
MARTIN'S PHENO- THIAZINE DRENCH Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Sodium arsenate* Phenothiazine* F. D. & C. colors	0.770% 37.527% 0.054%
MARTIN'S PHENO- THIAZINE LIQUID SUS- PENSION DRENCH Anthelmintic (veterinary)	Phenothiazine* Bentonite	12.5 gm./fl. oz.
MARTIN'S PHENO- THIAZINE POWDER Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Phenothiazine*	100%
MARTIN'S PINE TAR OIL Antiseptic for wounds (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Pine tar oil*	
MARTIN'S PINK EYE POWDER (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Sulfanilamide* Sulfathiazole* Sulfathiazole sodium* Mercurous chloride* Neoprontosil* Aspirin* Boric acid*	
MARTIN'S PLANT SPRAY Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Petroleum distillate* Ethylene glycol ether of pinene* Oleic acid Pine oil Hydrogenated rotenone* Other cube resins 2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol Citrus oil Pyrethrins I and II	
MARTIN'S POULTRY INHALANT Respiratory decongestant (veterinary, avian) (Martin, C. J.)	Pine oil* Oil of eucalyptus* Beechwood creosote* Camphor* Guaiacol Menthol* Soap	
MARTIN'S POULTRY TABLETS (Martin, C. J.)	Zinc sulfocarbolate Sodium sulfocarbolate Calcium sulfocarbolate Copper sulfate* Powdered boric acid*	
MARTIN'S POWDER Insecticide (Waltham)	DDT* Pyrethrins	10.00% 0.2%
MARTIN'S PURE ANTHRACENE OIL Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Anthracene oil*	
MARTIN'S PURE BONE OIL Fly repellent (Martin, C. J.)		

*Consult Section II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MARTIN'S PYRENONE EMULSIFI- ABLE CON- CENTRATE Insecticide (Waltham)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide* Pyrethrins Polyoxyethylene sorbital mixed ether ester Petroleum oil*	11.87% 1.18% 14.94% 72.01%
MARTIN'S PYRENONE INSECTICIDE (Waltham)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Petroleum oil*	1.59% 0.16% 98.25%
MARTIN'S QUAMM DIS- INFECTANT (Martin, C. J.)	Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	10%
MARTIN'S RAT STOP (Martin, C. J.)	Thallium sulfate*	1%
MARTIN'S RESIDUAL SPRAY Insecticide (Waltham)	DDT* Deodorized hydrocarbon solvents*	5% 95%
MARTIN'S ROTENONE & SULPHUR DIP Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Rotenone Other cube resins Sulfur*	0.5% 1.0% 83.7%
MARTIN'S 20% SABADILLA DUST Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Sabadilla alkaloids*	0.8%
MARTIN'S SCOUR MEDICINE For intestinal irritation (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Bismuth subgallate Copper sulfate* Calcium Sodium & zinc phenolsulfonates* Bentonite Calcium carbonate Extract stramonium* (32.23- 38.27 mg. alkaloids of stramonium per 100 gm.)	
MARTIN'S SCREW- WORM BOMB Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Pine oil*	1.72% 20.10%
MARTIN'S SCREW- WORM KILLER Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Benzol* Pine oil* Diphenylamine* Rosin soap	
MARTIN'S SCREW- WORM SMEAR U. S. FORMULA NO. 62 Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Diphenylamine* Benzol* Turkey red oil	35.0% 35.0% 7.5%
MARTIN'S SHEEP MARKING PAINT (Martin, C. J.)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MARTIN'S SMEAR 70 Fly-repellent wound dressing (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Pine tar oil* Rosin Petrolatum Bone oil Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	
MARTIN'S SODIUM FLUORIDE Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Sodium fluoride*	90-95%
MARTIN'S SPECIAL PHENO- THIAZINE DRENCH Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Sodium arsenate* Phenothiazine* F. D. & C. colors	0.770% 37.527% 0.094%
MARTIN'S SPECIAL WORM POWDER Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Tobacco powder* Pumpkin seed Sodium bicarbonate Sodium sulfate ex. Iron sulfate Quassia Arsenic trioxide* Aromatics	 0.375%
MARTIN'S STOCK 1029 Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Pyridine* Dibutyl phthalate	
MARTIN'S STOCK TONIC (Veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Nux vomica* (equiv. strychine) Capsicum Columbo Iron sulfate Magnesium sulfate Sodium sulfate Salt Calcium carbonate Iron oxide Potassium iodide Manganese sulfate Quassia Spearmint Sodium bicarbonate Copper sulfate* Salt Magnesium sulfate Sodium sulphate Superphosphate Magnesium carbonate Cobalt sulfate* Zinc sulfate*	0.0175%
MARTIN'S SULFA-REA POWDER Antiseptic powder (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Urea Sulfanilamide* Sulfathiazole* Calcium phosphate	
MARTIN'S SULFA-SOL For colds (veterinary, avian) (Martin, C. J.)	Sodium sulfathiazone	12.5 gm./100 cc.
MARTIN'S SULFA- THIAZOLE BOLUS For infections (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*	240 gr.

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MARTIN'S TABLETS Cathartic (veterinary) (Martin Herb)	Ext. rhubarb* Aloes* Sodium bicarbonate Podophyllin* Oil cardamom Ext. belladonna*	 1/8 gr.
MARTIN'S TETRA- CHLORE- THYLENE OIL Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Tetrachlorethylene* Oil eucalyptus Naphthalene	94.5% 1.5% 4.0%
MARTIN'S UDDER LOTION For udder irritation (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Camphor* Creosote* Guaiacol Oil eucalyptus Menthol Aromatic oil base	1.50% 1.50% 1.00% 1.00% 0.05% 94.95%
MARTIN'S U. S.-E. Q. 335 Screw-worm remedy for calves (Martin, C. J.)	Mineral oil Pine oil* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane)	42% 35% 3%
MARTIN'S UTERINE BOLUS For infections (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Sulfanilamide* Sulfathiazole* Urea Corn starch Amaranth color	33 gr. 5 gr. 207 gr.
MARTIN'S WARFARIN BAIT FOR RATS & MICE (Waltham)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025
MARTIN'S WHITE FLY REPELLENT For wounds (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Fish oil Mineral oil Petrolatum Pine oil Diphenylamine	25.0% 20.0% 6.6% 6.7% 6.7%
MARTIN- SENOUR FLOOR & TRIM ENAMEL (Martin- Senour)	Pigment: Calcium titanium pigment Magnesium silicate Lamp black Varnish vehicle: Non-volatile (linseed maleic resin) Volatile (mineral spirits* and driers)	30% 70%
MARTIN- SENOUR VARNISH 08000 (Martin- Senour)	Non-volatile (tung-linseed oil phenolic resin) Volatile (mineral spirits* and driers)	50% 50%
MARTY'S GLASS CLEANER (Dyrud)	Denatured alcohol*	
MARVEL CLEANING FLUID (Barco Chem.)	Carbon tetrachloride*	
MARVEL CLEANSER & WATER SOFTENER (Central Chem.)		
MARVELLA RUG & UP- HOLSTERY CLEANER (Keystone Chem.)		
MARVEL MYSTERY OIL Cylinder lubricant (Emerol)		
MARVEL'S HAIR & SCALP CON- DITIONER (Marvel)		
MARVEL SPRAY Insecticide (Rose Mfg.)	Rotenone Other cube resins Mannitan monolaurate Pine oil	0.90% 1.90% 30.00% 5.00%
MARY ETTA NAIL POLISH REMOVER (Dattilo)		
MARY JOHNSON HAIR COLOR- ING (Newbro)		
MARY T. GOLDMAN QUICK HAIR COLOR PREPARATION (A) (Goldman, M.)	Ammoniacal silver nitrate solution*	
MARY T. GOLDMAN QUICK HAIR COLOR PREPARATION (B) (Goldman, M.)	Pyrogallic acid* Sodium sulfite solution	
MASEDA FOOT POWDER Skin fungicide (medicinal) (Massengill)	Phenylmercuric nitrate (mercury prep.) Oxyquinoline sulfate* Boric acid* Salicylic acid* Zinc stearate Aromatics	1-5,000
MASON'S HAIR DYE (Mason)		
MASON'S OLIVCREME (Aschenbach)		

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MASSENGILL'S ANALGESIC BALM, NO. 2 Rubefacient (Massengill)	Methyl salicylate* Menthol* (synthetic) Camphor* Eugenol* Oil eucalyptus*	
MASSENGILL'S ANALGESIC BALM, NO. 3 Rubefacient (Massengill)	Chloral hydrate* Methyl salicylate* Camphor* Menthol* (synthetic) Essential oils*	0.6 gm./oz.
MASSENGILL'S ANTACID POWDER (Massengill)	Magnesium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate Calcium carbonate, prec. Oil peppermint	40% 40% 20% q.s.
MASSENGILL'S ANTHEL- MINTIC LIQUID (Swine) (Massengill)	Each 100 cc.: Chloroform* Oil chenopodium Oil anise Oil camphor* Castor oil*	 6.25 cc. 4.6 cc. 2.08 cc. 2.08 cc. 85.00 cc.
MASSENGILL'S BABY OINTMENT For skin irritations (Massengill)	Aluminum hydrate Zinc oxide Boric acid* Tinct. benzoin comp. Carbolic acid*	 0.2%
MASSENGILL'S BENZOCAINE & PICRIC ACID Local anesthetic, antiseptic (Massengill)	Benzocaine Picric acid*	1% 1/4%
MASSENGILL'S BENZOIN COMPOUND U.S.P. (Tincture) Decongestant, protective, inhalant (Massengill)	Benzoin Aloe Storax Balsam tolu Alcohol*	10% 2% 8% 4%
MASSENGILL'S BROWN COMPOUND WITH AMMONIUM CHLORIDE Antitussive (Massengill)	Each tablet: Ext. glycyrrhiza Benzoic acid Camphor Tartar emetic* Ammonium chloride Oil anise	 0.12 gm. 1.95 mg. 1.95 mg. 0.97 mg. 65 mg. 0.0018 cc.
MASSENGILL'S CALOMEL, RHUBARB & COLOCYNTH COMPOUND (Pink) Laxative (Massengill)	Each capsule: Calomel (mercury deriv.)* Rhubarb Aloe* Myrrh Colocynth ext. Ipomea resin	 2 gr. 7/8 gr. 1-1/2 gr. 2/5 gr. 1/13 gr. 7/8 gr.
MASSENGILL'S CAMPHOR SPIRIT, N. F. Antispasmodic, sedative, carminative (Massengill)	Each 100 cc.: Camphor*	 9-11 gm.
MASSENGILL'S CASCARA COMPOUND Laxative (Massengill)	Each tablet: Ext. belladonna* Ext. cascara sagrada Aloin* Podophyllum resin Oleoresin ginger	 2 mg. 1.5 gr. 1/6 gr. 1/4 gr. 1 mg.
MASSENGILL'S CATHARTIC COMP. N.F. (Massengill)	Each tablet: Calomel (mercury deriv.)* Ext. colocynth compound* Resin of jalap Powd. gamboge	 65 mg. 80 mg. 11.3 mg. 15 mg.
MASSENGILL'S COLLYRIUM (Liquid) For eye irritations (Massengill)	Berberine sulfate* Boric acid* Zinc sulfate*	
MASSENGILL'S CORRECTIVE MIXTURE For intestinal irritation (Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Zinc sulfocarbolate Salol Bismuth subsalicylate Pepsin (1-3000) Carminatives, demulcents, aromatics	 10 mg. 20 mg. 80 mg. 40 mg. q.s.
MASSENGILL'S CORRECTIVE MIXTURE & PAREGORIC (Pink) Astringent, carminative (Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Paregoric (tinct. opium camphorated)* Zinc sulfocarbolate* Salol* Bismuth subsalicylate Pepsin Carminatives, demulcents, aromatics	 0.6 cc. 11 mg. 21.5 mg. 86.5 mg. 43 mg. q.s.
MASSENGILL'S CREME LINIMENT (White) rubefacient (Massengill)	Each fl. oz.: Soap Ammonium carbonate Camphor* Oil turpentine* Strong sol. of ammonia* Oil white thyme	 1.4 gm. 1.4 gm. 0.72 gm. 5 cc. 0.5 cc. 0.28 cc.
MASSENGILL'S CRESOL DIS- INFECTANT (Liquid) (Massengill)	Cresol* U.S.P. Vegetable oil soap base	46-52%
MASSENGILL'S DIGESTIVE MIXTURE (Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Pepsin (1-3000) Pancreatin Diastase of malt Caffeine Oil celery Lactic & hydrochloric acids	 43 mg. 43 mg. 11 mg. q.s. q.s.
MASSENGILL'S HEMOR- RHOIDAL CONSTRICTOR Rectal sup- positories (Massengill)	Each suppository: Ext. belladonna* Bismuth oxyiodide Ephedrine sulfate* Cocoa butter mass Zinc oxide Bismuth subcarbonate Phenacaine hydrochloride*	 0.7% 7% 0.14% q.s. 14% 7% 0.7%
MASSENGILL'S IMITATION VANILLA FLAVOR (Massengill)	Ethyl alcohol Vanillin Coumarin* Sugar Alcohol Caramel	12% v

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for many side effects if poisonous products of this animal are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
[illegible] (Massengill)	Each pill:	
	Strychnine*	0.80 mg.
	Ext. belladonna*	5.4 mg.
	Aloin*	16 mg.
	Powd. ipecac	4.8 mg.
	Phenolphthalein	32 mg.
[illegible] LAXATIVE [illegible] (Massengill)	Each tablet:	
	Ext. belladonna*	8 mg.
	Aloin*	16 mg.
	Ext. cascara sagrada	16 mg.
	Podophyllum resin	16 mg.
	Phenolphthalein	32 mg.
[illegible] LAXATIVE [illegible] (Massengill)	Each tablet:	
	Ext. belladonna*	8 mg.
	Strychnine sulfate*	0.54 mg.
	Ext. cascara sagrada	16 mg.
	Aloin*	16 mg.
	Podophyllum resin	11 mg.
	Oleoresin ginger	4 mg.
[illegible] IQUID RESSING or skin [illegible] Massengill)	Scarlet red (Biebrich)	
	Camphor*	
	Eucalyptol*	
	Carbolic acid*	
	Mineral oil	
	Menthol*	
	Thymol*	
	Salol*	
	Oil tar	
[illegible] OCAL NALGESIC IQUID Massengill)	Chloral hydrate* 1.75 gm./100 cc.	
	Menthol*	
	Oil caraway	
	Benzocaine	
	Methyl salicylate*	
[illegible] UBRICATING ELLY Massengill)	Phenylmercuric nitrate* (mercury prep.)	1-5,000
	Boric acid	
	Glycerin	
	Vegetable products	
[illegible] AGNESIUM RISILICATE 7-1/2 Gr.) ntacid Massengill)	Each tablet:	
	Magnesium trisilicate	0.5 gm.
	Oil peppermint	q.s.
[illegible] ERCURY MMONIATED INTMENT .S.P. ctoparisiti- ide, antiseptic Massengill)	Ammoniated mercury*	4.5-5.5%
[illegible] ETHYL ALICYLATE 20%) INTMENT ubefacient Massengill)	Methyl salicylate* (syn.)	20%
[illegible] ENGILL'S INE OIL Massengill)	Pinus palustris*	
	Phenol* coefficient	3.5-4.0

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MASSENGILL'S POWDER Vaginal douche, oral and skin antiseptic (Massengill)	Boric acid*	
	Ammonium alum	
	Berberine salt*	
	Phenol*	
	Menthol isomers*	
	Thymol*	
	Eucalyptol*	
	Methyl salicylate*	
MASSENGILL'S QUININE SULFATE CAPSULES (5 Gr.; 0.3 Gm.) Antiperiodic, anti-malarial (Massengill)	Quinine sulfate*	
MASSENGILL'S SOLIDIFIED LINIMENT Counter-irritant (Massengill)	Oleoresin capsicum	
	Oil croton*	
	Oil mustard*	
	Camphor*	
	Oil cajuput	
	Oil turpentine*	
MASSENGILL'S TANNIC ACID JELLY & BENZOCAINE For burns (Massengill)	Tannic acid	7%
	Phenylmercuric nitrate mercury preparation	1-20,000
	Benzocaine	1%
	Aromatics	
MASSENGILL'S TEAT OINTMENT Veterinary (Massengill)	Oil of thuja	
	Scarlet red	
	Zinc oxide ointment base	
MASSENGILL'S TERPIN HYDRATE & CODEINE N.F. (Elixir) Antitussive (Massengill)	Each 5 cc.:	
	Codeine	10 mg.
	Terpin hydrate	85 mg.
MASSENGILL TERPIN HYDRATE & CODEINE (Pink) Expectorant, antitussive (Massengill)	Each lozenge:	
	Codeine sulfate	5 mg.
	Terpin hydrate	50 mg.
MASSENGILL'S VERMIFUGE (Veterinary) (Massengill)	Each tablet:	
	Calomel*	8 mg.
	Santonin*	8 mg.
	Arecoline hydrobromide*	6.5 mg.
	Powd. areca nut	32 mg.
	Sodium bicarbonate	65 mg.
MASTER BRAND 3-5 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Stevens Ind.)	Gamma isomer of BHC*	3.00%
	DDT*	5.00%
MASTER CAULK Caulking compound (Calbar)		
MASTER LIQUID HOG MEDICINE For intestinal irritation (veterinary) (Master Labs.)	Sodium arsanilate*	2.1%
	Sodium nicotinate*	0.63%
	Sodium hydroxide	3.0%
	Extract of licorice	
	Oil of anise	

[illegible] ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MASTERMIXED VARNISH REMOVER (Sears)	Benzol* Acetone* Alcohol (methyl)* Wax (paraffin)	
MASTERPIECE OIL PAINTING SET (Palmer Paint)		
MATCHLESS OIL HAIR TONIC & SULPHUR CREAM (House of Marshall)		
MATERNA CREAM For skin (Dumas-Wilson)	Lanolin Cocoa butter	
MATHIESON AGRICULTURAL DUSTING SULPHUR Insecticide, fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Sulfur*	93%
MATHIESON ALDRIN 2-1/2% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	2.38% 0.43%
MATHIESON ALDRIN 2 LB. EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* Petroleum distillates	23.03% 3.90% 35.00% 34.07%
MATHIESON ALDRIN 5% GRANULES Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	4.75% 0.87%
MATHIESON ALDRIN 2-1/2%-SULPHUR 40% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Sulfur*(93% through 325 mesh)	2.4% 0.4% 40.0%
MATHIESON ALDRIN 25% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	23.750% 4.340%
MATHIESON AMINE 40 WEED KILLER (Olin Mathieson)	Di-methyl amine salt of 2, 4-dichloro phenoxyacetic acid*	49.4%
MATHIESON BHC-DDT COTTON EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* DDT* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	50.0% 18.0% 10.8% 16.2%
MATHIESON BHC 1 LB. EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	67.5% 11.0% 16.5%
MATHIESON BHC 1.2 LB. EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	61.8% 13.3% 19.9%
MATHIESON BHC 12% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	12.0% 28.6%
MATHIESON BUTYL ESTER 22 BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Olin Mathieson)	Butyl ester of 2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid* Butyl ester of 2, 4, 5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	27.2% 26.5%
MATHIESON BUTYL ESTER D4 WEED KILLER (Olin Mathieson)	Butyl ester of 2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	56.3%
MATHIESON BUTYL ESTER D6 WEED KILLER (Olin Mathieson)	Butyl ester of 2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	78.0%
MATHIESON BUTYL ESTER D267 WEED KILLER (Olin Mathieson)	Butyl ester of 2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	40%
MATHIESON BUTYL ESTER T4 BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Olin Mathieson)	Butyl ester of 2, 4, 5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	53.6%
MATHIESON CHLORDANE 5% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Tech. chlordane*	5%

*Consult Sec. II Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MATHIESON CHLORDANE 10% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Tech. chlordane*	10%
MATHIESON CHLORDANE 4-LB. EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Tech. chlordane* Petroleum distillates*	45.25% 50.75%
MATHIESON CHLORDANE 8 LB. EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Tech. chlordane* Petroleum distillates	73.6% 22.4%
MATHIESON CHLORDANE 40% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Tech. chlordane*	40.0%
MATHIESON CHLORO-IPC EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Herbicide (Olin Mathieson)	Isopropyl n-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate*	48%
MATHIESON COPPER 5% DUST Fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Copper*as metallic (from tri-basic copper sulfate)	5%
MATHIESON 2.5-5-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT*	2.4% 0.4% 5.000%
MATHIESON 2-10-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT* Sulfur*	2% 11.6% 10% 40%
MATHIESON 3-5 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT*	3% 4.5% 5%
MATHIESON 3-5-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT* Sulfur*	3% 4.5% 5% 40%
MATHIESON 3-10-40 COTTON DUST Fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT* Sulfur*	3.00% 4.50% 10.00% 40.00%
MATHIESON 50-50 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Tricalcium arsenate* Sulfur	35% 50%
MATHIESON CUCUMBER DUST NO. 113 Fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Sodium fluoaluminate* Copper as metallic (from tribasic copper sulfate) Nicotine alkaloids*	33.00% 6.00% 1.25%
MATHIESON CUCUMBER DUST NO. 102 Insecticide, fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Sodium fluoaluminate* Copper as metallic	33% 6%
MATHIESON 3% DDT-7% COPPER POTATO DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	DDT Copper as metallic (from tribasic copper sulfate)*	3% 7%
MATHIESON DDT 5% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5.00%
MATHIESON DDT 10% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	DDT*	10%
MATHIESON DDT 25% EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	DDT Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.*	25% 70%
MATHIESON DDT 10%-SULPHUR 75% Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	DDT* Sulfur (93% through 325 mesh)*	10% 75%
MATHIESON DDT-SULPHUR PEANUT DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Sulfur* (95% through 325-mesh screen) DDT*	83% 5%

*See Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MATHIESON DDT 50% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	DDT*	50%
MATHIESON DDT 75% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	DDT*	75%
MATHIESON DDT 5%- ZINEB 3.9% DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	DDT* Zineb (zinc ethylene bis- (dithiocarbamate); 0.92% total zinc as metallic)	5.0% 3.9%
MATHIESON DIELDRIN 1-1/2%-DDT 5% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT*	1.275% 0.225% 5.000%
MATHIESON DIELDRIN 1-1/2% -DDT 10% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT*	1.275% 0.225% 10.000%
MATHIESON DIELDRIN 2-1/2% - DDT 5% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT*	2.125% 0.375% 5.000%
MATHIESON DIELDRIN 2-1/2% - DDT 10% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT*	2.125% 0.375% 10.000%
MATHIESON DIELDRIN 1-1/2% - DDT 5% - SULPHUR 40% DUST (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT* Sulfur*(93% through 325 mesh)	1.275% 0.225% 5.000% 53.500%
MATHIESON DIELDRIN 1-1/2% - DDT 10% - SULPHUR 40% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT* Sulfur*(93% through 325 mesh)	1.275% 0.225% 10.000% 40.000%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MATHIESON DIELDRIN 2-1/2% - DDT 5% - SULPHUR 40% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT* Sulfur*	2.125% 0.375% 10.000% 40.000%
MATHIESON DIELDRIN 2-1/2% - DDT 10% - SULPHUR 40% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT* Sulfur*(93% through 325 mesh)	2.125% 0.375% 10.000% 40.000%
MATHIESON DIELDRIN 1-1/2% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	1.275% 0.225%
MATHIESON DIELDRIN 2% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro- endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	1.7% 0.3%
MATHIESON DIELDRIN 2-1/2% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	2.125% 0.375%
MATHIESON DIELDRIN 5% GRANULES Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro- endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	4.3% 0.7%
MATHIESON DIELDRIN 10% GRANULES Insecticides (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro- endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	8.5% 1.5%
MATHIESON DIELDRIN 1.5 LB. EMULSIFI- ABLE CONC. Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.*	15.16% 2.68% 77.16%
MATHIESON DIELDRIN 1-1/2% - SULPHUR 40% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Sulfur*(93% through 325 mesh)	1.275% 0.225% 40.000%
MATHIESON DIELDRIN 2-1/2% - SULPHUR 40% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Sulfur*(93% through 325 mesh)	2.125% 0.375% 40.000%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MATHIESON ENDRIN 1.5% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Endrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene)*	1.5%
MATHIESON ENDRIN 2% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Endrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene)*	2%
MATHIESON ENDRIN 1.6 LB. EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Endrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene)* Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.*	18.48% 75.52%
MATHIESON ENDRIN 1-1 2%-SULPHUR 40% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Endrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene)* Sulfur*(93% through 325 mesh)	1.5% 40.0%
MATHIESON ENDRIN 2%-SULPHUR 40% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Endrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene)* Sulfur*(93% through 325 mesh)	2% 40%
MATHIESON FERBAM 76% Fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Ferbam (ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate)*	76%
MATHIESON FERBAM-DDT DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Ferbam (ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate) DDT	11.40% 3.00%
MATHIESON FUNGICIDAL SULPHUR WETTABLE (Olin Mathieson)	Sulfur*	95%
MATHIESON GARDEN DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Piperonyl cyclonene tech. Pyrethrins Rotenone Other cube extractives Copper as metallic (from tri basic copper sulfate)*	0.50% 0.05% 0.25% 0.50% 5.00%
MATHIESON HEPTACHLOR 2-1/2%-DDT 5% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Heptachlor* Related compounds DDT*	2.50% 0.97% 5.00%
MATHIESON HEPTACHLOR 2-1/2%-DDT 10% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Heptachlor* Related compounds DDT*	2.50% 0.97% 10.00%
MATHIESON HEPTACHLOR 2-1/2% DDT 5%-SULPHUR 40% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Heptachlor* Related compounds DDT* Sulfur*(93% through 325 mesh)	2.50% 0.97% 5.00% 40.00%
MATHIESON HEPTACHLOR 2-1/2%-DDT 10%-SULPHUR 40% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Heptachlor* Related compounds DDT* Sulfur*(93% through 325 mesh)	2.50% 0.97% 10.00% 40.00%
MATHIESON HEPTACHLOR 2-1/2% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Heptachlor* Related compounds	2.50% 0.97%
MATHIESON HEPTACHLOR 5% GRANULES Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Heptachlor* Related compounds	5.00% 1.95%
MATHIESON HEPTACHLOR 2 LB. EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Heptachlor* Related compounds Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.*	22.2% 10.9% 62.4%
MATHIESON HEPTACHLOR 2-1/2%-SULPHUR 40% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Heptachlor* Related compounds Sulfur*(93% through 325 mesh)	2.50% 0.97% 40.00%
MATHIESON HEPTACHLOR 25% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Heptachlor* Related compounds	25.00% 9.72%
MATHIESON HTH-15 Rodenticide (Olin Mathieson)	Available chlorine*	15%
MATHIESON ISOPROPYL ESTER D334 WEED KILLER (Olin Mathieson)	Isopropyl ester of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	44%

*[illegible], ingredient name. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
MATHIESON LINDANE CUCUMBER & MELON DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 1.5% Copper*as metallic (from tri-basic copper sulfate) 5.0%
MATHIESON LINDANE 1% DUST COMPOSITION Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 1%
MATHIESON LINDANE 1.5% DUST COMPOSITION Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 1.5%
MATHIESON LINDANE 20% EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* 20.0% Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* 32.5%
MATHIESON LOBAX SPECIAL Chlorine sanitizing agent (Olin Mathieson)	Calcium hypochlorite* 50%
MATHIESON LV ESTER 22 BRUSH KILLER (Low Volatile) Herbicide (Olin Mathieson)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid* 37.8% Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2, 4, 5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid* 35.6%
MATHIESON LV ESTER D4 WEED KILLER (Low Volatile) (Olin Mathieson)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid* 76%
MATHIESON LV ESTER T4 BRUSH KILLER (Low Volatile) Herbicide (Olin Mathieson)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2, 4, 5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid* 70.6%
MATHIESON MALATHION 4% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Malathion* 4%
MATHIESON MALATHION 50% EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Malathion* 50% Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* 45%
MATHIESON MALATHION 5 LB. EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Malathion* 55% Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* 39%
MATHIESON MALATHION 25% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Malathion* 25%
MATHIESON MC1 GRAIN FUMIGANT (Olin Mathieson)	Ethylene dichloride* 70.2% Carbon tetrachloride* 29.8%
MATHIESON MC3 GRAIN STORAGE FUMIGANT (Olin Mathieson)	Ethylene dichloride* 65% Carbon tetrachloride* 27% Ethylene dibromide 5% Sulfur dioxide 3%
MATHIESON MC5 GRAIN FUMIGANT (Olin Mathieson)	Ethylene dibromide* 8% Ethylene dichloride* 65% Carbon tetrachloride* 27%
MATHIESON MELON & CUCUMBER DUST 123 Insecticide, fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Bis (methoxyphenyl) trichloroethane 3.5% Copper as metallic (from tri-basic copper sulfate)* 5.0%
MATHIESON MELON DUST 116 Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Sodium fluoaluminate* 33.00% Copper as metallic 6.00%
MATHIESON MILL MACHINERY FUMIGANT (Olin Mathieson)	Ethylene dibromide* 20.4% Ethylene dichloride* 19.6% Carbon tetrachloride* 60%
MATHIESON NICOTINE 3% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Nicotine alkaloid* 3.00%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MATHIESON OMAZENE 50% W.P. Fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Copper dihydrazinium sulfate*	50%
MATHIESON PARATHION 1% - COPPER 5.3% DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Parathion* Copper (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	1.0% 5.3%
MATHIESON PARATHION 1% - DDT 10% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Parathion* DDT	1.0% 10.0%
MATHIESON PARATHION 2% - DDT 5% Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Parathion* DDT	2.0% 5.0%
MATHIESON PARATHION 1% DUST COMPOSITION Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Parathion*	1%
MATHIESON PARATHION 2% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Parathion*	2%
MATHIESON PARATHION 2 LB. EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Parathion* Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.	24.25% 72.75%
MATHIESON PARATHION 1% - SULPHUR 40% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Parathion* Sulfur	1% 40%
MATHIESON PARATHION 2% - SULPHUR 40% DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Parathion* Sulfur	2% 40%
MATHIESON PARATHION 15% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Parathion*	15%
MATHIESON PARATHION 1% - ZINEB 3.9% DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Parathion* Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis(dithiocarbamate); total zinc as metallic)	1.0% 0.92% 3.9%
MATHIESON PCP 9.5% EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Herbicide (Olin Mathieson)	Pentachlorophenol* Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	9.50% 88.50%
MATHIESON PEANUT DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Copper* as metallic Sulfur*	4% 89%
MATHIESON 5-7 POTATO & TOMATO DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	DDT* Copper as metallic (from tribasic copper sulfate) *	5% 7%
MATHIESON 5% RHOTHANE (TDE) DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane	5%
MATHIESON ROTENONE 3/4% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Rotenone Other cube resins	0.75% 1.50%
MATHIESON ROTENONE 1% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Rotenone Other cube resins	1% 2%
MATHIESON ROTENONE 5% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Rotenone* Other cube resins	5% 8%
MATHIESON TDE (DDD) 3% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	DDD	3.00%
MATHIESON TDE (DDD) 5% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane	5.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MATHIESON TDE (DDD) 10% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane*	10%
MATHIESON TDE (DDD) 25% EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	25.0% 72.0%
MATHIESON TDE (DDD) 5%-SULPHUR 50% DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane* Sulfur*(93% through 325 mesh)	5% 50%
MATHIESON TDE (DDD) 50% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane*	50%
MATHIESON TDE (DDD) 5%-ZINEB 3.9% TOMATO DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis(dithiocarbamate); total zinc as metallic 0.92%)	5.0% 3.9%
MATHIESON TEPP-40 Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* Other related organic phosphates	40% 60%
MATHIESON TERRACLOR 75% W.P. Fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Pentachloronitrobenzene*	75%
MATHIESON TOBACCO DUST: 10% RHOTHANE (TDE)-1% PARATHION (Olin Mathieson)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane Parathion*	10% 1%
MATHIESON TOXAPHENE-DDT EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Toxaphene* DDT Xylene *	40.70% 20.35% 34.95%
MATHIESON TOXAPHENE 40% DUST BASE Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Chlorinated camphene*	40%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MATHIESON TOXAPHENE 6 LB. EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene; chlorine content 67-69%) Petroleum distillates	60.[illegible] 37.8
MATHIESON TOXAPHENE-SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Toxaphene* Sulfur	20% 40%
MATHIESON TOXAPHENE 40% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Olin Mathieson)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene; chlorine content 67-69%)	40%
MATHIESON VEGETABLE DUST NO. 82X Fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Copper (from tribasic copper sulfate) Sodium fluoaluminate*	7.00% 42.00%
MATHIESON ZINEB 3.9% DUST Fungicide (Olin Mathieson)	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis(dithiocarbamate); total zinc as metallic 0.92%)	3.9%
MA-TONE For malaria (Oliver's S-O)	Quinine sulfate* Iron sulfate Potassium nitrate*	
MATRILIN TABLETS (New England Pharm.)	Magnesium trisilicate Dried aluminum hydroxide Colloidal kaolin	4 gr. 2 gr. 2 gr.
MATSA For skin irritations (Whitney)	Mercury ammoniated* Mercury salicylate* Resorcin Coal tar solution N.F.	4% 4%
MATTHEW'S AIR FRESHENER, SUNTAN SPRAY, DEODORANT SPRAY (Matthew)		
MAURRY'S FUNGICIDE Skin fungicide (medical) (Maurry)	4-Nitro anhydrohydroxy mercuri orthocresol* Coal tar U.S.P.* Quillaja N.F. Benzoin U.S.P. Certified F.D.C. dye Isopropyl alcohol*	 2.22 gm 0.74 gm 2.96 gm q.s. 80-85%
MAX FACTOR FACE CREAM (Factor)	Mineral oil Beeswax Borax Perfume	 about 1%

*Consult Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

ame & Use anufacturer	Ingredients	
AX FACTOR FACE POWDER (Factor)	Talc Kaolin Zinc stearate Zinc oxide Magnesium carbonate Colors (iron oxides, organic lakes) Perfume	
AX FACTOR HAND LOTION (Factor)	Triethanolamine Stearic acid Lanolin Isopropyl palmitate Quince-seed mucilage Perfume	1%
AX FACTOR LIPSTICK (Factor)	Castor oil (preserved with small trace of ditertiarybutyl hydroquinone) Lanolin Carnauba wax Mineral oil Hydrocarbon waxes Color (lakes) Indelible colors Candelilla wax Perfume	
AXINE TOILET SOAP (Swift)	Neutral tallow and coconut oil soap Titanium dioxide Perfume oil	
AXWELL 5% COPPER DUST Insecticide (Maxwell)	Copper* as metallic	5.00%
AXWELL 3-5-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Maxwell)	Gamma isomer of BHC* DDT*	3.00% 5.00%
AXWELL 70-30 CRYOLITE DUST Insecticide (Maxwell)	Sodium fluoaluminate*	63.00%
AXWELL M5 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Maxwell)	DDT*	5.00 %
AXWELL 10% DITHANE DUST Insecticide (Maxwell)	Zinc ethylene-bis(dithio-carbamate)	6.50%
AXWELL 15% FERMATE DUST Insecticide (Maxwell)	Ferric dimethyl dithio-carbamate	11.40%
AXWELL 1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Maxwell)	Parathion*	1.00%
AXWELL 10% PARZATE DUST Insecticide (Maxwell)	Zinc ethylene-bis(dithio-carbamate)	6.50%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MAXWELL ROSE DUST Insecticide (Maxwell)	Ferric dimethyl dithio-carbamate DDT* Sulfur*	7.60% 5.00% 70.00%
MAXWELL 1% ROTENONE DUST Insecticide (Maxwell)	Rotenone Sulfur	1.00% 15.00%
MAXWELL 20% SABADILLA DUST Insecticide (Maxwell)	Sabadilla alkaloids	0.80%
MAXWELL 10% TDE DUST Insecticide (Maxwell)	DDD	10.00%
MAXWELL 20% TOXAPHENE DUST Insecticide (Maxwell)	Toxaphene*	20.00%
MAYA Insect repellent (McKesson)	Dimethyl carbobutoxy dihydro pyrone* Dimethyl phthalate Oil of cedarleaf	40.0% 58.5% 1.5%
MAYBELLINE EYEBROW PENCIL (Maybelline Co.)		
MAYBELLINE MASCARA (Maybelline Co.)		
MAYER'S OINTMENT For skin irritations (Lloyd)	Vegetable oils Turpentine* Red lead* Camphor* Beeswax	
MAYNARD BEAUTIFUL LADY HAND CREAM (Maynard)	Glycerin Mineral oil Olive oil Stearic acid Glyceryl monostearate Perfume Color (certified food)	
MAYOR'S HAIR DYE (Mayor Co.)		
MAYPINKS Carminative, antacid (Maypinks)	Po. extract cascara Zinc valerinate Soda bicarbonate Calcined magnesia Papaya Oil of peppermint	
MAYR'S Laxative (Berosol)	Cottonseed oil Saccharin Oil of anise Epsom salts Licorice powder Ginger Sodium phosphate U.S.P.	
MAZON OINTMENT (Belmont)		

[illegible] Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product [illegible]

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
M B A DOUCHE POWDER (APCO)	Magnesium sulfate Boric acid* Alum Menthol* Thymol * Methyl salicylate* Citric acid (sufficient to adjust pH to 3.5)	
M.B. READY MIXED PAINT (Eagle P. & V.)		
McCAMBRIDGE BLUE OINTMENT (McCambridge)	Mercury* (elemental) Petrolatum Beeswax	
McCLELLAN'S ANT POWDER (McClellan)	Sodium fluoride* Pyrethrins	65.00% 0.22%
McCLELLAN'S ANT SPRAY (McClellan)	Tech. chlordane	2.5%
McCLELLAN'S CHLORDANE SPRAY Insecticide (McClellan)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. chlordane* Pine oil Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	56.0% 25.0% 5.0% 1.8% 12.0%
McCLELLAN'S COMPOUND LICE POWDER (McClellan)	Sulfur DDT Sodium fluoride Cresylic acid Nicotine* expressed as alkaloid	51.5% 5.0% 4.5% 1.5% 0.1%
McCLELLAN'S DE-DUS-TREX NO. 5 LIQUID BARN SPRAY Insecticide (McClellan)	Petroleum distillate* DDT* B-thiocyano ethyl esters of mixed fatty acids averaging 10-18 carbon atoms B-butoxy B' thiocyano diethyl ether	92.36% 5.00% 1.99% 0.65%
McCLELLAN'S DE-DUS-TREX NO. 50 Insecticide (McClellan)	DDT*, wettable	50%
McCLELLAN'S DISINFECT-ANT DIP Insecticide (McClellan)	Coal tar neutral oil* Anhydrous soap Cresylic acid*	57% 17% 16%
McCLELLAN'S DOG SHAMPOO (McClellan)	Soap	
McCLELLAN'S D-T TABLETS Disinfectant, poultry drinking water (McClellan)	Potassium permanganate*	3 gr.
McCLELLAN'S R-O TABLETS Disinfectant, poultry drinking water (McClellan)	Potassium permanganate*	3 gr.
McCLELLAN'S EYELID OINTMENT Veterinary (McClellan)	Yellow oxide of mercury* Petroleum base*	1.0%
McCLELLAN'S FLEA KILLER (McClellan)	Sulfur DDT Beta beta' dithiocyano diethyl ether Nicotine* expressed as alkaloid	20.0% 5.0% 0.5% 0.1%
McCLELLAN'S FLEA POWDER WITH PYRETHRIN (McClellan)	Sulfur* Pyrethrins	35.00% 0.24%
McCLELLAN'S FLEA POWDER WITH ROTENONE (McClellan)	Cube resins Rotenone*	4% 2%
McCLELLAN'S FLY-FITE Insecticide (McClellan)	Petroleum distillate* B-thiocyano ethyl esters of mixed fatty acids averaging 10-18 carbon atoms B-butoxy B' thiocyano diethyl ether	96.00% 3.00% 1.00%
McCLELLAN'S FLY-FITE WITH 5% DDT Insecticide (McClellan)	Lethane * DDT*	3% 5%
McCLELLAN'S FUMIGATOR (McClellan)	Formaldehyde*	37%
McCLELLAN'S INHALANT Respiratory decongestant (veterinary, avian) (McClellan)	Mineral oil Pine oil* Oil of camphor* Oil of eucalyptus Menthol* Thymol*	
McCLELLAN'S KILS-A-WEEVIL Insecticide (McClellan)	Petroleum distillate Carbon tetrachloride* B-thiocyano ethyl esters of mixed fatty acids averaging 10-18 carbon atoms B-butoxy B' thiocyano diethyl ether	75.70% 20.00% 3.25% 1.05%
McCLELLAN'S KREOSOL DISINFECT-ANT DIP Veterinary (McClellan)	Coal tar neutral oil* Anhydrous soap Cresylic acid*	57% 17% 16%
McCLELLAN'S LIN-SMEAR Ectoparasiticide, insecticide (McClellan)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* Pine oil	3% 35%
McCLELLAN'S LIQUID I. C. SULFA For poultry drinking water (McClellan)	Each 100 cc.: Sulfathiazole sodium* Sodium sulfate	12.5 gm.

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

e & Use facturer	Ingredients	
LELLAN'S TH FATE OCK cticide Clellan)	Paradichlorobenzene*	99%
ELLAN'S OTINE PHATE UTION cticide Cellan)	Nicotine (as alkaloid)*	40%
LELLAN'S X-ZEL infectant, odorizer, anser Clellan)	Cresylic acid* Anhydrous soap	50% 25%
LELLAN'S NK EYE WDER terinary cClellan)	Sulfanilamide U.S.P.* Sulfathiazole U.S.P.* Boric acid U.S.P.* Phenacaine hydrochloride N.F.	77% 20% 2% 1%
LELLAN'S CCO WDER r internal ections terinary, an). cClellan)	Sulfanilamide* (with sodium citrate) Sulfur Powdered anise Calcium carbonate	20%
LELLAN'S ULTRY OUSE SPRAY secticide cClellan)	Coal tar creosote* Cresylic acid	92% 5%
LELLAN'S T DEATH QUID cClellan)	Sodium arsenite*	5%
LELLAN'S T-WAR cClellan)	Warfarin	0.5%
LELLAN'S D MITE & CE KILLER cClellan)	Petroleum distillate Coal tar oils Cresylic acid Nicotine*expressed as alkaloid*	44.44% 43.94% 5.49% 5.71%
LELLAN'S X LIQUID ECIAL sinfectant, ultry drink- water cClellan)	Diisobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	1.25%
LELLAN'S ACH WDER cClellan)	Sodium fluoride* Pyrethrins	58.00% 0.22%
LELLAN'S OST PAINT secticide cClellan)	Coal tar neutral oil Nicotine* expressed as alkaloid Pyridine	20.0% 10.0% 7.5%
LELLAN'S REW- RM LLER secticide cClellan)	Benzol* Pine oil Petroleum distillate Sulfonated castor oil Diphenylamine	25% 23% 23% 18% 2%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
McCLELLAN'S SHEEP DIP (McClellan)	Cresylic acid* Coal tar neutral oil*	16% 57%
McCLELLAN'S SODIUM FLUORIDE (McClellan)	Sodium fluoride*	95.00%
McCLELLAN'S STOCK COMPOUND Veterinary (McClellan)	Calcium Phosphorus Sodium Iron Vitamin A Vitamin D Copper Cobalt Iodine Manganese Zinc Magnesium Thiamine hydrochloride Riboflavin Niacin Pyridozine hydrochloride Calcium pantothenate	99 gm. 20 gm. 120 gm. 300 mg. 35,000 units 2,250 units 20 mg. 2 mg. 2 mg. 20 mg. 22 mg. 20 mg. 25 mg. 40 mg. 130 mg. 3 mg. 40 mg.
McCLELLAN'S STOCK FLY KILL (McClellan)	Petroleum distillate* Pine oil B-butoxy B' thiocyano diethyl ether Naphthalene*	90.18% 4.00% 3.82% 2.00%
McCLELLAN'S SULFA SKOUR For intestinal irritation (veterinary) (McClellan)	Sulfaguanidine U.S.P. Ginger Lactose	
McCLELLAN'S SUL-NOX- AQUINE For coccidiosis (veterinary, avian) (McClellan)	Sulfaquinoxaline sodium	3.44 gm./100 cc.
McCLELLAN'S SULZO POWDER For wounds (veterinary) (McClellan)	Sulfanilamide Sulfathiazole Zinc oxide Bentonite Pyrophyllite	3% 2%
McCLELLAN'S TABLETS Disinfectant (poultry use) (McClellan)	Potassium permanganate* Montimorillonite, ferrous sulfate, and potassium dichromate*	3 gr. 12 gr.
McCLELLAN'S TOE PICK For poultry (McClellan)	Pine tar Pine oil Pyridine Oil of citronella Petroleum jelly Coloring	
McCLELLAN'S UDDER BALM For udder irritation (veterinary) (McClellan)	Lanolin Petroleum jelly Turpentine Phenol	
McCLELLAN'S WHITE UDDER CREAM Veterinary (McClellan)	Allyl isothiocyanate* Orthophenylphenol sodium* Zinc oxide Sulfonated castor oil	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
McCORMICK FOG IN- SEKTOSPRAY Insecticide (McCormick)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide tech. Petroleum distillate*	0.60% 0.12% 99.28%
McCORMICK IRON GLUE (McCormick)		
McCORMICK LIVESTOCK & BARN SPRAY Insecticide (McCormick)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide tech. Polyoxyethlene sorbitol oleate-laurate Petroleum distillate*	1.15% 11.50% 14.90% 72.45%
McCORMICK PYRETHROL INDUSTRIAL SPRAY Insecticide (McCormick)	Pyrethrins Tech. piperonyl butoxide Petroleum distillate*	0.29% 2.33% 97.38%
McCORMICK PYRETHRUM- PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE EMULSION CONC. Insecticide (McCormick)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide tech. Polyoxyethylene sorbitol oleate-laurate Petroleum distillate*	1.15% 11.50% 14.90% 72.45%
McELROY'S LOTION Eye antiseptic (Assoc. Prod.)	Boric acid Sodium borate Sodium chloride Camphor Antipyrine	 0.4%
McKESSON'S ALBA-GAR PLAIN Laxitive (McKesson)	Mineral oil	
McKESSON'S ALBAGAR WITH PHENOL- PHTHALEIN Laxative (McKesson)	Each tsp.: Phenolphthalein Mineral oil	 3/4 gr.
McKESSON'S ANTIBIOTIC ZINC OXIDE OINTMENT For wounds (McKesson)	Zinc oxide Tyrothricin	 0.05%
McKESSON'S BABY COUGH SYRUP Antitussive (McKesson)	Each fl. oz.: Ethyl alcohol Tolu balsam Euphorbia Cocillana Blood root Senega	 0.5%/v 1.5 gr. 9.6 gr. 15.3 gr. 2.0 gr. 5.75 gr.
McKESSON'S BLAUD'S PILLS N.F. (McKesson)	Ferrous carbonate*	60 mg./pill
McKESSON'S CITRATED CARBONATES EFFER- VESCENT Antacid (McKesson)	Sodium bicarbonate Potassium bicarbonate Calcium lactate Sodium chloride Sodium phosphate Cream of tartar Magnesium sulfate Citric acid Tartaric acid	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
McKESSON'S COLD SORE LOTION (McKesson)	Ethyl alcohol* Benzyl alcohol* t-Amyl phenol* s-Octyl phenol* n-Heptyl phenol* Camphor* Synthetic gum benzoin Benzoic acid Methyl salicylate*	77%/v 2%/v
McKESSON'S COPPER-IRON COMPOUND Food supple- ment (McKesson)	Each tablet: Copper Iron	 1/4 mg. 4 mg.
McKESSON'S COUGH SYRUP WITH WHITE PINE TAR (McKesson)	Ethyl alcohol Chloroform White pine bark Wild cherry bark Spikenard root Blood root Balm of Gilead buds Rectified oil of tar	5%/v 3.0 m., fl. oz
McKESSON'S EFFER- VESCENT SODIUM PHOSPHATE U.S.P. Effervescent laxative (McKesson)		
McKESSON'S ELIXIR OF CATNEP & FENNEL Carminative, antacid (McKesson)	Ethyl alcohol	18%/v
McKESSON'S GLYCERIN SUPPOSI- TORIES For infants (McKesson)	Glycerin	95%
McKESSON'S LIQUID CORN REMEDY (McKesson)	Pyroxylin Acetone* Salicylic acid* Castor oil	
McKESSON'S MAGNEX POWDER Antacid (McKesson)	Bismuth subcarbonate Precipitated calcium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate Colloidal kaolin Magnesium trisilicate Aromatic flavoring oils	
McKESSON'S MAGNEX TABLETS Antacid (McKesson)	Aluminum hydroxide gel Magnesium trisilicate Kaolin Calcium carbonate Bismuth subcarbonate Oils of peppermint	
McKESSON'S NAVAP Inhalant (McKesson)	Ethyl alcohol* 4-Beta-ethyl hexyl phenol* Eucalyptol* Menthol* Thymol* Camphor* Aromatics	75%/v 0.63%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
McKESSON'S NEO AQUA DRIN (McKesson)	Each lozenge: Tyrothricin Benzocaine	 2 mg. 10 mg.
McKESSON'S OCTOFEN POWDER Skin fungicide (medical) (McKesson)	8-Hydroxyquinoline benzoate Aluminum phenolsulfonate	2.0% 1.0%
McKESSON'S POISON IVY CREAM (McKesson)	Zirconium oxide (carbonated hydrous zirconia) Benzocaine Pyrilamine maleate* Polyvinyl pyrolidone	4%
McKESSON'S RUBBING ALCOHOL COMPOUND (McKesson)	Alcohol	70%/v
McKESSON'S SEIDLITZ POWDERS N.F. Laxative (McKesson)		
McKESSON'S SODIUM FLUORIDE Insecticide (McKesson)	Sodium fluoride*	90.00%
McKESSON'S SOLUTION #59 Antiseptic mouthwash (McKesson)	Ethyl alcohol Eucalyptol* Eucalyptus oil* Menthol* Oil of thyme Methyl salicylate* Benzoic acid Boric acid*	25%/v
McKESSON'S SPECIAL BEXEL FORMULA Dietary food supplement (McKesson)	Each capsule: Ferrous sulfate*	 200 mg.
McKESSON'S THROAT GARGLE (McKesson)	Each fl. oz.: Ethyl alcohol (4%/v) Carbolic acid Tannic acid Formaldehyde Glycerin	 20 m. 0.05 gr.
MC MOTH & DEODORANT CRYSTALS Insecticide (Fuld)	Paradichlorobenzene*	
McQUADE'S VELVET CREAM Vanishing cream (McQuade Drug)		
M. C. QUALITY LACQUERS (Morris Paint)		
MC-3 CLEANSER (Pennsylv. Salt)	Polyphosphate* Soda ash* Sodium bicarbonate Alkyl aryl sulfonate*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
M-D-C RECTAL OINTMENT For rectal irritations (Manhattan Drug)	Benzocaine Carbolic acid* Tar Camphor* Zinc oxide Eucalyptus* Sulfur Boric acid* Balsam Peru Menthol (not U.S.P.)*	 1%
MEADOW SWEET PERFUME & TOILET WATER (Thornton, R.)		
MECCA COMPOUND OINTMENT For skin burns (Foster-Dack)	Olive oil Cottonseed oil Stearine Petrolatum Camphor* Carbolic acid* Boracic acid* Zinc oxide Sodium benzoate	
MECCALINE RECTAL OINTMENT (Foster-Dack)	Camphor* Carbolic acid* Menthol* Balsam capivi Turpentine* Boracic acid* Zinc oxide Olive oil Cotton seed oil Petrolatum Stearine Sodium benzoate	
MECCO CONCRETE MENDER (Curtis Mfg.)	Sand Cement	
MECCO FURNACE CEMENT (Curtis Mfg.)	Silicate of soda Pulverized silica Clay Asbestos fiber	
MECCO PATCHING PLASTER (Curtis Mfg.)	Plaster of Paris Whiting Clay Vegetable adhesive	
MECCO PIPE JOINT CEMENT (Curtis Mfg.)	Whiting Oil Clay	
MECCO PLASTIC FILLER (Curtis Mfg.)	Plaster Glue Whiting Color (yellow ochre) Adhesive	
MECCO SPATULING COMPOUND (Curtis Mfg.)	Plaster of Paris Whiting Clay Zinc sulfate Adhesives	 approx. 3/4 of 1% approx. 3%
MECCO STOVE LINING (Curtis Mfg.)	Clay Silica sand Asbestos fiber Salt	 approx. 1-1/2%
M.E.C. ECZEMA (Arend)		

Current Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
MECHANO- KILL Insecticide (Slayer)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* 99%
M-E CLEANERS COFFEE URN, MIRA TEX PLASTIC, SHORT CUT SPARK (Maid-Easy)	Alkali* Phosphates Active oxygen Active synthetic detergent Carbonates Silicates
MECOB LOZENGES WITH BENZOCAINE Antitussive (Halperin)	Each tablet: Benzocaine 1/1000 gr. Menthol 1/35 gr. Oil anise 1/40 m. Benzoic acid 1/12 gr. Eucalyptol 1/16 m. Sugar and diluent q.s.
M. E. C. RHEUMATIC (Arend)	
M. E. C. ROMAN COLD CREAM (Arend)	
M. E. C. STOMACH TABLETS (Arend)	
MEDI-CALGON Detergent (Calgon)	Sodium hexametaphosphate*
MEDICONE DRESSING Antiseptic skin cream (Medicone)	Benzocaine Cod liver oil Petrolatum Hydroxyquinoline* Zinc oxide Lanolin
MEDIGEN For the appetite (Naylor)	Nux vomica* (strychnine 1/2 gr./oz.) Gentian Colombo Cinchona Galangal
MEDIGUM (Medicated Chewing Gum) (Pharmaco)	Terpin hydrate* Propyl p-aminobenzoate Ammoniated glycyrrhizin Sugar Starch Chewing gum base
MEDI-KOFF Antitussive (Phenacedol)	Each fl. oz.: Ammonium chloride Ephedrine sulfate* 1 gr. Fldext. lobelia Tr. opium camphorated* 60 m. Chloroform 2 m. Syr. white pine comp. Sodium citrate Fldext. ipecac Fldext. hyoscyamus Mixture glycyrrhiza comp. Tar
MEDI-KOOL- PAK (veterinary) (Thoroughbred)	Camphor* Aluminum sulfate Spts. turpentine* Tannic acid Methyl salicylate* Boric acid* Eucalyptus oil * Myrbane oil Cedarleaf and tansy Menthol Tinct. of cantharides * Calcium acetate Tinct. arnica Ethyl aminobenzoate Peppermint oil Cedarwood oil Wormwood oil
MEDI-KOOL- TITENER Veterinary leg tightener (Thoroughbred)	Gum camphor* Methyl salicylate* Tannic acid* Spts. turpentine* Oil peppermint Oil myrbane Oil cedarleaf Oil eucalyptus * Menthol* Ethyl aminobenzoate Tinct. cantharides* Tinct. arnica Oil cedarwood Oil wormwood Oil tansy
MEDLIN Mildew control (Noble)	Trioxymethylene* (paraformaldehyde) Camphor*
MEDOSOL EXTRA LIGHT Herbicide (Shell Oil)	Petroleum emulsions
MEI-LING TOILET WATER (Nissy)	Denatured alcohol* Essential oils *
MEJORAL TABLETS Analgesic (Ross)	Aspirin* Caffeine
MELCALOSE TABLETS Cathartic (Whitehall)	Carboxy methyl cellulose
MEL-LIC HANCE Antitussive (Hance)	Cocillana Euphorbia Horehound Squill Licorice Sanguinaria nitrate Menthol Honey with aromatics
MELLO GLO BEAUTY CREAMS (Am. Ind.)	-
MELLO-GLO FACE POWDERS (Am. Ind.)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MELO-PAK Skin pack (Alberto-C.)	Dried milk Dried yeast Purified clay	
MEL-O-WAX Leather cleaner (Mel-O-Wax)	Carnauba wax Edible oils Triethanolamine	
MEL-PIX Antitussive (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Squill* Senega Honey Ammon. chloride Oil of tar Acid benzoic Camphor * Oil of anise Alcohol Tartar emetic * Caramel	
MELSAN FUNGICIDE (du Pont)	Ethyl mercury phosphate* Sodium pentachlorophenate *	
MELTONE Solvents (Am. Lacquer)		
MEMA Disinfectant (Chipman Chem.)	Methoxy ethyl mercury acetate*	11.4%
MEM BUBBLE BATH (Mem)	Detergents Perfume oil compounds Solvent (carbitol) *	
MEM COLOGNES FOR MEN (Mem)	Ethyl alcohol Perfume oil compounds	
MEM SHAVE & SHOWER Soap (Mem)		
MEM SHAVE'N' SHAMPOO, AFTER SHAVE, DEODORANT, COLOGNE, TALCUM STICKS (Mem)		
MEM SHAVING CREAMS, BATH OIL, AFTER-SHAVE LOTION, DEODORANT (Mem)		
MENACAPS Analgesic for dysmenorrhea (Halperin)	Each capsule: Acetylsalicylic acid* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine citrate Ephedrine sulfate* Atropine sulfate Lactose	2-1/2 gr. 1 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/2000 gr.
MENDACO Antitussive, antispasmodic (Knox)	Each tablet: Potassium iodide* Extract lobelia*	2-1/4 gr.
MENDEN-HALL'S MALARIA TONIC WITH ARSENIC For chills and fever (Myers Labs.)	Alcohol Quinine sulfate* Fowler's solution of arsenic* U.S.P. Glycerin Licorice Yerba santa	1-1/2%
MENDEN-HALL'S NUMBER 40 Cathartic (Myers Labs.)	Potassium iodide* Poke root Prickley ash Mandrake	
MENDEN-HALL'S TONIC For malaria chill and fever (Myers Labs.)	Quinine sulfate U.S.P. Glycerin Licorice Yerba santa Alcohol	1-1/2%
MENNEN BABY MAGIC Baby oil (Mennen)	Glyceryl monostearate Lanolin Hyamine 10X Glycerin D. & C. red #19 Perfume	
MENNEN BABY MAGIC CREAM (Mennen)	Glyceryl monostearate Glycerin Hyamine 10X Cetyl alcohol F. D. & C. red #4 Mineral oil Perfume	
MENNEN BABY OIL (Mennen)	Lanolin Perfume Mineral oil	
MENNEN BABY OIL (Unscented) (Mennen)	Lanolin Mineral oil	
MENNEN BABY POWDER (Mennen)	Magnesium stearate Perfume Talc	
MENNEN BABY SOAP (Mennen)	Glycerin Boric acid Sodium, coconut and tallow soap Perfume	
MENNEN BATH TALC (With Deodorant) FOR MEN (Mennen)	Magnesium stearate Boric acid Perfume Talc	
MENNEN BRUSHLESS CREAM (Mennen)	Stearic acid Potassium hydroxide Methyl parasept Glycerin Mineral oil Lanamine Perfume	
MENNEN DEODORANT FOR MEN (Mennen)	Aluminum chloride Aluminum chlorhydroxide complex Propylene glycol Hyamine Alcohol SD #40 Perfume	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MENNEN FOAM SHAVE (Menthol Iced) (Mennen)	Coconut fatty acids Stearic acid Triethanolamine Glycerin Perfume Menthol	
MENNEN FOAM SHAVE (Regular) (Mennen)	Coconut fatty acids Stearic acid Triethanolamine Glycerin Perfume	
MENNEN HAIR CREAM FOR MEN (Mennen)	Mineral oil Lanolin Menthol parasept Glycerin Stearic acid Oleic acid Triethanolamine Glyceryl monostearate D. & C. brown #1 Perfume	
MENNEN LATHER SHAVE (Menthol Iced)	Glycerin Coconut oil Stearic acid Liquid caustic potash Liquid caustic soda Menthol Alcohol Perfume	
MENNEN LATHER SHAVE (Plain) (Mennen)	Glycerin Coconut oil Stearic acid Liquid caustic potash Liquid caustic soda Perfume	
MENNEN QUINSANA Skin fungicide (medical) (Mennen)	Hydroxyquinoline* Magnesium stearate Boric acid*	
MENNEN SHAMPOO (Mennen)	Lanolin Hexachlorophene	
MENNEN SKIN BALM (Mennen)	Boric acid Zinc stearate Menthol Alcohol Glycerin Perfume Tragacanth	
MENNEN SKIN BRACER (Mennen)	Alcohol Menthol Perfume Certified dyes (F. D. & C.)	
MENNEN SKIN MAGIC Hand lotion (Mennen)		
MENNEN TALCUM FOR MEN (Mennen)	Boric acid Titanium dioxide Ochre Umber Perfume Talc	
MENTHAGILL PROTECTIVE EMOLLIENT (Massengill)	Boric acid Glycerin Magnesium sulfate Sodium benzoate Menthol Tragacanth Aromatics	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MENTHA RUB ANALGESIC BALM WITH LANOLIN (Commerce)	Lanolin Menthol* Methyl salicylate*	
MENTHOFAX Rubefacient (Burroughs- Wellcome)	Methyl salicylate* Menthol Eucalyptol Camphor Ointment base	40% 6% 3% 1%
MENTHOLATUM Rubefacient, nasal, de- congestant (Mentholatum)	Menthol* Camphor* Boric acid* Petrolatum Oil sweet birch Oil pine * Oil eucalyptus*	
MENTHOLIN Rubefacient (APCO)	Alcohol Methyl salicylate* Chloroform* Hard soap Camphor gum Menthol	35% 30% 20% 3% 2.2% 0.8%
MENTHO- TERPENOL Local analgesic (Tailby)	Chloroform* Menthol* Camphor* Capsicum Turpentine Aromatic oils Lubricating base	
MENTO KANFO For skin irritations (Larkin)	Camphor* Boric acid* Oil of pine* White wax Menthol* Eucalyptol* Methyl salicylate* Petrolatum	
MENTOS MEDICATED BEARD SOFTENER (Mentos)	Boric acid* Menthol* Benzocaine* Ammonium carbonate Peppermint Isopropyl alcohol	 4%
MENTOS MEDICATED LANA- CREAM Emollient (Mentos)	Lanolin Boric acid* Benzyl benzoate* Menthyl-Paraben	
MENTOS MEDICATED SHAMPOO (Mentos)	Boric acid* Sodium borax* Sodium carbonate Ammonium carbonate	
MENTOS SCALP & SKIN MEDICINE (Mentos)	Sulfur Ammonium carbonate Sodium carbonate Boric acid* Sodium borax* Isopropyl alcohol	 1-1/2%
MEN-ZO-LIN Keratolytic (Men-Zo-Lin)	Salicylic acid*	
MEPHOSAL CAPSULES Antirheumatic, antispasmodic (Crookes)	Mephenesin* Sodium salicylate*	250 mg. 250 mg.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MEPHOSAL (Elixir) Antirheumatic (Crookes)	Each 4 cc.: Mephenesin* Sodium salicylate* Homatropine methylbromide	400 mg. 400 mg. 2.5 mg.
MEPHOSAL TABLETS WITH HMB Antirheumatic (Crookes)	Mephenesin* Sodium salicylate* Homatropine methylbromide	125 mg. 125 mg. 1.25 mg.
MERBELS Antacid (Bell Labs.)	Bismuth subgallate Magnesium oxide Sodium bicarbonate Bismuth subcarbonate Magnesium carbonate	
MERCIREX (MERCY-REX) OINTMENT Emollient (Mercirex)	Mercury-zinc iodide* Mercurous chloride Acetanilid Phenol* Menthol* Zinc oxide	0.1% 0.5% 0.6% 0.4%
MERCK SODIUM FLUORIDE TINTED Insecticide (Merck)	Sodium fluoride* Sodium silicofluoride	95.00% 1.50%
MERCK STRYCHNINE Rodenticide (Merck)	Strychnine*	
MERCODOL COUGH SYRUP (Merrell)	Each fl. oz.: Mercodinone Nethamine hydrochloride* Sodium citrate Alcohol	10 mg. 100 mg. 1.2 gm. 5%
MERC-O-DUST P Seed dis- infectant (Seed-Treet)	Mercury pentanedione*	2.00%
MERCOLIZED WAX CREAM (Dearborn Supply)	Borax Beeswax, ozokerite wax Paraffin Zinc oxide Ammoniated mercury* Mineral oil	2% 2-1/2%
MERCREOL For skin irritations (Texas Pharm.)	Oleate of mercury* Cresol* Cotton seed oil Sesame oil Mineral oil U.S.P.	1/2% 3/4%
MERCURIDE SUPPOSI- TORIES (Kenmore)	Mercurochrome* Hydro-glyceride base	2%
MERCURO CHROME Antiseptic for cuts (Purepac)	Merbromin (dibromoxymercuri- fluorescein sodium)	
MERGAMMA Insecticide (Chipman Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride and related compounds Phenyl mercury urea	40.00% 2.00% 1.93%
MERGAMMA C Seed treat- ment (Chipman Ltd.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride BHC (from lindane)* Phenyl mercury acetate* Total mercury equivalent	40% 2.82% 2%
MERITOL- METOL Photographic developer (General Photo.)		
MERIX CHEMICAL AIR DRYER (Merix)		
MERIX MILDEW- PROOFING COMPOUND (Merix)		
MERKIN PAINT & ENAMEL (Merkin)		
MER-KU-TOL (Davis Wholesale)	Spirits turpentine* Camphor* Methyl salicylate*	
MER-Q-REE MILDEW PREVENTIVE (Rust-Oleum)	Phenyl mercury salt of cyclopentane carboxylic acid* Mercury naphthenate*	10% 10%
DR. MERRICK'S SCRATCHEX Veterinary (Westchester)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) Hexachlorophene (2-2- methylenebis-(3,4,6- trichlorophenol) Mercaptobenzothiazole Boric acid Propylene glycol Essential oil	1.00% 1.50% 3.00% 3.00% 0.20%
DR. MERRICK'S SULFODENE (Veterinary) (Brookfield)	2-Mercaptobenzo thiazole Isopropyl alcohol	1-1/2% 1.65%/w
MERRY MAID RUG & UP- HOLSTERY CLEANER (Ultra Chem.)		
MERRY WAR HIGH TEST POWDERED LYE (Babbit)	Sodium hydroxide* Sodium carbonate	94% 2%
MERTOK For skin irritations (Hance)	Acetanilid* Mild mercurous chloride Phenol* Salicylic acid* Zinc oxide Methyl salicylate* Phenol sodique	3-1/8 gr./oz. 15.63 gr./oz.
M-E SHORT CUT (Powder) Cleaner (Maid-Easy)	Alkali Phosphates* Active oxygen Active synthetic detergent* (pH of 2% solution at 25°C. is 9.5) Carbonates	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
M-E SPARK (Powder) Cleaner (Maid-Easy)	Alkali Phosphates* Active oxygen Active synthetic detergent* (pH of 2% solution at 25°C. is 11.05) Carbonates Silicates
META CHLOR CHLORINE TABLETS Disinfectant, sanitizer (Gliss'n)	Calcium hypochlorite* 68%
METACIDE 50 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Parathion (o, o-diethyl o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)* 10.0% o, o-Dimethyl o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate* 40.0% Emulsifier 50.0%
METAFOS Water softener (Rumford)	Phosphorus pentoxide* 67% Sodium oxide* 32.5%
METAG AGRICUL- TURAL BAIT (Pellets) Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Calcium arsenate* 5.16% Metaldehyde 1.50%
METAG XX AGRIC. BAIT (Pellet) Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Calcium arsenate* 5.16% Metaldehyde 3%
METAKOL VAGINAL JELLY (Durex)	Triisopropyl-phenoxy-polyethoxy-ethanol 1.25% Sodium lauryl sulfate Boric acid Glycerin 7% Vegetable gum base Sodium chloride
METALDEHYDE Slug baits (Insecticide) (Commercial Solv.)	Metaldehyde*
METALGLAS Cleaner (Belvidere)	
METALLITE PAINTS & FINISHES (Glidden Co.)	
METAL LUSTER (Holcomb)	Denatured alcohol Oxalic acid* Aqueous ammonia
METAL TREAT CONCEN- TRATE Rust pre- ventative (Klean-Strip)	
METALUX (Uncle Sam)	Soap Silica Perfume Alkali Dye

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
METAPHEN Antiseptic (Abbott)	Benzyl alcohol 3% Metaphen*(organic mercurial) in an alkalinized solution
METAPHEN TINCTURE, 1-200 (Nitro- mersol Tinc- ture) (Abbott)	Metaphen* 500 mg./100 cc. of an alkalinized solvent consisting of: Alcohol* 50% Acetone* 10%
METEOR BRAND ZINC SULFATE CRYSTALS (Calif. Spray)	Zinc sulfate* crystals 99.5% Zinc expressed as metallic 22.80%
METEOR EAU DE TOILETTE Perfume (Coty)	
METHALGEN Counter- irritant, analgesic (Schuemann)	Camphor* Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Cream base
METHANOX Insecticide (Farnam)	Methoxychlor tech. 23.3% Dimethyl phthalate 10.0% Aromatic petroleum solvent* 61.7%
METHILOSE TABLETS Laxative (Horton & Converse)	Methylcellulose 0.5 gm.
METHODINE TABLETS Laxative (Preston Labs.)	Methylcellulose 2-1/2 gr. Dextro amphetamine sulfate* 5 gr. Dicalcium phosphate 1-1/2 gr.
METH-O-LIN Rubefacient (Maltbie)	Methyl salicylate* Camphor* Menthol* Emulsion base
METHOXONE Herbicide (Chipman Chem.)	Sodium salt of 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy acetic acid* 23.20%
METHOXONE - AMINE 64 Herbicide (Chipman Ltd.)	Triethanolamine formulation of 2-methyl-4-chloro-phenoxyacetic acid* (MCP) MCP acid equiv. 64 oz.
METHOXONE - ESTER 80 Herbicide (Chipman Ltd.)	Butyl ester formulation of 2-methyl-4-chloro-phenoxyacetic acid* (MCP) MCP acid equiv. 80 oz.
METHOXONE - SODIUM 48 Herbicide (Chipman Ltd.)	Sodium salt formulation of 2-methyl-4-chloro-phenoxyacetic acid (MCP)* MCP acid equiv. 48 oz.
MET-L-CLIEN For degreasing metal parts (Lien)	Sodium hydroxide*
METROSAN CREME Vaginal creme (Diaphragm)	Stearic acid Triethanolamine Oleic acid Sodium lauryl sulfur

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
METROSAN VAGINAL JELLY (Diaphragm)	Lactic acid Aluminum subacetate Benzoic acid Chlorothymol Glycerine	
MEX FLOOR CLEANER & BLEACH (United Gilson.)	Trisodium phosphate* Sodium perborate*	
MEXICAN POTTERY CLAY (Am. Art)		
MEXSANA For skin irritations (Plough)	Camphor* Corn starch Zinc oxide Oil of eucalyptus* Kaolin Hexachlorophene	
MEYER ALMETUSSIN Antitussive (Meyer)	Each 5 cc.: Codeine phosphate* Pyrilamine maleate* Potassium guaiacolsulfonate Hyoscine hydrobromic acid Hyoscyamine hydrobromic acid Chloroform* Alcohol Menthol	10.9 mg. 13.5 mg. 169 mg. 0.005 mg. 0.025 mg. 0.333 m. 10% 0.62 mg.
MEYER BROTHERS CARBO- CRESOL DIS- INFECTANT (Meyer Bros.)	Coal tar neutral oils* Soap Phenols*	
MEYER BROTHERS MY-RUB Rubbing alcohol compound (Meyer Bros.)	Alcohol*	70%/v
MEYER'S BEATSALL CRYSTALS Fumigant, insecticide (Meyer, T.)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%
MEYER'S BEATSALL FOG SPRAY Insecticide (Meyer, T.)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	98.206% 1.496% 0.298%
MEYER'S CHLORDANE EMULSION CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Meyer, T.)	Chlordane tech.* Petroleum distillate	50% 5%
MEYER'S LINDANE SPRAY Insecticide (Meyer, T.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) Petroleum distillate*	0.5% 99.5%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MEYER'S MIX POWDER Insecticide (Meyer, T.)	Pyrethrins Sodium fluoride*	0.12% 69.12%
MEYER'S PUTZ CREAM METAL POLISH (Am. Metal)	Infusorial earth Silica Oleic acid (red oil) Oxalic acid* Ammonia* Pine oil*	
MEYER SUXALMID Analgesic, antipyretic (Meyer & Co.)	Each tablet: Salicylamide* Acetophenetidin* Potassium para-amino benzoate	5 gr. 1 gr. 4 gr.
MEYER SYRUP ALMEHIST Antihistamine, decongestant (Meyer)	Each 5 cc.: Pyrilamine maleate Hyoscine hydrobromic acid Hyoscyamine hydrobromic acid	25 mg. 0.008 mg. 0.040 mg.
MFR NO. 928 MEDICATED SHAMPOO S.F. For dandruff (Specialists)	Sodium thiosulfate Potassium sulfate Triethanolamine Benzalkonium chloride* Sodium metaphosphate	
M-G FOOT OIL Liniment (Gustafson)	Oils of flaxseed, cedar, pine,* and olive Mineral oil	
MGK ALDRIN 2 LB. EMULSIFI- ABLE CON- CENTRATE Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Petroleum distillate	25.46% 4.32% 60.22%
MGK ALLETHRIN CONC. 2.5% Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Petroleum distillate* Allethrin*(allyl homolog of cinerin-1) Related compounds	97.28% 2.50% 0.22%
MGK ALLETHRIN CONC. 20% Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Petroleum distillate* Allethrin*(allyl homolog of cinerin-1) Related compounds	78.25% 20.00% 1.75%
MGK ALLETHRIN CONC. 90% Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Allethrin* (allyl homolog of cinerin-1) Related compounds Petroleum distillate	90%
MGK CHLORDANE 20% OIL-CONC. Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Chlordane*	20%
MGK CONC. NO. 1129 Insecticide (McLaughlin)	DDT Tech. chlordane n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide Allethrin Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.*	25.0% 12.0% 2.0% 0.2% 56.8%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MGK CONC. NO. 1426 Insecticide (McLaughlin)	DDT	25.0%
	Heptachlor (heptachloro tetrahydro-4, 7'-methanoindene)	3.2%
	Related compounds	1.3%
	n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide	2.0%
	Allethrin	0.2%
	Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.*	64.3%
MGK DIELDRIN 1.5 LB. EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	16.93%
	Related compounds	0.17%
	Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.*	74.90%
MGK EMULSIFIABLE CHLORDANE CONC. 40% (PCO) Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Oil	54%
	Chlordane*	40%
MGK FARM SPRAY 4 LB. CHLORDANE CONC. Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Chlordane*	45%
	Oil	48%
MGK FARM SPRAY 8 LB. CHLORDANE CONC. Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Chlordane*	74%
	Oil	18%
MGK FARM SPRAY 4 LB. TOXAPHENE CONC. Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Toxaphene*	44%
	Oil	46%
MGK FARM SPRAY 6 LB. TOXAPHENE CONC. Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Toxaphene*	60.3%
	Oil	36.1%
MGK HEPTACHLOR 2 LB. EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Heptachlor*	23.41%
	Related compounds	9.10%
	Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.*	61.36%
MGK INSECT LOOSENER Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Oil*	36%
	Pyrethrins*	9%
MGK MOUSE & RAT KILLER (McLaughlin)	2-Pivalyl-1, 3-indandione*	0.025%
MGK PYROCIDE BOOSTER CONC. Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Petroleum distillate*	94.75%
	Tech. piperonyl butoxide*	3.75%
	Pyrethrins	1.50%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MGK ROACH CONCENTRATE 933 Insecticide (McLaughlin)	n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide*	5.0%
	Pyrethrins	1.5%
	Tech. piperonyl butoxide*	3.0%
	Petroleum distillate*	90.5%
M-G THOROBRED OIL (Gustafson)	Oils of flaxseed, olive, pine* and cedar	
	Mineral oil	
MH-30 Insecticide (Naugatuck)	Maleic hydrazide* (1, 2-dihydro pyridazine-3, 6-dione)	30%
MH-40 Insecticide (Naugatuck)	Maleic hydrazide* (1, 2-dihydro pyridazine-3, 6-dione)	40%
M & H COLD CAPSULES (Fountain)	Tr. belladonna*	M ss
	Caffeine alkaloid	gr. i
	Phenacetin*	gr. ii ss
	ASA talis caps.	gr. iii
M & H PAINT BRUSH CLEANER (M & H)		
MH TECHNICAL Insecticide (Naugatuck)	Maleic hydrazide (1, 2-dihydro pyridazine-3, 6-dione)*	97%
MICE DOOM PELLETS (Murray, E.)	Strychnine*	0.21%
MICO Skin fungicide (medical) (H. S.)	Salicylic acid*	
	Benzoic acid*	
	Gum thus	
	Chlorobutanol*	
	Acetone*	
	Ethyl acetate	
	Alcohol	31%
MICRODOL REPLENISHERS & DEVELOPERS Photographic supplies (Eastman)		
MICRO-FLOTOX DUSTING SULFUR Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Sulfur*	90%
MICRO-FLOTOX WETTABLE SULFUR Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Sulfur*	95%
MICROGEL Fungicide (Tenn. Corp.)	Copper* as metallic	51%
MICROIL Lubricant (Kano)	Refined petroleum oil*	
MICRO NU-COP Fungicide (Faesy & Besthoff)	Copper*	53%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MICROZINE OINTMENT 5% (Horton & Converse)	Microcrystalline sulfadiazine*	
MICULES Anthelmintic (Veterinary, avian) (Gland-O-Lac)	Nicotine* Phenothiazine	2.5% 21.42%
MIDLAND GAS-O-CIDE Liquid gas fumigant (Midland Labs.)	Ethylene dichloride* Carbon tetrachloride*	
MIDLAND GRAIN-O-CIDE Liquid gas fumigant (Midland Labs.)	Carbon tetrachloride* Ethylene dichloride* Ethylene dibromide*	
MIDLAND INSECT-O- LOH 68 Insecticide (Midland Labs.)	Tech. chlordane Pyrethrins I and II Sesamin Refined mineral oil	2.50% 0.05% 0.19% 97.26%
MIDLAND LIN-O-CIDE Insecticide (Midland Labs.)	Refined mineral oil Aromatic petroleum deriv.* Methoxychlor tech.* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane)	
MIDLAND MILL-O-CIDE CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Midland Labs.)	Refined mineral oil B-butoxy-B' thiocyanodiethyl ether* Methyl salicylate* Pyrethrins I and II Sesamin	
MIDLAND MILL-O-CIDE FORMULA B-9 Insecticide (Midland Labs.)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide* Refined mineral oil Methyl salicylate* Pyrethrins I and II	
MIDLAND MILL-O-CIDE FORMULA P-5 Insecticide (Midland Labs.)	Refined mineral oil B-butoxy-B' thiocyanodiethyl ether* Methyl salicylate* Sesamin Pyrethrins I and II	
MIDLAND ML-10 Germicide (Midland Labs.)	Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	10.0%
MIDLAND NEO GERMOLYPTUS Germicide (Midland Labs.)	Isopropyl alcohol* Soap Ortho benzyl para-chlorophenol* Glycerin	
MIDLAND PINE DISINFECT- ANT 5 (Midland Labs.)	Pine oil* Soap	
MIDLAND WARE-O-CIDE CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Midland Labs.)	Refined mineral oil Tech. chlordane* (octa chloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydro indane and related compounds) Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* Sesamin oil extractives Pyrethrins Methyl salicylate*	
MIDOL Analgesic (Centaur- Caldwell)	Acetaphenetidin* Aspirin Cinnamylephedrine* Caffeine	3 gr.
MI-D-STROY Insecticide (Lehman Bros.)	Petroleum distillate* Sesame oil extractives Pyrethrins	
MIGATON COMPOUND Tonic (San Pedro)	Iron Calcium Sherry wine base Creosote Manganese Thiamine hydrochloride malt Guaiacol	
MIGATON SYRUP Antitussive (San Pedro)	Methyl ethyl amino phenyl propanol hydrochloride* F.E. ipecac Ammonium chloride Menthol*	
MIGHTY MENDER GLUE (Mighty)		
MIGRAGEN For colds (Halperin)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Camphor Podophyllin Aloin Atropine sulfate Quinine sulfate	 0.12 gm. 15 mg. 1.5 mg. 4 mg. 0.03 mg. 30 mg.
MIKE SULPHUR Insecticide (Dow)	Sulfur*	95.00%
MIKET CAPSULES Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Gland-O-Lac)	Nicotine* Phenothiazine	0.9 gr. 7.5 gr.
MILAM COMPOUND Tonic (Owen)	Vitamins Iron Alcohol Strychnine Iron ammonium citrate Yeast concentrate	 10% 1-100 gr./oz.
MILBURN CAPSULES For colds (E. Z. Chem.)	Acetophenetidin* Podophyllin Colocynth Scammony Cardamon Aloes* Ginger Gentian Aspirin*	
MILDEW CHEK Fungicide (Chek)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MILDEX Fungicide (Larvacide)	Dinitro (1-methyl heptyl) phenyl crotonate* Other nitro phenols and deriv., chiefly dinitro (1-methyl heptyl) phenol*	22.5% 2.5%
MILDOOM Fungicide (Sapolin)	Di-(phenylmercuric) dodecenyl succinate*	11.6%
MILD SILVER PROTEIN (Ophthalmic Ointment) Antiseptic, astringent for eyes (Massengill)	Mild silver protein Lanolin White petrolatum	10% q.s. q.s.
MILD SKIN ASTRINGENT (Assoc. Brands)		
MIL-DU-RID Mildewproofing compound (Ultra Chem.)		
MILES NERVINE Sedative (Miles)	Each tablet: Sodium bromide* Potassium bromide* Ammonium bromide* Citric acid Sodium bicarbonate	 4.5 gr. 4.5 gr. 0.5 gr. 22.5 gr. 27.25 gr.
MILEX CREME (Milex)	Glycerol ester of ricinoleic acid Sodium lauryl sulfate Oxyquinoline sulfate Stearic acid Methyl parasept Glycerin Glyceryl monostearate Polyethylene monostearate Lactic acid (pH 4.5)	0.50% 0.60% 0.02% 15.00% 0.10% 6.31% 2.07% 0.50%
MILEX P400 DOUCHE POWDER (Milex)	Salicylic acid Phenol Eucalyptol Menthol Thymol Perfume Zinc sulfate* Boric acid*	0.05% 0.01% 0.01% 0.01% 0.01% 0.005% 12.5% 86.59%
MILKINOL Laxative (Kremers)	Liquid petrolatum Flavoring Emulsifier	
MILK OF MAGNESIA TOOTHPASTE (Comfort)	Glycerin C.P. Corn starch Gum tragacanth Saccharin Soap Calcium carbonate Magma	
MILKY WAY DIP Insecticide (Interstate Med.)	Phenols or tar acids* Neutral coal tar oils* Rosin soap	
MILKY WAY DRY DIP Insecticide (Interstate Med.)	Naphthalene* Sulfur Creosote oil* Sodium silicofluoride* Talcum	
MILLECAPS African violet pest control (Miller, Neil C.)	Sodium selenate Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.3% 1.3%
MILLER #2 ALDRIN EMULSION Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Petroleum hydrocarbons	23.10% 4.68% 69.22%
MILLER 2-1/2% ALDRIN EQUIVALENT DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	2.37% 0.41%
MILLER 25% ALDRIN EQUIVALENT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	23.8% 4.68%
MILLER ALUMINUM SULFATE Soil acidifier (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Aluminum sulfate	
MILLER ARAMITE-15W Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	2(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite	15%
MILLER ARSENATE OF LEAD (Powdered) Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Arsenate of lead*	97.00%
MILLER BEAN & VEGETABLE DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Rotenone Other extractives (cube) DDT Sulfur*	0.50% 1.25% 1.00% 25.00%
MILLER BENZENE HEXA-CHLORIDE #10 Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	10% 15%
MILLER 1/2% BENZENE HEXA-CHLORIDE DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	1/2% 2-1/2%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MILLER BLUE MOLD DUST Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Ferbam*	10.5%
MILLER BORDEAUX MIXTURE Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Copper* (as metallic)	12.75%
MILLER CALCIUM CASEINATE SPREADER White wash (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Calcium caseinate	
MILLER 2% CHLORDANE Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Tech. chlordane Petroleum distillates*	2% 98%
MILLER 46 CHLORDANE Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Tech. chlordane* Methyl naphthalenes*	46% 52%
MILLER 5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
MILLER 40% CHLORDANE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
MILLER COMMERCIAL FLOUR OF SULPHUR Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Sulfur*	99-1/2%
MILLER CORN EAR WORM & BORER SPRAY (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT tech.* Mineral oil Methyl naphthalenes*	7.4% 74.0% 15.8%
MILLER CORN EAR WORM & BORER SPRAY #2 (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT tech. Mineral oil Methyl naphthalenes*	12.5% 50.5% 34.5%
MILLER CPR DUST CONTAINING CYCLONENE PYRETHRINS & ROTENONE Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Pyrethrins Rotenone Other cube extractives	0.50% 0.05% 0.25% 0.50%
MILLER CUCUMBER-MELON DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Rotenone Other extractives (cube) Zineb	1.00% 3.50% 3.90%
MILLER DDD (TDE) 5% DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane tech.	5%
MILLER DDD (TDE) DUST 5-7 Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane tech. Copper*(basic copper sulfate) as metallic	5% 7%
MILLER DDD (TDE) 10% DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane tech.	10%
MILLER 5% DDD-6% DITHANE DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane tech. Zineb	5% 3.9%
MILLER 3% DDT-6% CRAG 658 POTATO-TOMATO DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Copper-zinc-chromate complex* DDT tech. Methyl naphthalenes*	5.7% 3.0% 2.0%
MILLER 3% DDT-6% DITHANE DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT tech. Zineb Methyl naphthalenes*	3.0% 3.9% 2.0%
MILLER 25% DDT LIQUID Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent	25% 70%
MILLER 3% DDT-1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT tech. Parathion*	3% 1%
MILLER 5% DDT-1% PARATHION DUST (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT tech. Parathion*	5% 1%
MILLER 5% DDT-1-1/2% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT tech. Parathion*	5% 1-1/2%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MILLER 10% DDT-2% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT tech. Parathion*	10% 2%
MILLER 3% DDT-1% PARATHION-50% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT tech. Parathion* Sulfur	3% 1% 50%
MILLER 5% DDT-1% PARATHION-50% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT tech. Parathion* Sulfur	5% 1% 50%
MILLER 3% DDT-50% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT Sulfur*	3% 50%
MILLER 5% DDT-50% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT* Sulfur*	5% 50%
MILLER D-3-1 DUST CONTAINING 3% DDT INCLUDING 1% IMPREGNATED DDT Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT Methyl naphthalenes*	3% 2%
MILLER D-5-1 DUST CONTAINING 5% DDT INCLUDING 1% IMPREGNATED DDT Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT tech.* Methyl naphthalenes*	5% 2%
MILLER 1-1/2% DIELDRIN DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	1.28% 0.22%
MILLER DIELDRIN 25 WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	21.25% 3.75%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MILLER DIELDRIN 50% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	42.6% 7.4%
MILLER 6% DITHANE Z-78 DUST Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Zineb	3.3%
MILLER DRY LIME SULPHUR Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Calcium polysulfide* Calcium thiosulfate Sulfur	70% 5% 10%
MILLER DUO COPPER Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Basic copper sulfate* (as metallic)	53%
MILLER DUO COPPER DUST Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Copper*(basic copper sulfate) as metallic	7.0%
MILLER DUST CONTAINING ROTENONE 1.00% Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Rotenone Other extractives (cube)	1.00% 2.00%
MILLER 1% ENDRIN DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Endrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene)*	1%
MILLER 1.6 ENDRIN LIQUID (Emulsifiable) Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Endrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene)* Petroleum hydrocarbons	19.5% 77.5%
MILLER FERBAM FUNGICIDE Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Ferbam (ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate)*	76%
MILLER FLOW-TOX Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Parathion*	50%
MILLER FLY-AWAY Insect repellent (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Pyrethrins Butoxy polypropylene glycol*	0.6% 89.4%
MILLER FLY-A-WAY AEROSOL Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide tech. Petroleum distillates	0.25% 2.00% 9.75%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MILLER FLY-AWAY DAIRY SPRAY CONC. Repellent (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Butoxy polypropylene glycol*	53.28%
	Piperonyl butoxide tech.	5.38%
	Pyrethrins	0.54%
	Petroleum distillate*	25.72%
MILLER FLY BAIT Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Malathion (o, o-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercapto succinate)	1.00%
MILLER FREE FLOWING SULPHUR SMOKE Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Sulfur*	95%
MILLER FRUIT SPRAY OR DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Captan	8.0%
	Malathion*	4.0%
	Methoxychlor tech*	8.0%
MILLERFUME Insecticide, fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Carbon tetrachloride*	25%
	Ethylene dichloride*	75%
MILLER 1-1/2% GAMMA BHC DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	1-1/2%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	8-1/2%
MILLER 11% GAMMA BHC EMULSION Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	11.0%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride and related compounds	17.0%
	Methylated naphthalenes*	48.5%
	Xylene*	16.5%
MILLER GARDEN DUST OR SPRAY Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Malathion*	5.0%
	Methoxychlor tech.*	5.0%
	Zineb	3.9%
MILLER HEPTACHLOR NO. 2 LIQUID (Emulsifiable) Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Heptachlor*	23.41%
	Related compounds	9.10%
	Petroleum distillate	61.36%
MILLER HORMONE BEAN DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Rotenone	1.00%
	DDT	1.00%
	Other extractives (cube)	2.50%
	Sulfur*	25.00%
MILLER HORN WORM TOMATO DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Copper acetoarsenite	1.8%
	Arsenic expressed as metallic arsenic	0.8%
	Total arsenic expressed as arsenic trioxide	1%
	Other metallic copper from Paris green	1/2%
	Tricalcium arsenate from calcium arsenate*	21.0%
	Copper (basic copper sulfate) as metallic	7.0%
MILLER HOUSEHOLD DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT*	10%
MILLER HOUSEHOLD SPRAY Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT*	5%
	Kerosene*	85%
	Aromatics	10%
MILLER HYTOX INSECT DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Malathion*	4%
MILLER HY-TOX INSECT SPRAY Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Malathion*	25%
	Methoxychlor*	25%
MILLER HY-TOX SULPHUR FOR DUSTING OR SPRAYING Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Elemental sulfur*	95%
MILLER 1% IMPREGNATED DDT & 6% CRAG 658 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Copper-zinc-chromate* complex	5.7%
	DDT tech.	1.0%
	Methyl naphthalenes*	2.0%
MILLER 1% IMPREGNATED DDT & 6% DITHANE DUST Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT tech.	1.0%
	Zineb	3.9%
	Methyl naphthalenes*	2.0%
MILLER KILL-ALL Herbicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Sodium arsenite*	40%
MILLER KILMITE DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate*	1%
	Other ethyl phosphates	1.50%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MILLER KILMITE-P Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate*	20%
	Other ethyl phosphates	30%
MILLER KILMITE-40 (40% TEPP) Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate*	40%
	Other ethyl phosphates	60%
MILLER K SOLUBLE 33 (For Blending) Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT*	33%
MILLER LATE BEAN DUST-XR Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Rotenone	1.00%
	DDT	3.00%
	Other extractives (cube)	1.25%
	Sulfur*	50.00%
MILLER LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Calcium polysulfide*	29%
MILLER LINDANE Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	25%
MILLER 1% LINDANE DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1%
MILLER 1-1/2% LINDANE DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	1-1/2%
MILLER 20% LINDANE EMULSION Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	20%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons	74%
MILLER LINDANE INDUSTRIAL SPRAY Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	0.50%
	Petroleum oils*	99.50%
MILLER LIQUID 1.5 DIELDRIN Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	15.83%
	Related compounds	2.79%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons	73.38%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MILLER LIQUID 55 MALATHION Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Malathion*	55%
MILLER LIQUID 25 PARATHION Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Parathion*	25%
	Xylene	70%
MILLER LIQUID PHENYL MERCURY Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Phenyl mercuric acetate*	10.00%
MILLER LIQUID 30 RESIDUAL SPRAY CONTAINING 30% DDT Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT*	30%
	Methyl naphthalenes*	65%
MILLER LIQUID TUBACIDE ROTENONE CONC. Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Rotenone*	2%
	Other extractives (cube)	4%
MILLER LIQUID WEEDAWAY Herbicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Dimethyl amine salt of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid*	49.8%
MILLER 25% MALATHION Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Malathion*	25%
MILLER M-58 DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Rotenone	0.75%
	Metallic copper*	7%
MILLER 5% METHOXYCHLOR DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Methoxychlor*	5%
MILLER MICO SULPHUR Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Sulfur*	95%
MILLER MISCIBLE SUMMER OIL Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Petroleum oil*	97%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MILLER NICOTINE SULPHATE 40% Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Nicotine*	40%
MILLER NU-FILM STICKER & SPREADER (Miller Chem. & Fert.)		
MILLER NU-SET 2,4,5-Tp HORMONE SPRAY Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	2,4,5-T*	
MILLER NU-TONE CONCEN-TRATED Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Naphthalene acetic acid*	1 gm./fl. oz.
MILLER ORTAZOL POWDER Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Dinitro-ortho-cresol*	40%
MILLER ORTHODI-CHLORO-BENZENE Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Orthodichlorobenzene*	100%
MILLER PARADI-CHLORO-BENZENE MOTH CRYSTALS (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%
MILLER 1% PARATHION-7% COPPER DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Parathion* Copper (basic copper sulfate) as metallic	1% 7%
MILLER 1% PARATHION-6% DITHANE DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Parathion* Zineb	1% 3.9%
MILLER 1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Parathion*	1%
MILLER 2% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Parathion*	2%
MILLER 1% PARATHION-50% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Parathion* Sulfur	1% 50%
MILLER 15% PARATHION WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Parathion*	15%
MILLER PARIS GREEN Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Copper aceto arsenite*	90%
MILLER P-C WEED KILLER FOR CRAB-GRASS & CHICKWEED Herbicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Potassium cyanate*	76%
MILLER PEANUT DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT tech. Sulfur*	1% 90%
MILLER 40% PENTA-CHLORO-PHENOL WOOD PRE-SERVATIVE (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Tech. pentachlorophenol*	40%
MILLER PHENYL MERCURY POWDER Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Phenyl mercuric acetate*	10.00%
MILLER POTATO DUST D-5-C-7 Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT* Copper*(basic copper sulfate) as metallic	5% 7%
MILLER POWDERED ARSENATE OF CALCIUM Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Tri-calcium arsenate*	70.0%
MILLER RAT-A-WAY Rodenticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	3-(a-Phenyl-b-acetyl ethyl) 4-hydroxycoumarin	0.5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MILLER RAT-A-WAY BAIT Rodenticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	3-(Alpha-acetonylbenzyl)- 4-hydroxycoumarin	0.025%
MILLER ROSE-DUST OR SPRAY Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Malathion* DDT Captan Sulfur*	4.0% 4.0% 7.0% 40.0%
MILLER SCALE-TOX Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Petroleum oil*	97%
MILLER SPRAY MATERIAL CONTAINING 4% ROTENONE Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Rotenone* Other extractives (cube)	4.0% 9.0%
MILLER STRAWBERRY DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT Sulfur*	3% 75%
MILLER SUPERIOR NU-OIL Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Petroleum oil*	97-1/2%
MILLER 3-WAY DUST 4% MALATHION- 3% DDT-50% SULPHUR Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Malathion* DDT Sulfur*	4% 3% 50%
MILLER TOBACCO WORM & APHID DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	TDE (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane) Parathion*	5% 1%
MILLER TOMATO DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Copper (basic copper sulfate) as metallic Tri-calcium arsenate*	7.0% 13.3%
MILLER TOMATO DUST D-1-C-7 Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT tech. Copper*(basic copper sulfate) as metallic Methyl naphthalenes*	1% 7% 2%
MILLER TOMATO POTATO & CELERY DUST OR SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Copper*(basic copper sulfate) as metallic DDT tech.	7% 3%
MILLER 40% TOXAPHENE CONTAINING WETTABLE POWDER 40% TOXAPHENE Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene)	40%
MILLER 10% TOXAPHENE DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Toxaphene*	10%
MILLER 20% TOXAPHENE DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Toxaphene*	20%
MILLER TOXAPHENE EMULSION #60 Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene) Petroleum distillates Iso-octyl phenoxy polyethoxy ethanol	60.2% 29.8% 10.0%
MILLER TU-BA-CIDE CONTAINING ROTENONE 1.00% Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Rotenone Other extractives (cube) Sulfur*	1.00% 2.50% 25.00%
MILLER V-75 DUST CONTAINING ROTENONE 0.75% Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Rotenone Other extractives (cube)	0.75% 1.50%
MILLER VEG-SET (CLPA) HORMONE SPRAY Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Each 4 fl. oz.: Parachloro phenoxy acetic acid*	2 gm.
MILLER WEEDAWAY Herbicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Chloro IPC #4 (isopropyl-n- (3-chlorophenyl) carbamate)*	45.8%
MILLER WEEDAWAY BRUSH- KILLER Herbicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	2,4,5-T Ester* 2,4-D Ester*	9% 18%
MILLER WEEDAWAY CHLORO IPC #4 Herbicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Isopropyl n (3-chlorophenyl) carbamate*	45.8%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MILLER WEEVIL-TOX Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Carbon bisulfide*	100%
MILLER WETTABLE POWDER 50% DDT Insecticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	DDT*	50%
MILLER 10% ZERLATE DUST Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Ziram (zinc dimethyl dithio carbamate)* Zinc expressed as metallic	7% 1.49%
MILLER ZERLATE TOMATO DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Ziram (zinc dimethyl dithio carbamate) Tri-calcium arsenate*	7.0% 13.3%
MILLER 6.5% ZINEB DUST Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Zineb	6.5%
MILLERHAUS' COMPOUND TABLETS Cathartic (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Aloin* Aloe* Extract of cascara sagrada	
MILLERHAUS' FAMOUS LINIMENT Rubefacient, counter-irritant (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Oil eucalyptus* Turpentine* Oil mustard (syn.) Methyl salicylate (syn.)* Oil sassafras (imitation)* Pine oil* Camphor* Refined kerosene* Certified color	
MILLER'S 2# ALDRIN EQUIVALENT Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Petroleum distillates	21.9% 16.5% 51.6%
MILLER'S 2#-2# BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Butyl ester of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid* Butyl ester of 2,4,5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid* Aromatic petroleum solvent*	28.4% 27.6% 38.0%
MILLER'S 10-20 BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Butyl ester of 2,4,5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid* Butyl ester of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid* Aromatic petroleum solvent*	10% 20% 60%
MILLER'S CHLORDANE 45% Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Tech. chlordane* Aliphatic petroleum solvent*	45% 49%
MILLER'S 5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
MILLER'S CRABGRASS KILLER Herbicide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Potassium cyanate*	78%
MILLER'S CRESYLIC Disinfectant (Miller Chem. Co.)	Cresylic acid* and soap	75%
MILLER'S DAIRY FLY SPRAY Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Petroleum distillate* n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide Tech. methoxyclor* Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin-1 and related compounds)* Pyrethrins	
MILLER'S 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5%
MILLER'S 25% DDT EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Milller Chem. Co.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Petroleum hydrocarbons*	25% 70%
MILLER'S 1.5# DIELDRIN EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	77.54% 14.84% 2.62%
MILLER'S DRY-DYP Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Naphthalene* Sodium fluoride* Creosote oil Nicotine Sulfur	15.00% 1.00% 2.67% 0.03% 33.33%
MILLER'S DUSTING SULPHUR Fungicide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Sulfur*	90%
MILLER'S 4# ESTER Herbicide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Butyl ester of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	57.3%
MILLER'S 6# ESTER Herbicide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Butyl ester of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	78.3%
MILLER'S FORMALDEHYDE Fungicide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Formaldehyde* Methyl alcohol less than	37% 15%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MILLER'S 2# HEPTACHLOR Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Heptachlor* Related compounds Petroleum distillate	22.6% 8.8% 62.6%
MILLER'S ISOPROPYL ESTER 44 Herbicide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	45.5%
MILLER'S LO VOL BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Iso-octyl ester of 2,4,5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid* Iso-octyl ester of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	31.7% 36.15%
MILLER'S LO VOL 4# 2,4-D ESTER Herbicide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Iso-octyl ester of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	67.2%
MILLER'S LO VOL 2,4,5-T ESTER Herbicide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Iso-octyl ester of 2,4,5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	62.6%
MILLER'S MALATHION 50 Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Malathion* Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.*	55% 39%
MILLER'S MOTH CRYSTALS Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%
MILLER'S ONE-PAK FRUIT SPRAY Fungicide, insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Arsenate of lead* Ferbam Total arsenic expressed as metallic Water-soluble arsenic expressed as metallic	7.5% 24.5% 11.4% 4.87% 0.125%
MILLER'S PINE ODOR DISINFECTANT Disinfectant (Miller Chem. Co.)	Active Ingredients: Vegetable oil soap Steam distilled pine oil* Isopropyl alcohol* Orthophenylphenol* Chloro-2-phenylphenol*	20%
MILLER'S ROSE DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Ferbam (ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate) Sulfur* DDT* Rotenone Other cube resins	7% 15% 5% 1% 2%
MILLER'S 1.67% ROTENONE CATTLE GRUB DUST Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Rotenone* Other cube resins Pyrophyllite	1.67% 3.00% 95.33%
MILLER'S SODIUM FLUORIDE (Nile Blue) Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Sodium fluoride*	95%
MILLER'S STOCK DIP & DISINFECTANT Insecticide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Active Ingredients: Coal tar neutral oils* Soap Phenols*	90%
MILLER'S 2,4,5-T ESTER 46 Herbicide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Butyl ester of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid Aromatic petroleum solvent*	46% 48%
MILLER'S UNIVERSAL BALM Tonic, counter-irritant (Myers Labs.)	Alcohol* Red pepper Cinnamon Spearmint Cajeput Pennyroyal Camphor* Cloves Oils of origanum Eucalyptus* Sassafras* Cinnamon	59%
MILLION DOLLAR HAND CLEANER (Glisten)		
MILO MODELIT PLASTIC MODELING MATERIAL (Am. Crayon)		
MILORGANITE Fertilizer (Sewerage)		
MILTON BRADLEY CRAYONS (Bradley, M.)		
MINERAL BLOCK (Formula L-B 33) Avian (Lehman Bros.)	Minerals Lime Eggshell Cuttle bone Salt Iron oxide	
MINER'S COLD CREAM & CLEANSING CREAM (Miner's Inc.)	Beeswax Ceresin wax Lanolin Borax* Perfume oils	less than 1/2 of 1%
MINER'S STICK COLOGNES, DEODORANT STICKS (Miner's Inc.)	Denatured alcohol Hexachlorophene Perfume oils Stearic acid Sodium hydroxide	less than 1/2 of 1% less than 5% less than 1%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MINIMAX INSECTICIDE (Am. Disinfect.)	Aliphatic petroleum solvent* DDT*	95% 5%
MINIPOO DRY SHAMPOO (Cosmetic)	Magnesium silicate Powdered soap Perfume	
MINIT-RUB Rubefacient (Bristol Myers)	Lanolin Camphor Menthol* Oil of eucalyptus* Methyl salicylate*	
MIN-R-RUB Analgesic balm, counter- irritant (Sanders)	Methyl salicylate* Menthol* Camphor* Lanolin Petrolatum	
MINTGLO Rubefacient (Larson)	Oil of peppermint Methyl salicylate U.S.P.*	
MINTO-PAYES Digestant, antacid (Tailby)	Selected jamaica ginger Sodium bicarbonate Bismuth subsalicylate Bismuth subgallate Papain Magnesium trisilicate Mint	
MIRACLE ADHESIVE (Glidden Co.)		
MIRACLE ANCHOR ADHESIVE CERAMIC TILE CEMENTS, FLOOR ADHESIVE, TUB-CAULK (Miracle)	Resinous material Pigments Aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbon*	
MIRACLE FOAM Rug and upholstery cleaner (Burton)		
MIRACLE #41 PLASTIK CEMENT (Miracle)	MEK Cyclohexenone* Vinyl resins	
MIRACLE R-MIR-DEK, MIRACLE SLIP-NOT Non-slip floor coating (Miracle)	Abrasive Petroleum solvents* Phenolic base varnish	
MIRACLE 23 SKIDOO (formerly Miraclene) Waterless handcleaner (Miracle)	Petroleum solvents* Glycerol monostearate Sodium tetra decyl sulfate Propylene glycol Lanal Oil mirbane*	
MIRACLE WALLPAPER CLEANER (Kristee)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MIRASECT (Lorenz)	Chlordane DDT Pyrenone 20 Aliphatic hydrocarbons*	2% 2% 5%
MIRIFIK HARDWOOD FLOOR CLEANER (Lavo)		
MISCIBLE TAR (Misicible)	Crude coal tar*	80%
MISRY Antirheumatic (General Vitamin)	Salicylamide* Calcium succinate Para-amino benzoic acid Vitamin D	3 gr. 1250 units
MISSION BRAND ALDRIN 2.5-0-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	 2.38% 0.40%
MISSION BRAND ALDRIN 2.5-0-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Sulfur* (93-325 mesh)	 2.38% 0.40% 41.80%
MISSION BRAND ALDRIN 2.5-5-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	 2.38% 0.40% 5.00%
MISSION BRAND ALDRIN 2.5-5-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* Sulfur (93-325 mesh)*	 2.38% 0.40% 5.00% 41.80%
MISSION BRAND ALDRIN 2.5-10-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* Sulfur (93-325 mesh)*	 2.38% 0.40% 10.00% 41.80%
MISSION BRAND ALDRIN 2 LB. WATER EMULSIFI- ABLE Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Petroleum hydrocarbon	 23.04% 3.68% 51.60%
MISSION BRAND BHC 1-DDT 5-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	 1.0% 5.7% 5.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
MISSION BRAND BHC 1-DDT 5-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 1.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 5.7% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 5.0% Sulfur*(93-325 mesh) 41.8%
MISSION BRAND BHC 2-DDT 10-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 2.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 11.3% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 10.0%
MISSION BRAND BHC 2-DDT 10-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Gamma isomers of benzene hexachloride* 2.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 11.3% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 10.0% Sulfur*(93-325 mesh) 41.8%
MISSION BRAND BHC 3-DDT 5-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 17.0% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 5.0%
MISSION BRAND BHC 3-DDT 5-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 17.0% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 5.0% Sulfur*(93-325 mesh) 41.9%
MISSION BRAND BHC 3-DDT 10-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 17.0% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 10.0%
MISSION BRAND BHC 3-DDT 10-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 17.0% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 10.0% Sulfur*(93-325 mesh) 41.8%
MISSION BRAND BHC 5-DDT 5-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 5.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 28.3% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 5.0% Sulfur*(93-325 mesh) 41.8%
MISSION BRAND BHC 5-DDT 10-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 5.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 28.3% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 10.0%
MISSION BRAND BHC 5-DDT 10-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 5.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 28.3% DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 10.0% Sulfur*(93-325 mesh) 41.8%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
MISSION BRAND BHC-DDT (3-5) WATER EMULSIFI- ABLE Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 9.46% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 16.81% Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* 15.75% Petroleum hydrocarbon* 52.98%
MISSION BRAND BHC 3-0-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 17.0%
MISSION BRAND BHC 3-0-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 17.0% Sulfur*(93-325 mesh) 41.8%
MISSION BRAND BHC 5-0-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 5.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 28.3%
MISSION BRAND BHC 5-0-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 5.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 28.3% Sulfur*(93-325 mesh) 41.8%
MISSION BRAND BHC 5-5-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 5.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 28.3% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 5.0%
MISSION BRAND BHC GAMMA WATER EMULSIFI- ABLE Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 12.9% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 23.0% Petroleum hydrocarbon* 59.1%
MISSION BRAND BHC 2-METH- OXYCHLORO 5-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 2.00% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 11.30% Methoxychlor tech. 5.00% Petroleum hydrocarbon 0.02%
MISSION BRAND CALCIUM ARSENATE 50-PARATHION 1 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Tri-calcium arsenate (neutral)* 35.0% Parathion (o, o-diethyl-o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)* 1.0%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MISSION BRAND CALCIUM ARSENATE-SULPHUR MIXTURE 50-50 Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Tri-calcium arsenate*	35.0%
	Sulfur (93-325 mesh)	49.0%
MISSION BRAND CENTINELA DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Heptachlor (heptachlor-4, 7-methano tetrahydroindene)	5.00%
	Related compounds	1.94%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	5.00%
	Parathion* (o,o-diethyl-o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)	1.00%
MISSION BRAND CHLORDANE 5% DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Tech. chlordane*	5.0%
	Related compounds	2.0%
MISSION BRAND CHLORDANE 10% DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Tech. chlordane*	10.0%
MISSION BRAND CHLORDANE 3.44 LB. WATER EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Tech. chlordane*	40.0%
	Petroleum hydrocarbon	53.0%
MISSION BRAND CHLORDANE 40% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Tech. chlordane*	40.0%
MISSION BRAND CHLORDANE 8 LB. WATER EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Tech. chlordane*	72.82%
	Petroleum hydrocarbon	26.48%
MISSION BRAND 5 COPPER DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	DDD (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)*	5.0%
	Copper* (in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic	5.3%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MISSION BRAND DDT 5-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	5.0%
MISSION BRAND DDT 5-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	5.0%
	Sulfur* (93-325 mesh)	41.8%
MISSION BRAND DDT 5-82 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	5.0%
	Sulfur* (93-325 mesh)	82.0%
MISSION BRAND DDT 10-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	10.0%
MISSION BRAND DDT 10-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	10.0%
	Sulfur* (93-325 mesh)	41.8%
MISSION BRAND DDT 20-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	20.0%
MISSION BRAND DDT 2 LB. WATER EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Hayes-Sammon)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	23.6%
	Petroleum hydrocarbon*	71.4%
MISSION BRAND DDT 3 LB. WATER EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	33.7%
	Petroleum hydrocarbon*	61.3%
MISSION BRAND DDT 50% WETTABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	50%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MISSION BRAND DIELDRIN 2.5-DDT 5-0 Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	2.12%
	Related compounds	0.38%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	5.00%
MISSION BRAND DIELDRIN 1.5-DDT 10-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	1.28%
	Related compounds	0.22%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	10.00%
MISSION BRAND DIELDRIN 2.5-DDT 0-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	2.12%
	Related compounds	0.38%
	Sulfur (93-325 mesh)*	41.80%
MISSION BRAND DIELDRIN 2.5-DDT 5-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	2.12%
	Related compounds	0.38%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5.00%
	Sulfur (93-325 mesh)*	41.80%
MISSION BRAND DIELDRIN 2.5-DDT 10-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	2.12%
	Related compounds	0.38%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	10.00%
MISSION BRAND DIELDRIN 2.5-DDT 10-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	2.12%
	Related compounds	0.38%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	10.00%
	Sulfur (93-325 mesh)*	40.00%
MISSION BRAND DIELDRIN-DDT 1.5 WATER EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	4.70%
	Related compounds	0.71%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	23.53%
	Petroleum hydrocarbon*	65.96%
MISSION BRAND DIELDRIN 1.5 WATER EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Hexochloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	15.12%
	Related compounds	2.67%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons	77.21%
MISSION BRAND DIELDRIN-DDT 1-3 WATER EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	7.5[illegible]%
	Related compounds	1.34%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	26.44%
	Petroleum hydrocarbon*	50.56%
MISSION BRAND DIELDRIN 1.5-0-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	1.28%
	Related compounds	0.22%
MISSION BRAND DIELDRIN 1.5-0-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	1.28%
	Related compounds	0.22%
	Sulfur*(93-325 mesh)	41.80%
MISSION BRAND DIELDRIN 1.5-5-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	1.28%
	Related compounds	0.22%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	5.00%
MISSION BRAND DIELDRIN 1.5-5-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	1.28%
	Related compounds	0.22%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	5.00%
	Sulfur*(93-325 mesh)	41.80%
MISSION BRAND DIELDRIN 1.5-10-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	1.28%
	Related compounds	0.22%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	10.00%
	Sulfur (93-325 mesh)*	41.80%
MISSION BRAND DIELDRIN 2.5-0-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	2.12%
	Related compounds	0.38%
MISSION BRAND DIELDRIN 50% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	42.4%
	Related compounds	7.6%
MISSION BRAND 5-0-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	5.0%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	28.3%
	Sulfur*(93-325 mesh)	41.8%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MISSION BRAND DYNATOX COTTON DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	o, o-Diethyl-o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate*	1.00%
	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene	1.28%
	Related compounds	0.22%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	10.00%
MISSION BRAND DYNATOX COTTON SPRAY EMULSIFIABLE CONC. SPRAY Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	o, o-Dimethyl-o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate*	6.25%
	Heptachloro tetrahydro-4, 7 methanoindene	10.00%
	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane	18.75%
	Petroleum hydrocarbon (xylene range)	58.00%
MISSION BRAND ENDRIN 1.6 LB. EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene*	19.5%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons	70.5%
MISSION BRAND FUNGICIDE NO. 6 (Hayes-Sammons)	Zineb (zinc ethylene bis (dithiocarbamate)	3.9%
MISSION BRAND FUNGICIDE NO. 8 (Hayes-Sammons)	Zineb (zinc ethylene bis (dithiocarbamate)	5.2%
MISSION BRAND 12% GAMMA WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	12.0%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	21.3%
MISSION BRAND HEPTACHLOR 2.5-DDT 5-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Heptachlor*(heptachloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydro indene)	2.50%
	Related compounds	0.97%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5.00%
MISSION BRAND HEPTACHLOR 5-DDT 5-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Heptachlor*(heptachloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydro indene)	5.00%
	Related compounds	1.94%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	5.00%
MISSION BRAND HEPTACHLOR 5-DDT 10-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Heptachlor*(heptachloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydro indene)	5.00%
	Related compounds	1.94%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	10.00%
MISSION BRAND HEPTACHLOR 5-DDT 10-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Heptachlor* (heltachloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydro indene)	5.00%
	Related compounds	1.94%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	10.00%
	Sulfur*(93-325 mesh)	40.00%
MISSION BRAND HEPTACHLOR 2.5-0-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Heptachlor*(heptachloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydro indene)	2.50%
	Related compounds	0.97%
MISSION BRAND HEPTACHLOR 2.5-0-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Heptachlor (heptachloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydro indene)*	2.50%
	Related compounds	0.97%
	Sulfur*(93-325 mesh)	41.80%
MISSION BRAND HEPTACHLOR 2.5-5-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Heptachlor*(heptachloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydro indene)	2.50%
	Related compounds	0.97%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5.00%
	Sulfur*(93-325 mesh)	41.80%
MISSION BRAND HEPTACHLOR 2.5-10-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Heptachlor*(heptachloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydro indene)	2.50%
	Related compounds	0.97%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	10.00%
MISSION BRAND HEPTACHLOR 2.5-10-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Heptachlor*(heptachloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydro indene)	2.50%
	Related compounds	0.97%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	10.00%
	Sulfur*(93-325 mesh)	41.80%
MISSION BRAND HEPTACHLOR 5-0-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Heptachlor*(heptachloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydro indene)	5.00%
	Related compounds	1.94%
MISSION BRAND HEPTACHLOR 5-0-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Heptachlor*(heptachloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydro indene)	5.00%
	Related compounds	1.94%
	Sulfur* (93-325 mesh)	40.00%
MISSION BRAND HEPTACHLOR 5-5-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Heptachlor*(heptachloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydro indene)	5.00%
	Related compounds	1.94%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	5.00%
	Sulfur*(93-325 mesh)	41.80%
MISSION BRAND HEPTACHLOR 2 LB. EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Heptachlor*	23.41%
	Related compounds	9.10%
	Petroleum hydrocarbon	61.36%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
MISSION BRAND KARATHANE 1-PARATHION 1-DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Karathane (dinitro capryl phenyl crotonate) 1.0% Parathion (o, o-diethyl-o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)* 1.0%
MISSION BRAND KILL-TOX DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene (chlorine content 67-69%)) 12.0% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 8.0%
MISSION BRAND KILL-TOX WATER EMULSIFI-ABLE Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene (chlorine content 67-69%)) 39.7% Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane 19.9% Petroleum hydrocarbon 33.1%
MISSION BRAND LINDANE 1% DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 1.0%
MISSION BRAND LINDANE 2% DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 2.0%
MISSION BRAND LINDANE 1.7 LB. WATER EMULSIFI-ABLE Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* 20.0% Petroleum hydrocarbon 75.0%
MISSION BRAND MALATHION 25% WET-TABLE POWDER Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Malathion*(ortho-ortho dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercapto succinate) 25%
MISSION BRAND MALA-TOX 5 LB. WATER EMULSIFI-ABLE Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Malathion (o, o-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercapto succinate)* 50.0% Petroleum hydrocarbon 42.0%
MISSION BRAND METHYL PARATHION 1.5 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Methyl parathion*(o, dimethyl-o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) 1.50%
MISSION BRAND METHYL PARATHION 2 LB. WATER EMULSIFI-ABLE Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Methyl parathion (o, o-dimethyl-o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)* 25.00% Petroleum hydrocarbon (xylene range) 68.00%
MISSION BRAND PARATHION 1-DDT 5 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Parathion (o, o-diethyl-o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)* 1.0% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 5.0%
MISSION BRAND PARATHION 1-DDT 10 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Parathion (o, o-diethyl o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)* 1.0% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 10.0%
MISSION BRAND PARATHION 1 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Parathion (o, o-diethyl-o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)* 1.0%
MISSION BRAND PARATHION 2 DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Parathion (o, o-diethyl-o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)* 2.0%
MISSION BRAND PARATHION 2 SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Parathion (o, o-diethyl-o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)* 2.0% Sulfur (93-325 mesh) 41.8%
MISSION BRAND PARATHION 2 LB. WATER EMULSIFI-ABLE Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	Parathion (o, o-diethyl-o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)* 25% Petroleum hydrocarbon 68%
MISSION BRAND POWER TOX INSECTICIDE (Hayes-Sammons)	Toxaphene (tech. chlorinated camphene (chlorine content 67-69%)) 60.0% Parathion (o, o-diethyl-o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)* 8.0% Petroleum hydrocarbon 24.7%
MISSION BRAND RHOTHANE 5-COPPER-SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Hayes-Sammons)	DDD (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane) 5.0% Copper*(in basic copper sulfate) expressed as metallic 5.3% Sulfur*(93-325 mesh) 41.8%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MISSION BRAND RHOTHANE 5 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	DDD (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	5.0%
MISSION BRAND RHOTHANE 10% DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	DDD (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	10.0%
MISSION BRAND RHOTHANE 5-SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	DDD (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane) Sulfur*(93-325 mesh)	5.0% 41.8%
MISSION BRAND TOXAPHENE 20-DDT 5-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene (chlorine content 67-69%)) Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	20.0% 5.0%
MISSION BRAND TOXAPHENE 10-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Toxaphene* (tech chlorinated camphene (chlorine content 67-69%))	10.0%
MISSION BRAND TOXAPHENE 10-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene (chlorine content 67-69%)) Sulfur*(93-325 mesh)	10.0% 41.8%
MISSION BRAND TOXAPHENE 20-0 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene (chlorine content 67-69%))	20.0%
MISSION BRAND TOXAPHENE 20-40 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene (chlorine content 67-69%)) Sulfur (93-325 mesh)	20.0% 41.8%
MISSION BRAND TOXAPHENE 20-PARATHION 1 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene (chlorine content 67-69%)) Parathion (o, o-diethyl-o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)*	20.0% 1.0%
MISSION BRAND TOXAPHENE 20-PARATHION 2 DUST Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene (chlorine content 67-69%)) Parathion (o, o-diethyl-o, p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)*	20.0% 2.0%
MISSION BRAND TOXAPHENE 6 LB. WATER EMULSIFI- ABLE Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Toxaphene* tech. chlorinated camphene (chlorine content 67-69%)) Petroleum hydrocarbon	60.0% 32.7%
MISSION BRAND TOXAPHENE 8 LB. WATER EMULSIFI- ABLE Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene (chlorine content 67-69%)) Petroleum hydrocarbon	72.0% 20.7%
MISSION BRAND TOXAPHENE 40% WET- TABLE POWDER Insecticide (Hayes- Sammons)	Tech. chlorinated camphene*	40.00%
MISSION BRAND VAPOTOX 40% (Hayes- Sammons)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* Other ethyl phosphates	40% 60%
MISS TWINKLE DUSTING POWDER & TALCUM (Wright & Glenn)	Talc Magnesium carbonate Zinc stearate Perfume	
MISS TWINKLE HAND LOTION (Wright & Glenn)	Stearic acid Lanolin Liquid petrolatum Glycerin Propylene glycol monostearate Triethanolamine Methyl cellulose	
MISS TWINKLE NAIL POLISH (Glenmore)	Nitrocellulose Dibutyl phthalate Camphor* Toluol* Denatured alcohol Ethyl acetate Butyl acetate Certified org. pigments and dyes	
MISTACIDE INSECT KILLER WITH DDT Insecticide (Am. Aerosol)	DDT Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide Methylated naphthalenes* Mineral oil	3.00% 0.15% 1.20% 10.00% 5.65%
MIST-A-POLISH Polish (Victory Chem.)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
MIST-BLO 26-C Insecticide (Chem. Insect.)	Methylated naphthalene* Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane* Petroleum distillate Rotenone Other rotenone extractives
MISTI SHAMPOO (Research Spec.)	Amine fatty acid condensate 14% Unsaturated fatty acid amine 4% Perfume 1%
MISTLETOE PERFUME, COLOGNE, TOILET- WATER (Duvelle)	Alcohol (denatured with di-ethyl-phthalate)*
MISTOL MIST Nasal de-congestant spray (Plough)	Neo-synephrine (brand of phenylephrine HCl) 0.25% Pyrilamine maleate 0.2%
MISTOL NOSE DROPS Nasal de-congestant (Plough)	Chlorobutanol (chloral deriv. 4 gr./fl. oz. Camphor * Menthol* Eucalyptol* Light mineral oil
MISTOL WITH EPHEDRINE Nasal de-congestant (Plough)	Ephedrine* Camphor* Menthol* Eucalyptol* Mineral oil
MISTRESS OF THE NIGHT PERFUME (Thornton, R.)	
MISTRESS OF THE NIGHT TOILET WATER (Thornton, R.)	
MIST-X Insecticide (United National)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 2.00% Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin) 0.10% n-Octyl bicycloheptene di-carboximide 0.50% Petroleum hydrocarbon* 16.40% Beta butoxy beta thiocyano diethyl ether 1.00%
MITALENE For washing cages, perches (Spratts)	Alcohol 6.80%
MITCHAM LAVENDER WATER (Caswell-Massey)	
MITEE BOILER CLEANER (Sunshine)	Soda ash* Trisodium phosphate*
MITEE BOILER SEALER (Sunshine)	
MITEE SOIL PIPE CEMENT, SOLDERING PASTE, CUTTING OIL, PIPE JOINT COMPOUND (Sunshine)	
MITETOX Insecticide (Bonide)	p-Chlorophenyl phenyl sulfone* 20% Related diaryl sulfones 5%
MITE-EX Insecticide (Crane)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide 0.50% Pyrethrins 0.05% Deodorized base oil* 99.45%
MITEY SPRAY Insecticide (Gland-O-Lac)	DDT * 5.0% Ortho, meta, and para xylenols* 5.5% Coal tar neutral oils 12.5% Xylene * 2.0% Petroleum hydrocarbons* 75.0%
MIXIRO Dietary supplement (Durst, S. F.)	Each tablet: Ferrous gluconate N.F.* 100 mg. Ferrous sulfate exsic. U.S.P.* 100 mg. Iron reduced electrolytic N.F.* 200 mg. Copper gluconate 7.5 mg. Vitamin B12 1.5 mg.
MIXTURE BISMUTH & SALOL COMPOUND WITH PAREGORIC (Lilly)	Opium, powdered 0.05 gm. Tinct. opium, camphorated* 12.5 cc. Bismuth subsalicylate 0.35 gm. Salol* 0.35 gm. Zinc sulfocarbolate 0.175 gm. Oil wintergreen* q.s.
MIZPAH (Kessler)	Watercress Anise Sage Licorice Non-alcoholic solution
M-K AFTER SHAVE LOTION (Kirby's Mineral)	
ML-10 Germicide (Midland Labs.)	Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 10.0%
MOAVA OINTMENT For skin irritation (Internat. Labs.)	Zinc oxide Bismuth subnitrate Eucalyptus oil* Benzocaine Boric acid* Sulfur precipitate * Salicylic acid*
MOAVA RECTAL SUPPOSI- TORIES (Internat. Labs.)	Tannic acid* Balsam of Peru Oxide of zinc Carbolic acid* Benzocaine Cocoa butter base

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

ame & Use anufacturer	Ingredients	
OBIL FREEZONE Anti-freeze, automotive (Socony)	Methanol* anti-freeze	
OBIL HYDRAULIC BRAKE FLUID (Socony)	Glycols* Polyglycols Glycol ethers Higher alcohols* Castor oil	
OBIL PERMAZONE Anit-freeze (Socony)	Ethylene glycol* anti-freeze	
OBO ANTI-FREEZE COMPOUND (Stanley, J.)		
ODART CREME COLD WAVE Neutralizer (Modart)	Sodium bromate*	
ODART CREME COLD WAVE Waving solution (Modart)	Ammonium thioglycollate*	
ODART CREME HAIRDRESS (Modart)	Mineral oil Lanolin Atlas powders Sorbitol oleates or laurates	
ODART CREME RINSE (Modart)	Quaternary* (Triton-400)	
ODART CREME SHAMPOO (Modart)	Sodium lauryl sulfate Fatty acid esters	
ODENE Paint & varnish cleaner (Bownes)		
ODERN ROACH KONTROL Insecticide (Arlenge)		
ODIFIED-B Cream for skin irritations (Saravil)	Tars Benzocaine Menthol* Mercury oleate* Salicylic acid* Camphor*	 1%
R. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA POWDERS Cathartic (Moffett, C. J.)	Each pwd.: Calomel* (mercury deriv. with bismuth subnitrate) Sodium citrate Cassia* Calcium carbonate	 1/18 gr.
O-GO Rodenticide (Linck)	Thallium sulfate*	1%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MOIST-CHEX Liquid vapor barrier (Am. Fluresit)		
MOISTURE MAGIC HAND CREAM (Sofskin)	Stearic acid Potassium stearate Butyl stearate Polyethylene deriv. of lanolin Cholesterol Wool wax alcohols Mineral oil Glycerin Propylene glycol Floral perfume oil D. & C. red Methyl paraben U.S.P.	
MOLA MOSQUITO LOTION Repellent (Caswell- Massey)		
MOLE DEATH Rodenticide (Fort Dodge)	Strychnine alkaloid*	0.5%
M-O-LENE RUG & UP- HOLSTERY CLEANER (d-Con)		
MOLE-NOTS Rodenticide (Nott)	Strychnine sulfate*	0.75%
MOL-FERATE (Prenatal Dietary supple- ment) (Tutag)	Each tablet: Dicalcium phosphate (anhy.) Ferrous sulfate Sodium molybdate Vitamin B1 Vitamin B2 Vitamin C Vitamin D	 750 mg. 3 gr. 3 mg. 0.5 mg. 0.5 mg. 20 mg. 400 U.S.P.
MOLITE MOLE KILLER Pesticide (Garden Prod.)	Saltpeter Arsenic sulfide* Barium nitrate* Sulfur Sodium sulfate Rosin Sawdust Clay Dextrine	30.00% 25.00% 20.00% 8.00% 5.00% 2.00% 5.00% 3.00% 2.00%
MOLLE BRUSHLESS SHAVE CREAM (Centaur- Caldwell)	Emollient oils	
MOLOGEN Rodenticide (Rose Mfg.)	Ricine*	0.3%
MONA LISA TOILET WATER (Ritornelle)		
MON AMI PERFUMES (Ybry)		

Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MONARCH PAINT (Martin-Senour)	Pigment: Titanium magnesium pigment Titanium dioxide Titanium calcium pigment Zinc oxide White lead basic sulfate Vehicle: Non-volatile (linseed oil) Volatile (heat-bodied linseed oil)	63% 37%
MONARCH POWDER COLOR Art material (Weber Costello)		
MONA ROSA CREAM Cosmetic (Rameau)		
MONAX Vaginal antiseptic, trichomonacide (Medical Arts)	Boric acid* Citric acid Sodium caprylate Zinc caprylate Cinnamic acid Menthol Oil of lavender Duponal Mag. carbonate Lactose	26.5000% 0.5000% 0.3125% 0.0033% 0.0011% 0.0011% 0.6250% 2.000% 1.000% 69.0570%
MONDY-BLACK ENAMEL (Olo)		
MONITE DRY POWDER MOTH-PROOFING (Adco)	DDT* Methoxychlor tech.	67% 10%
MONIZETS Antiseptic, antitussive (Reese Chem.)	Each lozenge: Methyl paraben Propyl paraben Tyrothricin Benzocaine Benzyl alcohol	 10 mg. 2.5 mg. 2 mg. 6.5 mg. 0.06 m.
MONOBASE Hydrophilic, washable ointment (Torch)		
MONOCOP 26 Fungicide (Chipman Ltd.)	Monohydrate copper sulfate and hydrated spray lime Copper*	 9%
MONOCOP 35 Fungicide (Chipman Ltd.)	Monohydrate copper sulfate and hydrated spray lime Copper*	 12%
MONOGRAM AFTER SHAVE & COLOGNE (L. & K.)		
MONOSULPH (Nopco)	Sulfated castor oil	
MONOZOL (Aircraft-M.)	Vinylcarbazole*	
MONSANTO FOLIUM (Inorganic Fertilizer) (Monsanto)	Nitrogen Phosphorus Potash	20% 20% 20%
MONSANTO M C P TECHNICAL Herbicide (Monsanto)	2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid* Other methyl chlorophenoxy acids	
MONSANTO 2, 4, 5-TRI-CHLORO-PHENOXY-ACETIC ACID Herbicide (Monsanto)	2, 4, 5-T*	
MONSANTO 2, 4-DI-CHLORO-PHENOXY-ACETIC ACID Herbicide (Monsanto)	2, 4-D*	
MONSANTO 2, 4-D ISOPROPYL ESTER Herbicide (Monsanto)	Isopropyl ester of 2, 4-D*	
MONSANTO 2, 4, 5-T ISOPROPYL ESTER Herbicide (Monsanto)	Isopropyl ester of 2, 4, 5-T*	
MONTAGE TOILET WATER (Countess)		
MONTE CARLO HIGH SPEED LANOLIN COLD WAVE Neutralizer (Vienna)	Potassium bromate*	12 gm.
MONTE CARLO HIGH SPEED LANOLIN COLD WAVE Waving solution (Vienna)	Ammonium thioglycolate*	approx. 7-1 2%
MONTECATINI BRAND SALTS Cathartic (Banfi)	Sodium sulfate	
MONTE CHRISTO SILVER TINT Hair tint (Monte Christo)		
MONTGOMERY'S HAIR RESTORER (Aschanbach)		
MONTOX LIVESTOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Commercial Chem.)	Oil* Piperonyl butoxide* Pyrethrins	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ONBEAM ERFUME Noblesse)		
ON DROPS arial treat- ent eylon)		
ONE'S MERALD ub. ubefacient nternat. Labs.)	Chlorthymol camphor U.S.P.* Carbolic acid U.S.P.* Wintergreen syn. U.S.P.* Eucalyptol U.S.P. Oil of eucalyptus U.S.P.* Essential oil of camphor*	
ONLIGHT LACE OLOGNE; OONLIGHT ERFUME; OONLIGHT IST EAU DE ARFUM, AKE-UP OTION Assoc. Brands)		
OORE'S NTISPETIC OOT OWDER Moore Mfg.)	French chalk Boric acid* Salicylic acid*	
OORE'S 4T5 ARN PAINT Moore, B.)		
OORE'S ARBOLIZED ALVE kin antiseptic Moore Mfg.)	Phenol* Vaseline	
OORE'S UTICLE ALVE For skin rritation Moore Mfg.)	Vaseline Zinc oxide Corn starch Salicylic acid powder*	
OORE'S EPILATORY OWDER Moore Mfg.)	Barium sulfide* Zinc oxide Starch powder	
OORE'S CZEMA OTION For skin rritations Moore Mfg.)	Zinc oxide Calamine Glycerin Alcohol* Phenol*	
OORE'S CZEMA ALVE #42 For skin rritations Moore Mfg.)	Pilocarpus* Powd. sulfur* Vaseline	
OORE'S ACE LOTION Moore Mfg.)	Sulfate of zinc* Sulfurate of potassium H_2O	
OORE'S ENUINE AIR POMADE For scalp rritations Moore Mfg.)	Pilocarpus* Powd. sulfur* Vaseline	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MOORE'S GENUINE HAIR TONIC (Moore Mfg.)	Sage Boxwood bark Borax Alcohol	 4-1/6%
MOORE'S OIL COLORS (Moore, B.)		
MOORE'S PEDICURE OIL Rubefacient for feet (Moore Mfg.)	Castor oil Salicylic acid powder* Alcohol	 18%
MORALINE CREAM HAIR TONICS (Plough Sales Corp.)		
MORDETH Insecticide (Moretex)	Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate* Other related terpenes Petroleum distillate*	4.1% 0.9% 95.0%
MORETEX CHLOR-TOX SPRAY Insecticide (Moretex)	Tech. chlordane Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate Other related terpenes Petroleum distillate*	2.00% 2.46% 0.54% 95.00%
MORGAN EYE LOTION (Morgan Prod.)	Sodium chloride Boric acid Sodium borate Zinc sulfate Camphor	
MORGAN'S POMADE (Heifler & Heifler)		
MORLOTAN OINTMENT For skin burns and irritations (Drug Prod., N.Y.)	Cod liver oil Urea Oxyquinoline benzoate Benzocaine Lanolin base	approx. 53% 10% 0.1% 2%
MOR-O LIQUID For control of coccidiosis in chickens (Hilltop)	Sodium arsanilate* Quebracho liquid extract* Sodium hydroxide	
MOR-O TABLETS For control of coccidiosis in chickens (Hilltop)	Sodium arsanilate*	2.28 gr.
MORRIS' ANTISEPTIC (Goode-Cage)	Alcohol	62%
DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS (Comstock)	Aloes* Mandrake Gamboge* Chillies Jalap	
MORTITE TAPE Caulk (Mortell, J.)	Wax Polybutene Petroleum sulfonate Titanium dioxide Chrysotile asbestos	 less than 5%

..., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product ...

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MORTON'S MIXTURE For intestinal irritation (Oliver's S-O)	Bismuth Milk of magnesia Chalk Salol* Camphor* Ginger Rhubarb	30 gr./oz. 2 fl. dr./oz.
MORUGUENT Rectal suppositories (Massengill)	Each suppository: Cod liver oil concentrate Cocoa butter base	
MORUGUENT OINTMENT For skin burns and wounds (Massengill)	Cod liver oil concentrate	
MORUGUENT (Ophthalmic Ointment) (Massengill)	Cod liver oil concentrate	
MORUSAN (Ointment) For skin burns and wounds (Massengill)	Cod liver oil concentrate Benzocaine	 2%
MORUTOIN OINTMENT For skin ulcers (Massengill)	Cod liver oil concentrate Allantoin	 1%
MOSAN Fumigant, disinfectant (Moretex)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	10%
MOSCO Keratolytic (Moss Co.)	Salicylic acid*	
MOS-KEE-TOL Mosquito repellent (Penslar)	Dimethyl phthalate	100%
MOSQUE DEODORANT (Caswell-Massey)		
MOSQUITONE STICK Insect repellent (McKesson)	Dimethyl phthalate Ethyl hexanediol*	13.4% 18.0%
MOSQUITROL Insecticide (Ampion)	DDT* Rotenone Other cube resins Pyrethrins Sesame oil extract	25% 0.05% 0.100% 0.009% 0.003%
MOTH-A-WAY Insecticide (Ellis, H. G.)	Aluminum chloride Sodium silicate Sodium fluoride Active constituents	0.02% 0.13% 0.84% 0.99%
MOTHBAN MOTH KILLER Insecticide (Standard Oil)	DDT Methoxychlor tech. Pyrethrins Tech. piperonyl butoxide Methylated naphthalene* Petroleum oil	2% 2% 0.25% 1% 5.75% 19%
MOTH-CHEK Insecticide (Chek)		
MOTH DED Insecticide (Boyle-Midway)	DDT tech.* Petroleum solvent* Pyrenone BM 1-8 Oil cedar-leaf tech. Alpha neutroleum Spray base oil (petroleum distillate)	
MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS Cathartic (United Sales)	Each powder: Calomel*(mercurous chloride) Mandrake Licorice Sulfur* Slippery elm Bicarbonate of soda Anise Sugar	 11/100 gr.
MOTHER'S FRIEND Rubefacient (S.S.S. Co.)	Alcohol* Winter pressed cottonseed oil Soft liquid soap Camphor* Menthol*	6-1/2%
MOTH-EX Insecticide (Crane)	Deodorized base oil Paradichlorobenzene* Tech. chlordane*	
MOTH-GAS CEDARIZED SPRAY Insecticide (Lewy)	Petroleum distillate* Essential oils* (camphor terpenes and cedar oil) Sesame oil extractives (including sesamin) Pyrethrins	
MOTH-GAS LIQUID FROST (Lewy)	Paradichlorobenzene* Trichloroethylene*	
MOTH-GAS VAPORIZER Insecticide (Lewy)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%
MOTH GETTER Insecticide (Stumpf's)		
MOTH JINX MOTH PROOFER Insecticide (Claire)	Orthohydroxy benzoyl-p-chloranilide oleate (tech.) Paradichlorobenzene Petroleum hydrocarbon*	 2% 2% 46%
MOTH-KIL Insecticide (Chek)		
MOTHMASTER Mothproofing (Sani-Wax)		
MOTH NOK-R Insecticide (Pro-Tex-All)	Oil Paradichlorobenzene* Dicyclohexylamine oleate*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MOTH-O BLITZ (Aerosol) Insecticide (Blitz)	Para chloraniline oleate Para chloraniline salicylate Paradichlorobenzene Petroleum hydrocarbon*	1.84% 0.16% 2.00% 46.00%
MOTH OCTONS INSECTICIDE (Reliable Chem.)	Refined naphthalene*	100%
MOTH PROOFER CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Stanley Home)	Orthodichlorobenzene* Methoxychlor* Perfume Freon	
MOTH SQUARES Insecticide (Reliable Chem.)	Refined naphthalene* Perfume oils	99-1/2% 1/2%
MOUCHE EAU DE TOILETTE, EAU DE COLOGNE, AND PERFUME (Rochas)		
MOUSE-CHEK Rodenticide (Chek)		
MOUSE DEATH Rodenticide (Fort Dodge)	Strychnine sulfate*	0.4%
MOUSE-NOTS (Mice Seed) Rodenticide (Nott)	Strychnine sulfate*	0.75%
MOUSE SEED Rodenticide (Reardon, W.)	Strychnine*	0.4%
MOUSE SLAYER Rodenticide (Chem. & Ext.)	Thallium sulfate*	1%
MOUSSELINE PERFUME REGULAR MODEL AND COLOGNE (Rochas)		
MOUSTACHE AFTER- SHAVE LOTION, EAU DE TOILETTE, AND EXTRACT (Rochas)		
MOUTH REFRESHER (Stanley Home)	Water Propylene glycol N.F. Essential oils* Saccharin soluble U.S.P. Formaldehyde U.S.P. Hydrochloric acid C.P. conc. Certified dye	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MOYER GERMICIDAL TABLETS Antiseptic (Moyer)	Benzethonium chloride (p-(2-methyl-4, 4-dimethyl) pentane-2 (phenoxy-ethoxy-ethyl) dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate*) refined	12.2%
M.P.C. WASHING FLUID (Mezzacon)	Sodium hypochlorite*	
M-Q-R ATHLETIC FOOT REMEDY (McPhail)		
MR. & MRS. COLOGNE STICKS (Mem)		
M. S. A. Skin antiseptic (James, L.)	Methyl salicylate* Salicylic acid* Acetone* Pyoktanin	
M-S-A FEND... CREAMS & LOTIONS Skin pro- tectives (Mine)		
M-S-A FEND-PC CREAM Antiperspirant (Mine)		
M-S-A FEND-X CREAM Skin con- ditioner (Mine)		
M-S-A SALT & DEXTROSE COMBINA- TION TABLETS (Mine)	Salt (sodium chloride) Dextrose	70% 30%
M-60 Insecticide (Am. Aerosol)	DDT Tech. methoxychlor Isobornyl thiocyano acetate* Other related terpenes n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1) Petroleum distillate Aromatic petroleum deriv.*	3.0% 1.0% 0.82% 0.18% 0.166% 0.10% 2.734% 12.00%
M-2 OINTMENT For skin irritations (Mace)	Menthol Starch Salicylic acid* Lanolin Camphor* Zinc oxide Hexachlorophene*	
MUCARA PLAIN Cathartic (Ives-Cameron)	Karaya gum granules	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
MU-COL HYGIENIC POWDER Oral, nasal, antiseptic (Mu-col)	Sodium borate* Boric acid* Menthol* Eucalyptol* Sodium chloride Sodium bicarbonate Thymol* Methyl salicylate*
MUFTI DRY CLEANING COMPOUND (Plough)	Naphtha gas* Alcohol* Ether* Turpentine*
MUFTI LIGHTER FLUID (Plough)	Naphtha (special)*
MUFTI RUG CLEANER & SPOT REMOVER (Plough)	
MUFTI SHOE WHITE (Plough)	
MUGUET DES BOIS EX- TRACT & TOILET WATER (Coty)	
MULE-HIDE ROOFING CEMENT (Lehon)	
MULE KICK DRAIN PIPE CLEANER (Sexauer)	
MUL-EN-OL ANTISEPTIC (Specialty)	
MUL-LEVES Scalp preparation (Gray's)	Extract mullein leaves Boric acid* Sodium benzoate*
MUL-LEVES EYELASH POMADE (Gray's)	Extract mullein leaves Lanolin Petroleum
MUL-LEVES POMADE FOR THE HAIR (Gray's)	Extract mullein leaves Lanolin Petrolatum Perfume
MUL-LEVES SHAMPOO (Gray's)	Extract mullein leaves Medicinal soft soap Oil of lavender Alcohol
MULLIKIN'S VERMIFUGE Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Parker, W.)	American wormseed oil* Castor oil

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
MULLOIDS Hemorrhoidal suppositories (Rowland)	Powdered ext. belladonna Istrain nut gall Ephedrine* Ichthammol Acid boric* Powdered ext. strammonium Benzocaine Silver iodide* Zinc oxide Cocoa butter
MULLOINT (Medicated Ointment) (Rowland)	Bismuth subcarbonate Zinc oxide Phenol less than 1/2 of 1% Oil linseed Boric acid* Benzocaine
MULSOID SULFUR Fungicide (Sherwin- Williams)	Sulfur* 93%
MULTICAINE OINTMENT Anesthetic antiseptic (Barfred)	n-Butyl para-amino benzoate 1% Hypnocaine (n-propanol para- amino benzyl carboxylate) 1% Benzyl alcohol 1%
MULTICIDE EMULSION SPRAY CONC. (25%) Insecticide (McLaughlin)	DDT 25% Methylated petroleum* 50% Xylol* 21%
MULTICIDE EMULSION SPRAY CONC. (30%) Insecticide (McLaughlin)	DDT 30% Xylol* 49%
MULTICIDE 50 Insecticide (McLaughlin)	DDT* 50%
MULTICIDE 50W Insecticide (McLaughlin)	DDT* (wettable) 50%
MULTICIDE OIL- SOLUBLE SPRAY CONC. Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Methylated petroleum* DDT 24% Xylol*
MULTI FILM Fungicide (Colloidal)	Zinc*
MULTI-KILL Insecticide (Martin, C.J.)	Petroleum distillate* DDT* Tech. chlordane* Pyrethrins
MULTITINT ENAMEL (Seidlitz)	Titanium dioxide Titanium calcium Titanium magnesium Diatomonous silica Calcium carbonate

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ULTITOX Insecticide, fungicide (Hanna)	DDT*	
	Malathion*	
	Captan	
ULTI-TOX L Insecticide (Thompson Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	1.25%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	25%
	Xylene*	63.75%
ULTI-TOX-T Insecticide (Thompson Chem.)	Toxaphene*	24.6%
	DDT	24.6%
	Xylene*	40.8%
UM Deodorant (cosmetic) (Bristol-Myers)	Hydrogenated fatty oils	
	Hydrocarbons	
	Zinc oxide	
	Zinc stearate	
	Beeswax	
	Hexachlorophene	
	Perfume	
URALITE Calcitine, kalsomine (Ewing)		
URALO, MURAL-TONE WATER COLORS (Muralo)		
URALO WALL SIZE (Muralo)		
URINE FOR YOUR EYES Eyewash (Murine)	Potassium bicarbonate	
	Potassium borate	
	Berberine hydrochloride	
	Boric acid	
	Glycerin	
	Hydrastine hydrochloride	
	Merthiolate (Thimerosal, Lilly)	0.001%
URPHY'S OIL SOAP Cleaner (Murphy-Phoenix)	Vegetable oil soap	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER Toiletries (Lanman)		
MUSCO RUBBING OIL Counter-irritant (Assoc. Prod.)	Turpentine oil*	
	Camphor*	
	Kerosene*	
	Methyl salicylate*	
	Menthol*	
	Light mineral oil	
MUSCO-RUB LINIMENT (Triangle)	Gum camphor*	
	Light mineral oil	
	Kerosene*	
	Oil of sassafras*	
	Oil of cassia	
	Oil of wintergreen*	
	Oil of cajuput	
	Turpentine*	
MUSE LINE EXTRACT & TOILET WATER (Coty)		
MUS-L-EZE Liniment (Globe)	Oil of wormwood	
	Potassium iodide*	
	Menthol*	
	Oil of peppermint	
	Alcohol*	79.62%/v
	Acetone*	
MUSTARINE Counter-irritant (Wells, S. C.)	Oleoresin capsicum	
	Turpentine*	
	Camphor*	
	Menthol*	
	Various oils	
	Petrolatum base	
MUSTEROLE Counter-irritant (Musterole)	Oil mustard*	
	Camphor*	
	Menthol*	
	Methyl salicylate*	
	Glycol monosalicylate	
MUTOSCOPE FORMULA #1 Insecticide (Internat. Muto.)	Tech. DDT*	6 lb.
	Xylene*	2 gal.
	SAE 20 or 30 oil	1 gal.
	Kerosene	2 gal.
MUTOSCOPE FORMULA #2 Insecticide (Internat. Mutoscope)	Tech. DDT*	6 lb.
	Xylene*	2 gal.
	Agricultural oil	3 gal.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MUTOSCOPE FORMULA #3 Insecticide (Internat. Muto.)	Tech. DDT* Sovacide F or Velsical AR 50-60 or 70	5 lb. 5 gal.
MUTOSCOPE FORMULA #4 Insecticide (Internat. Muto.)	Tech. DDT* Sun-solvent 1547 Triton X-100 Water to make	5 lb. 1 gal. 4 oz. 5 gal.
MWK #102 ALUMINUM (Dampney)	Volatiles: V.M. & P. naphtha* Xylol* Non-volatiles: Ester gum Cumar Tung Linseed	48.4% 51.6%
M & W LACQUERS & ENAMELS (Maas & Waldstein)		
MY-ALGINE Rubefacient (My-Algine)	Methyl salicylate* Menthol* Oil of mustard* Camphor* Turpentine* Greaseless liniment	
MYANESOL For spastic and neurological disorders (Frankay)	Mephenesin* (3-o-toloxy-2-propanediol)	
MYCOMIST Fungicidal deodorant spray for shoes (Gordon)	Chlorophyll Formalin* Benzalkonium chloride* Perfume	
MYCOZANE Skin fungicide, (medical) (Veltex)	Zinc undecylenate* Undecylenic acid* Vesanisal Salicylic and benzoic acids* Hydroquinone Lavender	20% 5% 5%
MY FANCY COLOGNE & PERFUME (Miahati)		
MY FOLLY PERFUME, COLOGNE, TOILET-WATER (Duvelle)	Alcohol denatured with diethyl-phthalate	
MY FRENCH COUSIN COLOGNE & PERFUME (Wolff)		
MYKEL TOOTH POWDER (Kent Co.)		
MY-KNIGHT HAIR POMADE & SPECIAL HAIR DRESSING (Purex Prod.)	Petroleum jelly U.S.P. Perfume oils Olive oil U.S.P.	
MY-KOSOL Dietary supplement (veterinary, avian) (McClellan)	Copper* Iodine* Cobalt* Potassium Manganese Hydrochloric acid	
MYNA Glass cleaner (Zonite)		
MYOPONE OINTMENT Topical ointment for myositis (Drug Prod., N.Y.)	Solvent-extracted wheat germ oil	
MYOPONE RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES For anorectal irritations (Drug Prod., N.Y.)	d-Alpha-tocopheryl acetate Wheat germ oil (with vitamin E)	5 mg. 0.6 gm.
MYOPONE VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES For vulvovaginal irritations (Drug Prod., N.Y.)	Wheat germ oil (with vitamin E) Alpha tocopherol	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MY-PINE DISINFECTANT (Meyer Bros.)	Steam-distilled pine oil*	
	Soap	
MY PRESCRIPTION Antacid (Crockenberg)	Bismuth subnitrate	
	Ammonium citrate	
MYRO PORCELAIN, TILE & MARBLE CLEANER (My-Ko)		
MY-RUB Rubbing alcohol compound (Meyer Bros.)	Alcohol*	70%/v
MYSTACIN Antibiotic and antihistaminic cream (Nemow)	Mercury oleate*	0.4%
	Digidex (2, 2'-dihydroxy-3, 5, 6, 3', 5', 6'-hexachlorodiphenyl methane)	
	Benzocaine	
	Pyrilamine maleate*	
	Tyrothricin	0.05%
	Cresol*	
	Coal tar	
MYSTERIOUS ROACH KILLER OUTFITS; MYSTERIOUS ROACH POWDER (Lethelin)	Pyrethrum	0.225%
	DDT*	10.000%
	Boric acid*	53.000%
MYSTIC CREAM Cosmetic (Whitehall)	Sodium potassium stearate and palmitate	
	Glycerin	
	Unguent base	
	Oxycholestrins	
MYSTIC DRI QUICK Dry cleaning compound (Mystic Foam)		
MYSTIC FOAM, MYSTIC ZIP Cleaners (Mystic Foam)		
MYSTIC FRESH UP RUG & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Mystic Foam)		
MYSTIC HAND CREAM (Whitehall)		
MYSTIC HAND LOTION (Whitehall)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
MYSTIKIL ROACH POWDER (Lethelin)	Boric acid*	
	Pyrethrum	70%
MYSTIKIL ROSE DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Lethelin)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	1%
	DDT*	5%
	Zineb (zinc ethylene bis(dithio carbamate))	3.9%
	Sulfur*	20.0%
MYSTIKIL TERMITE EMULSION, MTE (Concentrate) Insecticide (Lethelin)	Chlordane*	72.3%
MYTEE BOND FISHING ROD CEMENT (Slomons)		
MYTINIC Dietary supplement (Bristol Labs.)	Each fl. oz.:	
	Ferric ammonium citrate, green, N.F.	667 mg.
	Thiamine hydrochloride	10 mg.
	Riboflavin	4 mg.
	Niacinamide	100 mg.
	Liver fraction 1 N.F.	1 gm.
	Vitamin B12	20 gm.
	Sodium benzoate	0.1%
MYTINIC TABLETS Dietary supplement (Bristol Labs.)	Each tablet:	
	Dried ferrous sulfate	225.0 mg.
	Liver fraction 2 N.F.	330.0 mg.
	Thiamine HCl	3.3 mg.
	Riboflavin	1.3 mg.
	Niacinamide	10.00 mg.
	Pyridoxine HCl	0.5 mg.
	Calcium pantothenate	2.0 mg.
	Ascorbic acid	50.0 mg.
	Vitamin B12	5 gm.
MY-T-MITE HARTZ MOUNTAIN POWDER Insecticide (Hartz)	Rotenone	0.50%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NACCANOL Photographic supplies (Nat'l. Chem.)		
NA-CHURS LIQUID FERTILIZER (Na-Churs)	Nitrogen Phosphoric acid Potash	7% 14% 7%
NA-CHURS LIQUID FERTILIZER 10-20-10 (Na-Churs)	Nitrogen Phosphorus Potash	10% 20% 10%
NACO ALDRIN 118 COTTON DUST 2.5-5-40 Insecticide (Davison)	Aldrin* DDT* Sulfur* Theoret. chlorine*	2.50% 5.00% 40.00% 4.47%
NACO ALDRIN 118 DUST 2.5-5.0 Insecticide (Davison)	Aldrin* DDT* Theoret. chlorine*	2.50% 5.00% 4.47%
NACO BENNY-HEX COTTON DUST Insecticide (Davison)	Gamma BHC* Other isomers DDT*	3% 5% 5%
NACO BENNY-HEX COTTON DUST WITH SULPHUR Insecticide (Davison)	Gamma BHC* Other isomers DDT* Sulfur*	3% 5% 5% 40%
NACO BHC CONC. NO. 120 Insecticide (Davison)	Gamma BHC* Other isomers	12% 21%
NACO 10% DDT Insecticide (Davison)	DDT*	10.00%
NACO 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Davison)	DDT*	5.00%
NACO 50% DDT DUST BASE CONC. Insecticide (Davison)	Tech. DDT*	50%
NACO 50% DDT WETTABLE CONC. Insecticide (Davison)	Tech. DDT*	50%
NACO 10% DITHANE Z-78 Insecticide (Davison)	Zinc ethylene bisdithio-carbamate	6.50%
NACO 15% FERMATE DUST Insecticide (Davison)	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate	11.40%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NACO 1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Davison)	Parathion*	1.00%
NACO 15% PARATHION WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Davison)	Parathion*	15%
NACO 25% PARATHION WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Davison)	Parathion*	25%
NACO 20% TOXAPHENE COTTON DUST Insecticide (Davison)	Toxaphene*	20%
NACO 20% TOXAPHENE COTTON DUST WITH SULPHUR Insecticide (Davison)	Sulfur Toxaphene*	40% 20%
NACO 40% TOXAPHENE DUST BASE CONC. & WETTABLE CONC. Insecticide (Davison)	Toxaphene*	40%
NACOR Antitussive (Nacor)	Alcohol Potassium iodide Ammonium chloride	6% 30 gr.
NACOR KAPS Antitussive (Nacor)	Potassium iodide* Ammonium chloride	1-7/8 gr.
NACORLAX TABLETS Cathartic (Nacor)	Ext. belladonna Total alkaloids Ext. cascara aloin*	1/1280 gr.
NACREM Nasal decongestant cream (Jenkins)	Ammonium chloride Menthol* Methyl salicylate* (syn.) Camphor* Oil eucalyptus*	1.5% q.s. q.s. q.s. q.s.
NACTION TABLETS (Van-S)	Methyl cellulose	
NACTO FABRIC CLEANER (Nacto)		
NACTO GREES-WASH (Nacto)		
NACTO TAR REMOVER (Nacto)		

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NACTO WATERLESS HAND CLEANER (Nacto)		
NADINOLA BLEACHING CREAM (Nat'l. Toilet)	Ammoniated mercury* Bismuth subnitrate Zinc oxide	5%
NADISAL Analgesic, antipyretic (Lilly)	Alcohol Sodium salicylate* 7.5 gm./100 cc. Aromatics	5%
NAFTEX For skin irritations (Lascoff)	Refined fractions of petroleum Aliphatic hydrocarbons Aromatic and naphthenic hydrocarbons*	
N'AIMEZ QUE MOI EXTRACT Cosmetic (Caron)		
NAISH SELF POLISHING WAX (Congoleum- Nairn)		
NA-KLOR 40 D DUST BASE CONC. Insecticide (Davison)	Chlordane*	40%
NA-KLOR 40 W WETTABLE CONC. Insecticide (Davison)	Chlordane*	40%
N-ALCOS-O Counter- [illegible] (Bullock- Walker)	Methyl salicylate* Menthol* Turpentine* Thymol* Camphor* Zinc oxide	
NAPHTHA MINERAL SPIRITS (Western Rosin)		
NAPKO DRY CLEANER (Comfort)		
NAP-LENE MOTH BLOCK Insecticide (Relible- Chem.)	Naphthalene*	
NAP-OL OINTMENT For nipples during nursing (Superior Pharm.)	Bismuth subnitrate Castor oil Lanolin anhydrous Ceresin wax Balsam Peru Tr. benzoin compound	3% 30% 32% 4% 3% 1%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NAPRYLATE POWDER & OINTMENT Skin fungicide (medical) (Strasenburgh)	Sodium caprylate Zinc caprylate	10% 5%
NAPTOX (Naphthenate preservative) Fungicide (Speekman)	Copper* naphthenate Petroleum distillate*	20% 80%
NARADA RHEUMATIC TABLETS (Denver Radium)		
NARAKON Nasal decongestant (Baybank)	Benzalkonium chloride* Allantoin	
NARAKON WITH DESOXY- EPHEDRINE Nasal decongestant (Baybank)	Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride* Benzalkonium chloride* Allantoin	1%
NARCISSE BLEU PERFUME SOAP (Corot)		
NARCISSE PERFUME, TOILET WATER & COLOGNE (Corot)		
NARCISSE NOIR EXTRACT (Caron)		
NARTON Tonic (veterinary, avian) (Gland-O-Lac)	Sodium arsanilate* Procaine penicillin Manganese sulfate Aureomycin hydrochloride Vitamin B12 Nux vomica* Cobalt sulfate Wild mustard Quassia Copper sulfate Areca nut Gentian Foenugreek Anise oil Diatomaceous earth Antibiotic adsorbents Soya bean meal	1.50% 120 mg./lb. 0.33% 250 mg./lb. 430 mg per lb 11.25% 2.7%
NASAL-AID JELLY Nasal decongestant (Massengill)	Ephedrine sulfate* Sodium chloride Oil cinnamon Menthol* Boric acid* Carbolic acid* Chlorobutanol	1% 3/4%

* [illegible] This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
NASDRO NO. 3 WITH EPHEDRINE (Aqueous) Nose and throat drops and spray (Jenkins)	Ephedrine sulfate* 1% Chlorobutanol with menthol* 0.5% Camphor* Oil eucalyptus* Thymol* Oil red thyme
NASDRO NO. 4 WITH EPHEDRINE (Aqueous) Nose and throat drops or spray (Jenkins)	Ephedrine sulfate* 3% Chlorobutanol with menthol* 0.5% Camphor* Oil eucalyptus Thymol* Oil red thyme
NASOMIST Antihistamine nasal decongestant (Dumas-Wilson)	Pyrilamine maleate* 0.5% Ephedrine HCl* 0.5% Chlorobutanol (chloral deriv.) 0.5% Camphor* q.s. Menthol* q.s. Dextrose q.s.
NASPRIN WITH GELSEMIUM Analgesic (Tailby)	Acetophenetidin* 2 gr. Aspirin* 3 gr. Caffeine* 1/8 gr. Tincture gelsemium 2 m.
NATCOL HAIR LOTION (Laser)	
NATEX Tonic laxative (McKewen)	Alcohol 16% Aloin Frangula Bitter orange peel Sarsaparilla Senna F.E. cascara Gentian Licorice
NATONE NOSE DROPS Nasal decongestant (Boyle & Co.)	Ephedrine sulfate* 1% Chlorobutanol 0.5% Aqueous-isotonic mentholated solution
NATPIRIN Analgesic (Schiff)	Sodium salicylate* 7.5 gr. Kelp from Pacific sea kelp Calcium carbonate Oil wintergreen natural*
NATRIPHENE DISINFECTANT (Natriphene)	Sodium salt of 2-hydroxy diphenyl* 100%
NATRIPHENE FUNGICIDE (Natriphene)	Sodium salt of 2 hydroxy diphenyl,* medical grade 100%
NATROSE TABLETS Dietary suplement (Horton & Converse)	Sodium chloride U.S.P. 7 gr. Dextrose 3 gr.
NATURE-FRESH To preserve flavor and stop browning in freezing and home canning (Approved)	Cevitamic acid (vitamin C)
NAUGATUCK ALANAP-1 Herbicide (Naugatuck)	n-1-Naphthyl phthalamic acid* 90%
NAUGATUCK ALANAP-3 Herbicide (Naugatuck)	n-1-Naphthyl phthalamic acid* 22%
NAUGATUCK ALANAP TECHNICAL Insecticide (Naugatuck)	n-1-Naphthyl phthalamic acid* 95%
NAUGATUCK ARAMITE TECHNICAL Insecticide (Naugatuck)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite 90%
NAUGATUCK ARAMITE 15W Insecticide (Nagatuck)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite 15%
NAUGATUCK THIRAM 50 DUST (Naugatuck)	Thiram* (tetramethyl thiuram disulfide) 50%
NAUGATUCK THIRAM TECHNICAL (Naugatuck)	Thiram* (tetramethyl thiuram disulfide) 97%
NAUGATUCK THIRAM 75W (Naugatuck)	Thiram* (tetramethyl thiuram disulfide) 75%
NAUGETS (Naugatuck)	Thiram* (tetramethyl thiuram disulfide) 75%
NAVAL STORES GUM SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE (Naval Stores)	Alpha-pinene* 2/3 Beta-pinene* 1/3
NAVAP Inhalant (McKesson)	Ethyl alcohol* 75%/v 4-Beta-ethyl hexyl phenol* 0.63% Eucalyptol Menthol Thymol Camphor* Aromatics
DR. NAYLOR'S ANTISEPTIC DRES (Naylor)	Carbolic acid* Picric acid* Oils of castor, thyme, thuja and clove

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DR. NAYLOR'S ANTISEPTIC DUSTING POWDER (Naylor)	Chlorothymol* Thymol iodide* Tannic acid* Boric acid*
DR. NAYLOR'S BLU-KOTE Antiseptic for wounds (Naylor)	Acriflavine gentian violet Sodium propionate Urea Glycerin Isopropyl alcohol* 30%
DR. NAYLOR'S DEHORNING PASTE Veterinary (Naylor)	Caustic soda* Calcium hydroxide Glycerin
DR. NAYLOR'S DIRENE (Naylor)	Bismuth subnitrate Kaolin Aluminum hydroxide Magnesium oxide Zinc phenolsulfonate Catechu Calcium carbonate precip.
DR. NAYLOR'S LOUSE & GRUB POWDER (Naylor)	Rotenone* 1.67% Other cube extractives 3.33% Pyrethrins 0.11% Dusting sulfur* 12%
DR. NAYLOR'S MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS (Naylor)	Sulfathiazole Methyl violet* Antiseptic ointment: Oxyquinoline* Menthol Eucalyptol* Camphor* Oils of thyme, clove, thuja, pine* Petrolatum Lanolin
DR. NAYLOR'S STOP-A-LEAK For cows' teats that leak milk (Naylor)	Iodine* Alcohol 20%/v Monesia Ethyl acetate
DR. NAYLOR'S UDDER BALM Antiseptic ointment (veterinary) (Naylor)	Oxyquinoline* Menthol* Oils of thyme, clove, thuja, pine* Petrolatum Eucalyptol* Camphor* Lanolin
DR. NAYLOR'S UDDER LINIMENT (Naylor)	Thymol* Methyl salicylate* Oil pine* Oil wormwood* Menthol* Camphor* Oil thuja
N & B LINIMENT (Erie)	Art. oil sassafras* Oil eucalyptus* Synthetic oil wintergreen* Capsicum
NEATAMINE CREAM Skin cleanser (Chem. Ind.)	Neatsfoot oil Triethanolamine
NEATAMINE LOTION Lotion for hands and body (Ghem. Ind.)	Neatsfoot oil Alcohol 5-1/2%
NEATSOL BASE Ointment base for skin irritations (Chem. Ind.)	Neatsfoot oil
NECRONO (Hess, Dr.)	Nitrofurazone* Magnesium aluminum silicate
NEECE ANTISEPTIC (Earle)	Alcohol* 80-83% Camphor* Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Resorcin* Benzocaine Wormwood
NEET CREAM ODORLESS HAIR REMOVER (Whitehall)	Calcium thioglycolate*
NEET ODORLESS LOTION Hair remover (Whitehall)	Calcium thioglycolate*
NELATOL (Haslam)	Syrup of ipecac* Syrup of squill* Syrup of tolu Honey
NELCO LACQUERS, ENAMELS, COATINGS (New Eng. Lacquer)	
NELSON'S ANTACID MIXTURE (Nelson Baker)	Carbonates of sodium, magnesium and calcium
NELSON'S DOUCHOL Dusting powder or cleansing douche (Great Lakes Labs.)	Boric acid* Ammonium alum Oxyquinoline sulfate Zinc sulfate* Carbolic acid* Aromatics
NELSON'S SHAVING LOTION (Nelson, Detroit)	Alcohol* 54%
NEMAGON Soil fumigant (Shell Chem.)	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane* 97.0% Related brominated and/or chlorinated C_3 hydrocarbons 2.0%

*See Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NEMARON Dietary supplement with iron (Veltex)	Each capsule: Vitamin B12 Liver fraction no. 2 Folic acid Ferrous gluconate Stomach activating powder	25 µg. 200 mg. 0.67 mg. 300 mg. 100 mg.
NEMA WORM CAPSULES Anthelmintic veterinary) Parke, Davis)	Tetrachlorethylene*	
NEMEX SOIL FUMIGANT (Larvacide)	Ethylene dibromide*	23%
NEMEX 42 SOIL FUMIGANT (Larvacide)	Ethylene dibromide*	42%
NEMOW TABLETS Analgesic for menstruation (Nemow)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Phenylpropanol amine hydrochloride* (propadrine' hydrochloride) Aspirin*	2 gr.
NEO-A-FIL Hypo-allergenic sunscreening prep. (Texas Pharm.)	Digalloyl trioleate	3%
NEO-AQUA-DRIN Throat lozenges (McKesson)	Each lozenge: Tyrothricin Benzocaine	2 mg. 10 mg.
NEO-AQUA-DRIN Antibiotic nasal decongestant (McKesson)	Ephedrine* as lactate Gramicidin Sodium mercuric thiosalicylate	1% 0.004% 0.004%
NEOBASE BRAND GREASELESS OINTMENT BASE (Burroughs-Wellcome)	Mineral oil Emulsifying agents Preservative	
NEO BISCALOX (Jeffrey-Fell)	Anesthesin* Cerium oxalate* Bismuth subcarbonate Magnesium carb levis Aromatics	1 4 gr. 1 gr. 2 gr. 4 gr. q.s.
NEOBOVININE 20 Dietary supplement (Wyeth Labs.)	Each 100 cc.: Ferric ammonium citrate Defibrinated beef blood Liver fraction 1, N.F.	0.68 gm. 56 gm. 7.6 gm.
NEO-BROM DEPPS Nerve sedative (Atlas Drug)	Each oz.: Sodium bromide* Potassium bromide* Ammonium bromide* Tr. adonis Vitamin B1	40 gr. 40 gr. 32 gr. 16 m. 320 I.U

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NEOCAL For skin irritations (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Calamine Zinc oxide Phenol* Neocalamine Glycerin Bentonite	
NEO CARON CREME For skin burns (Jeffrey-Fell)	Each fl. oz.: Linseed oil Lime water Ethyl amino benzoate	q.s. q.s. 1/2 of 1%
NEO-COL TABLETS (Sacramento)		
NEOCURTASAL Seasoning agent for salt-free diet (Winthrop)	Potassium chloride Ammonium chloride Potassium formate Calcium formate Magnesium citrate Potassium iodide	0.01%
NEO-DERMATOLE Local anesthetic skin lotion (Tone)	Camphor* Benzocaine Aluminum acetate Resorcinol Distilled coal tar Menthol* Carbolic acid* Zinc oxide Alcohol	1% 10%
NEO-DEX BABY POWDER (Wright, M.)	Hexachlorophene Tincture of benzoin Balsam of Peru Zinc oxide Camphor Starch Menthol Thymol Talc	
NEO-DEX OINTMENT For diaper rash (Wright, M.)	Hexachlorophene Benzocaine Cod liver oil Olive oil Tinct. benzoin compound Calamine Zinc oxide	
NEO-FERINE Intranasal decongestant (Success)	Sodium chloride Sodium benzoate Sodium bisulfite Neo-ferine brand of ephedrine* lactate	0.5 0.1 0.1%
NEOFRIN 1% (Rafęa)	Synthetic salts of ephedrine* and epinephrine* Sod. benzoate Sod. chloride Sod. bisulfite	0.1 0.5 0.1
NEOL Respiratory decongestant (veterinary, avian) (Gland-O-Lac)	Oils of thyme N.F. 6 and eucalyptus* Beechwood creosote* Chlororthophenylphenol* Liquid petrolatum Chlorophyll	0.05%
NEOMARK LOTION For dandruff and skin irritations (C & M)	Salicylic acid* Betanaphthol Castor oil Isopropanol* Solution of coal tar* Resorcin monoacetate* Camphor water*	2% 1 1% 2.5%

*Consult Section II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if excessive amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
NEON TUBE PAINT (Clantz)	
NEO-PHEN CAPSULES (Sacramento)	
NEOPHRIN ANTIHISTAMINE NASAL DECONGESTANT (Horton & Converse)	Phenylephrine hydrochloride 0.25% Pyrilamine maleate 0.5% Chlorobutanol 0.2% Menthol 0.1% Camphor 0.1%
NEO-SAL (Western Pharm.)	Each tsp.: Sodium bromide* 1½ gr. Potassium bromide* 3 gr. Strontium bromide* 1 gr. Neo-Sal, as citrates of sodium, potassium and magnesium Calcium lactate and sodium bicarbonate
NEO-SAL Effervescent antacid, diuretic (Western Pharm.)	Sodium citrate 19 gr. Potassium citrate 9 gr. Calcium lactate 5 gr. Magnesium citrate 1 gr. Sodium bicarbonate 10 gr.
NEO-SAL WITH ANALGESIC COMPOUND (Western Pharm.)	Aspirin* 6.40 gr. Acetophenetidin* 3.20 gr. Caffeine alkaloid* 0.06 gr. Neo-Sal: as citrates of sodium, potassium and magnesium Calcium lactate and sodium bicarbonate
NEO-SEPTINE For skin irritations (Leavens Prods.)	Benzoic acid* Glycerin Oil peppermint Saccharin Sodium borate* Tr. vanallin co. Boric acid* Menthol* Phenol* Oil cloves Tinc. cudbear
NEOSORB TABLETS & LIQUID Antacid, adsorbent (Haack)	Each tablet: Aluminum hydroxide gel (dried) 0.26 gm. Magnesium trisilicate 0.45 gm. Methylcellulose (a mucin like colloid) 0.065 gm. Liquid: 1 tbsp. is equiv. to 2 Neosorb tablets
NEOSPAZ Antispasmodic, sedative, antacid tablet (Continental Drug)	Phenobarbital* 1/4 gr. Hyoscyamine sulfate* Charcoal activated Aluminum hydroxide Atropine sulfate* Hyoscine hydrogen bromide* Magnesium trisilicate
NEO-SULF OINTMENT (Thomas & Thompson)	Oil of rose geranium Deod. oil G.D. 4440 Vlemincks solution* Tragacanth Glycerin Zinc sulfate*

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
NEOTAR OINTMENT For skin irritations (Lascoff)	Empyreumatic oil of juniper*
NEO-THRYCEX (Children's) Nose drops (Wright, M.)	Tyrothricin 0.01% Menthol
NEO-THRYCEX ANTIBIOTIC Nose drops (Wright, M.)	Tyrothricin Menthol
NEOTRAN (Dow)	Bis
NEOTRAN, WETTABLE Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Bis (p-chlorophenoxy) methane* as a dry wettable powder formerly known as K-1875) 40%
NEOTROL Nasal decongestant (Hance)	Phenylephrine HCl 0.25% Pyrilamine maleate 0.2% Cetalkonium chloride 0.05% Tyrothricin 0.03% Phenyl mercuric acetate 1-50,000
NEPHRON INHALANT (Nephron)	Synthetic epinephrine (racemic)* 2.5% Chlorobutanol (chloroform deriv.) 0.5%
NEPTUNE LUBRICATING GREASE (Fiske)	
NERVINE Sedative (Hance)	Each fl. oz.: Sodium bromide* 12 gr. Potassium bromide* 12 gr. Ammonium bromide* 6 gr.
NERVTABS Sedative (Manhattan Drug)	Each tablet: Pot. bromide* 3 gr. Sod. bromide* 3 gr. Ammon. bromide* 1-1/2 gr. Passiflora 2 gr. Gelsemium 1/4 gr. Hyoscyamus 1/4 gr.
NESS' 5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Beebe Ness)	Chlordane tech.* 5%
NESTLE-LE MUR HAIR RINSES, COLORS, LACQUERS (Nestle-Le Mur)	
NETHACOL (Merrell)	Each fl. oz.: Alcohol 5% Nethamine hydrochloride 65 mg. F.E. ipecac 0.06 cc. Ammonium chloride 0.65 gm. Menthol 8 mg.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
NETTLE HAIR TONIC (Germadol)	
NEUDUST Insecticide (Bonide)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro- ethane* 5%/w
NEURABALM Liniment, antiseptic (external) (S.S.S.)	Alcohol 54% Chloroform* 24 m./fl. oz. Methyl salicylate* Chloroform* Alcohol S.D. 27 Oil of eucalyptus* Camphor* Menthol Chlorothymol* Acetone* Oil of cajeput* Benzocaine
NEUROINE Sedative (Link)	Each fl. oz.: Bromide of soda* approx. 47gr. Alcohol 16-2/3% Extract of lettuce Celery seed Passion flower
NEU-TONE ALKYD FLAT ENAMEL FOR WALLS AND WOODWORK 666 CHARTREUSE (Martin- Senour)	Pigment: 60% Titanium calcium pigment Titanium dioxide Calcium carbonate Silica and silicates Vehicle: 40% Alkyd resin varnish* Mineral spirits* and driers
NEU-TONE FLAT OIL FINISH (Martin- Senour)	
NEUTOX Insecticide (Bonide)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro- ethane* 50%/w
NEUTRA Neutral wet spotter, penetrant, lubricant (Adco)	
NEUTRACID Antacid, adsorbent (Internat. Labs.)	Calcium tribasic phosphate Colloidal kaolin Magnesium tribasic phosphate Calcium and magnesium carbonate
NEUTRALIZE For eye burns (Bullard)	Monobasic potassium phosphate Dibasic sodium phosphate Chlorobutanol 0.25%
NEUTROX (Vick)	Sodium perborate*(U.S.P. dehydrated) 32.3% Mono-calcium phosphate* 32.3% Tri-calcium phosphate* 24.6% Basic magnesium carbonate 10.8%
NEVA-ROT Wood preservative (Glidden Co.)	
NEV-A-RUST Paint product (Glidden Co.)	
NEVASCO BRAND PRODUCTS AF-1-DI NO. 1 Fungicide (Nevasco)	Petroleum oil* Dichloro ethyl ether* Soap, anhydrous
NEVER FREEZE Anti-freeze compound (Mirrorlike)	
NEVERLEAK TIRE FLUID For tire leaks (Liquid)	
NEV'R CREEP BICYCLE RIM CEMENT (Van Cleef)	
NEVR-DULL MAGIC CREME WAX (Basch)	
NEWCASTLE DISEASE VACCINE LIVE VIRUS Veterinary, avian (Gland-O-Lac)	Antibiotics*: Dihydrostreptomycin* Penicillin
NEW ERA SHOE POLISH Shoe polish (Whittemore)	
NEW NAP CARPET CLEANER CONC. (Rex Home)	
NEWPORT PERFUME & COLOGNE (Caswell- Massey)	
NEWPORT TOILET WATER (Caswell- Massey)	
NEWS Detergent (Purex Corp.)	Alkyl aryl sulfonate* Polyphosphates Sulfates
NEW-SKIN Antiseptic covering (Newskin)	Alcohol 8.7% Pyroxylin solution* Oil of cloves 8-Hydroxyquinoline*

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NEWTON'S CPR DUST Insecticide (Newton Chem.)	Rotenone	0.25%
	Piperonyl cyclonene	0.5%
	Pyrethrins	0.05%
	Other cube resins	0.40%
NEWTON'S 6% DITHANE DUST Fungicide (Newton Chem.)	Zineb	3.9%
NEWTON'S 6% DITHANE-3% DDT DUST Insecticide (Newton Chem.)	Zineb (zinc ethylene bis-(dithiocarbamate))	3.9%
	DDT	3%
NEWTON'S 7-1 DUST Insecticide (Newton Chem.)	Copper* as basic copper sulfate	7%
	DDT	1%
NEWTON'S 50-3 DUST Insecticide (Newton Chem.)	DDT	3%
	Sulfur*	50%
NEWTON'S DUST NO. 3, 5, & 10 Insecticide (Newton Chem.)	DDT*	3%, 5%, and 10%
NEWTON'S 10% MARLATE DUST Insecticide (Newton Chem.)	Methoxychlor	10%
NEWTON'S 3% & 5% NICOTINE DUST Insecticide (Newton Chem.)	Nicotine* alkaloid	3% and 5%
NEWTON'S 5% RHOTHANE-7% COPPER DUST Insecticide (Newton Chem.)	TDE	5%
	Copper* as basic copper sulfate	7%
NEWTON'S 5% RHOTHANE DUST Insecticide (Newton Chem.)	TDE	5%
NEWTON'S 3.4% ROTENONE DUST Insecticide (Newton Chem.)	Rotenone*	0.75%
	Other cube resins	1.2%
NEWTON'S 1% ROTENONE DUST Insecticide (Newton Chem.)	Rotenone*	1%
	Other cube resins	1.6%
NEWTON'S 1% ROTENONE-50% SULFUR-3% DDT DUST Insecticide (Newton Chem.)	Rotenone	1%
	Other cube resins	1.8%
	Sulfur*	50%
	DDT	3%
NEWTON'S SPECIAL DUST (6% Dithane-5% Rhothane) Insecticide (Newton Chem.)	Zineb	3.9%
	TDE	5%
NEWTON'S TRI-BASIC COPPER NO. 7 DUST Fungicide (Newton Chem.)	Metallic copper* (from basic copper sulfate)	7%
NEWTON'S TRI-BASIC 7-3 DUST Insecticide (Newton Chem.)	Copper* as basic copper sulfate	7%
	DDT	3%
NEWTON'S TRI-BASIC 7-5 DUST Insecticide (Newton Chem.)	Copper* as basic copper sulfate	7%
	DDT*	5%
NEWTON'S TRI-BASIC 7-20 DUST Insecticide (Newton Chem.)	Copper as basic copper sulfate	7%
	Calcium arsenate*	13.8%
NEWTON'S VETERINARY COMPOUND For indigestion (Newton Horse)	Stramonium seed	1.8%
	Arsenous acid	0.9%
	Tartar emetic*	2.4%
	Calcium hydroxide	64.0%
	Iron oxide (ferric)	
	Red pepper	
NEY CREAM DEODORANT (Evans, G.)		
NEY LIQUID DEODORANT (Myers Labs.)	Alcohol*	49%
	Aluminum chloride	
	Camphor*	
nf-180 TABLETS Bacteriostatic (veterinary) (Hess, Dr.)	Furazolidone (n-(5-nitro-2-furfurylidene)-3-amino-2-oxazolidone)*	50 mg.
N-44 Photographic supplies (Nat'l. Chem. Co.)		
NIAGARA ALDRIN EQUIVALENT 10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Hexachloro-hexahydro-dimethano naphthalene*	9.40%
	Related compounds	7.16%

*Consult Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
NIAGARA ALDRIN MISCIBLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* 22.[illegible]% Related compounds 16.66% Xylene* 53.00%
NIAGARA AM SOL Herbicide (Niagara Chem.)	2,4-D acid* (amine salt) 4 lb.
NIAGARA BASIC COPPER SULPHATE Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic 53.50%
NIAGARA BASIC LEAD ARSENATE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Basic powdered arsenate of lead* 96%
NIAGARA BASIC ZINC SULPHATE Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Zinc* as metallic 50%
NIAGARA BHC CROP SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tech. BHC*
NIAGARA BHC 1.0 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 1% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride [illegible]%
NIAGARA BHC 1.2 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 1.20% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 6.66%
NIAGARA BHC 1.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 1.50% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 8.33%
NIAGARA BHC MISCIBLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 11.60% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 15.58% Xylene* 54.50%
NIAGARA BHC 1- NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 1% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 5.55% DDT* 5%
NIAGARA BHC-NIATOX- SULPHUR 2- 5-50 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 2% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 12% DDT* 5% Sulfur* 50%
NIAGARA BHC-NIATOX- SULPHUR 2- 10-50 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 2% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 11% DDT* 10% Sulfur* 50%
NIAGARA BHC-1 NIATOX-5 SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 1% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 5.55% DDT* 5% Sulfur* 40%
NIAGARA BHC 1.0 PEACH DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 1% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 5.55% Sulfur* 52.[illegible]%
NIAGARA BHC 10 SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 10.00% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 55.57%
NIAGARA BHC SPRAY & DIP Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tech. BHC*
NIAGARA BHC 2 SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 2% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 11.11% Sulfur* 50%
NIAGARA BHC 3 SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 16.66% Sulfur* 40%
NIAGARA BLUEBERRY DUST 50-10- 40 Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tricalcium arsenate* 35% Monohydrated copper sulfate 10%
NIAGARA BRAND LAUNDRY STARCH (Corn Prod.)	Boric acid* [illegible]% Calcium chloride less than 1/10 of 1% Deactivated enzyme 1/2 of 1%
NIAGARA CALCIUM ARSENATE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Calcium arsenate*
NIAGARA CARBAMATE Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Ferbam* 76%

*Consult [illegible] Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA CARBAMATE APPLE NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Standard lead arsenate* Ferbam DDT	15% 7% 5%
NIAGARA CARBAMATE DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Ferbam	7%
NIAGARA CARBAMATE DUST FOR TOBACCO Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Ferbam	11.40%
NIAGARA CARBAMATE KOLODUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate Sulfur*	3% 41.50%
NIAGARA CARBAMATE NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Ferbam DDT*	7% 5%
NIAGARA CARBAMATE PHOSKIL DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur Ferbam Parathion*	10% 6.00% 1.00%
NIAGARA CHELATE OF IRON To correct iron deficiency in soil (Niagara Chem.)	Iron as metallic	9.0%
NIAGARA CHLORDANE 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
NIAGARA CHLORINATED CAMPHENE DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Chlorinated camphene* Sulfur*	20% 40%
NIAGARA CHLORKIL 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tech. chlordane*	5%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA CHLORKIL 10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tech. chlordane*	10%
NIAGARA CHLORKIL 72 MISCIBLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Chlordane*	[illegible]
NIAGARA CHLORKIL 25 SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tech. chlordane*	25%
NIAGARA CHLORKIL 40 SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Chlordane*	40%
NIAGARA CHLORO I.P.C. MISCIBLE Herbicide (Niagara Chem.)	Isopropyl n(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate*	47.00%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S BHC 1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	5% 1% [illegible]
NIAGARA C-O-C-S BHC 1.2 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride Copper* expressed as [illegible]	1.20% 8% [illegible]
NIAGARA C-O-C-S 7 CHLORKIL 5 DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic Chlordane*	7% 5%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S COPODUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic (copper oxychloride sulfate)	6%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S COPODUST SPECIAL Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic	6%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S COPOTEX Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper oxychloride sulfate Calcium arsenate*	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
NIAGARA C-O-C-S [illegible] EXTRA STRENGTH Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper expressed as metallic 12% Tricalcium arsenate* 28%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S COPOTROL DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tricalcium arsenate* 14% Copper expressed as metallic 6%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S COPOZIM DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic 6%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S COPOZIM LINDANE 0.75 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic 6% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 0.75%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S COPOZIM SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic 33.30%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S DDD 5 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic 6% DDD* 5%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S DUST FOR GRAPES Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic 6%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S KOLOKILL Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur 48% Standard lead arsenate* 15% Copper expressed as metallic 5%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S LINDANE 1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic 6% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 1%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S METHOXCIDE 3 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic 5% Methoxychlor tech. 3%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S METHOXCIDE 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic 6% Methoxychlor tech. 5%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S NIATOX DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT 2% Copper oxychloride*
NIAGARA C-O-C-S NIATOX 3 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT 3% Copper* expressed as metallic 6%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S NIATOX 3-10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper expressed as metallic 3% DDT* 10%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT* 5% Copper oxychloride sulfate*
NIAGARA C-O-C-S NIATOX 6-10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic 6% DDT* 10%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S 7-NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic 7% DDT* 5%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S NIATOX DUST, EXTRA STRENGTH Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT* 9% Copper* expressed as metallic 18%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S NIATOX GRAPE DUST Insecticide fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic 7.00% DDT* 5.00%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S NIATOX 5 KOLODUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* 53% DDT* 5% Copper* expressed as metallic 3.50%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
NIAGARA C-O-C-S PHOSKIL 1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper expressed as metallic 6% Parathion* 1%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S 7 PHOSKIL 2 DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper expressed as metallic 7% Parathion* 2%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S QUIK-KILL COPOTEX Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper expressed as metallic 5.27% Tricalcium arsenate* 22.05% Calcium arsenite 1.93%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S ROTENONE- BEARING DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic 5% Rotenone* 0.75% Other cube resins or extractives 0.75%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S SPRAY 65 Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic 34%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S SULPHUR DUST NO. 5 Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* 82.50% Copper oxychloride sulfate* 8.93%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S SULPHUR NIATOX 6-50-5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* 50% DDT* 5% Copper* expressed as metallic 6%
NIAGARA C-O-C-S SULPHUR NIATOX 6-50-10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic 6% Sulfur* 50% DDT* 10%
NIAGARA COMMERCIAL BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Niagara Chem.)	2,4,5-Trichloro phenoxy acetic acid,* butoxy ethanol ester 29.60% 2,4-Dichloro phenoxy acetic acid,* butoxy ethanol ester 30.90%
NIAGARA COMMERCIAL FLOUR SULPHUR Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* 99.5%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
NIAGARA COPODUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Monohydrated copper sulfate* 20%
NIAGARA COPOITE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Monohydrated copper sulfate 15% Lead arsenate* 15%
NIAGARA COPOTEX Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Monohydrated copper sulfate 20% Tri-calcium arsenate* 17.50%
NIAGARA COPOZIM DDD 3 SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic 19.8% DDT* 15% Sulfur* 5.6%
NIAGARA COPOZIM EMULSO Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum oils* 48.50% Copper* expressed as metallic 3.30%
NIAGARA COPOZIM NIATOX 3 SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic 19.8% DDT* 15.0%
NIAGARA COPPER- BEARING DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Monohydrated copper sulfate* 15%
NIAGARA COPPER BHC 1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Basic copper sulfate* 9.43% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 1% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 5.55%
NIAGARA COPPER COMPOUND NO. 53 Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Basic copper sulfate* 53%
NIAGARA COPPER 7 DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic 7%
NIAGARA COPPER-LEAD- NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Monohydrated copper sulfate 15% Standard lead arsenate* 15% DDT 5%

*Consult Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA COPPER NIATOX 3 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Copper* expressed as metallic	3% 7%
NIAGARA COPPER NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT* Copper* expressed as metallic	5% 7%
NIAGARA COPPER NIATOX GRAPE DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT* Copper* expressed as metallic	5% 7%
NIAGARA COPPER 2.5 ROTENONE-BEARING 0.75 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic Rotenone* Other cube resins or extractive	2.5% 0.75% 0.75%
NIAGARA COPPER ROTENONE-BEARING DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic Rotenone* Other cube resins or extractives	6% 0.75% 0.75%
NIAGARA COPPER 7 SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* Copper* expressed as metallic	30% 7%
NIAGARA 3-10-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT*	3% 18% 10%
NIAGARA 3-10-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* DDT* Sulfur*	3% 20% 10% 40%
NIAGARA CR 50 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sodium fluoaluminate*	45%
NIAGARA CUCURBIT DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper expressed as metallic Tricalcium arsenate*	5% 5.25%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA D-6 TREATED BLUESTONE Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper sulfate* crystals	8%
NIAGARA DDD 5 COPPER 7 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDD Copper*	5% 7%
NIAGARA DDD 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDD	5%
NIAGARA DDD DUST FOR TOBACCO Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDD	10%
NIAGARA DDD 25 MISCIBLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane (DDD) Xylene*	25.00% 70.50%
NIAGARA DDD PHOSKIL 5-2 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Parathion*	5.00% 2.00%
NIAGARA DDD TEPP 5-1.0 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDD Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* Other ethyl phosphates	5% 1% 2%
NIAGARA DDD 50 WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDD (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)*	50%
NIAGARA DDT Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT*	100%
NIAGARA DDT 4.5 LIQUI MIST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT* Petroleum oils*	4.5% 95.50%
NIAGARA D-6 DUST MIXTURE Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Monohydrated copper sulfate*	20%
NIAGARA D-18 DUST MIXTURE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Monohydrated copper sulfate Tri-calcium arsenate*	20% 17.50%

*Consult Vol. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for many toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA D-20 DUST MIXTURE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Monohydrated copper sulfate	20%
	Tri-calcium arsenate*	14%
NIAGARA D-25 DUST MIXTURE Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Monohydrated copper sulfate*	25%
NIAGARA DIELDRIN 1.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	1.275%
	Related compounds	0.225%
NIAGARA DIELDRIN MISCIBLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	14.45%
	Related compounds	2.55%
	Polymethylated naphthalenes*	75.00%
NIAGARA DIELDRIN 1.5 MISCIBLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	15.83%
	Related compounds	2.79%
	Xylene*	73.38%
NIAGARA DIELDRIN 1.5-NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*(from dieldrin)	1.275%
	Related compounds (from dieldrin)	0.225%
	DDT*	5.000%
NIAGARA DIELDRIN 1.5-NIATOX 10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* (from dieldrin)	1.275%
	Related compounds (from dieldrin)	0.225%
	DDT*	10.000%
NIAGARA DIELDRIN 1.5-NIATOX 5-SULPHUR 40 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* (from dieldrin)	1.275%
	Related compounds (from dieldrin)	0.225%
	DDT*	5%
	Sulfur*	40%
NIAGARA DIELDRIN 1.5-NIATOX 10-SULPHUR 40 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* (from dieldrin)	1.275%
	Related compounds (from dieldrin)	0.225%
	Sulfur*	40.00%
NIAGARA DIELDRIN 2.5-NIATOX 10-SULPHUR 40 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* (from dieldrin)	2.125%
	Related compounds (from dieldrin)	0.375%
	DDT*	10%
	Sulfur*	40%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA DIELDRIN 50 WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* (from dieldrin)	42.50%
	Related compounds (from dieldrin)	7.[illegible]
NIAGARA DINITRO DRY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Dinitro ortho cresol*	40%
NIAGARA DN DORMANT QUICK-MIX HEAVY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum oil*	97%
	Dinitro-o-cyclo-hexylphenol*	2%
NIAGARA DN SUMMER SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol dicyclohexylamine salt*	20[illegible]
NIAGARA DORMANT FLOWABLE EMULSION Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum oil*	80%
NIAGARA DORMANT QUICK-MIX HEAVY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum oil*	98%
NIAGARA DRY LIME SULPHUR Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Calcium polysulfide*	70%
	Calcium thiosulfate	5%
	Free sulfur	5%
NIAGARA 20-5-75 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Standard lead arsenate*	20%
	Sulfur	5%
NIAGARA DUST 300 Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	57%
	Petroleum oil	5%
NIAGARA DUST 302 Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	52%
	Lead arsenate*	10%
	Petroleum oil	5%
NIAGARA DUST 533 Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	52%
	Lead arsenate* (basic)	14%
	Petroleum oil	5%
NIAGARA 7 DUST FOR TOMATOES Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Manganese ethylene bis-(dithiocarbamate)	4.90%

*Consult Sec. II, Instructions Note 4. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA DUSTING SULPHUR Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	98%
NIAGARA EAR-TICK- OIL Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	0.72% 4.75%
NIAGARA EMULSO Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum oil emulsion*	83%
NIAGARA EMULSO 90 Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum oils*	89%
NIAGARA ENDRIN 2 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Endrin*(hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo,endo- dimethano naphthalene)	2%
NIAGARA ESTASOL Herbicide (Niagara Chem.)	2,4-D Acid*(isopropyl ester)	3.34 lb. per gal.
NIAGARA ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE EMULSION Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Ethylene dichloride*	88%
NIAGARA FARM BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Niagara Chem.)	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, butoxy ethanol ester* 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid,* butoxy ethanol ester	10.80% 22.60%
NIAGARA FERBAM TOBACCO DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Ferbam	11.40%
NIAGARA 9 GAMMA BHC DUST BASE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	9.00% 50.00%
NIAGARA GRANULAR 25% ALDRIN BASE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	23.750% 17.915%
NIAGARA GRANULAR 2% ALDRIN DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	1.90% 1.42%
NIAGARA GRANULAR 5% ALDRIN DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	4.75% 3.58%
NIAGARA HEPTACHLOR 1.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Heptachlor* Related compounds	1.50% 0.58%
NIAGARA HEPTACHLOR 2.0 MISCIBLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Heptachlor* Related compounds Petroleum distillate	23.41% 9.10% 61.36%
NIAGARA HOOKER PARACIDE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Paradichlorbenzene*	100%
NIAGARA HORTICUL- TURAL'S ROSE DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur Arsenic* Nicotine*	80% 1% 2%
NIAGARA HOUSEHOLD SPRAY BHC Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of BHC DDT Organic thiocyanate	0.75% 0.50% 0.50%
NIAGARA IPC 25 MISCIBLE Herbicide (Niagara Chem.)	Isopropyl n-phenyl carbamate	25%
NIAGARA KOLO 100 Fungicide, insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* Phygon (2,3-dichloro-1, 4- napthoquinone)	75.40% 3.50%
NIAGARA KOLO APPLE NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Lead arsenate* Sulfur	5% 1% 10%
NIAGARA KOLOBEAN SPRAY Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* Copper* expressed as metallic	50% 3.09%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA KOLO BHC 4.8 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	4.80%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	32%
	Sulfur*	17.20%
NIAGARA KOLO BHC 1 8 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	1%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	5.55%
	Sulfur*	41%
NIAGARA KOLO 30-BHC 1.0 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	1%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	5.55%
	Sulfur	9%
NIAGARA KOLO BHC 3 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	16.66%
	Sulfur*	52.25%
NIAGARA KOLO BHC 3-NIATOX 5 PEACH DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	18%
	DDT*	5%
	Sulfur*	40%
	Petroleum distillate	1%
NIAGARA KOLO BHC PEACH SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	20%
	Sulfur*	15%
NIAGARA KOLO CARBAMATE Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Ferbam*	
	Fused bentonite sulfur	
NIAGARA KOLO CARBAMATE 200 Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Ferbam	10.80%
	Sulfur*	69%
NIAGARA KOLOCIDE Livestock Spray (Niagara Chem.)	DDT*	32.60%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3.50%
	Sulfur	4.60%
NIAGARA KOLO C-O-C-S NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	10%
	Copper* expressed as metallic	6%
	DDT*	5%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA KOLOCOP BHC 1.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	30%
	Copper* expressed as metallic	8%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	1.5%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	10%
NIAGARA KOLOCOP DDD 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	30%
	Copper* expressed as metallic	6%
	DDD	5.0%
NIAGARA KOLOCOP DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic	6%
	Sulfur*	60%
NIAGARA KOLOCOP NIATOX 3 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	30%
	Copper* expressed as metallic	6%
	DDT	3%
NIAGARA KOLO 2-10-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	2%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	11.11%
	DDT*	10%
	Sulfur*	40%
NIAGARA KOLO 3-10-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	16.66
	DDT*	10%
	Sulfur*	38%
NIAGARA KOLO DIELDRIN 1.5-NIATOX 5-SULPHUR 40 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	1.275%
	Related compounds (from dieldrin)	0.225%
	DDT*	5%
	Sulfur*	40%
NIAGARA KOLODUST Insecticide, fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	84%
NIAGARA KOLODUST-100 Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	83.16%
	Phygon	0.50%
NIAGARA KOLODUST BHC 75-1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	63%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	1%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	6.25%
NIAGARA KOLODUST BL 30 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	56.25%
	Basic lead arsenate*	30%

*See Table I, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA KOLODUST CA 25-75 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur Tri calcium arsenate*	20% 51%
NIAGARA KOLODUST C-O-C-3 DIELDRIN 50-6-1.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* Copper* as metallic Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	42% 6% 1.27% 0.23%
NIAGARA KOLODUST C-O-C-S 50-6 DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic Sulfur*	6% 42%
NIAGARA KOLODUST C-O-C-S NIATOX 50-6- 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* Copper* expressed as metallic DDT*	42% 6% 5%
NIAGARA KOLODUST DDD 30-5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* DDD	25% 5%
NIAGARA KOLODUST DDD 75-5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDD Sulfur*	5% 63%
NIAGARA KOLODUST DIELDRIN 75-1.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	63% 1.27% 0.23%
NIAGARA KOLODUST EXTRA Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	69%
NIAGARA KOLODUST MALATHION 25-4 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Malathion* Sulfur*	4% 21%
NIAGARA KOLODUST MALATHION 50-4 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Malathion* Sulfur*	4% 42%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA KOLODUST METHOXCIDE [illegible] (Niagara Chem.)	[illegible]*	[illegible]
NIAGARA KOLODUST METHOXCIDE 75-5 DUST [illegible] (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* Methoxychlor	63% 5%
NIAGARA KOLODUST METHOXCIDE 85-5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* Methoxychlor	71% 5%
NIAGARA KOLODUST NIAGARATRAN 50-7.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* p-Chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate*	42% 7.5%
NIAGARA KOLODUST NIATOX CHLORDANE 50-5-3 DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* DDT* Tech. chlordane*	[illegible] [illegible] 3%
NIAGARA KOLODUST NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT* Sulfur*	5% [illegible]
NIAGARA KOLODUST NIATOX 10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT* Sulfur*	10% 64 [illegible]
NIAGARA KOLODUST NIATOX 50-5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT* Sulfur*	5% 42%
NIAGARA KOLODUST NIATOX 50-10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* DDT*	40% 10%
NIAGARA KOLODUST NIATOX 75-5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* DDT*	62% 5%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for [illegible] if poisonous amounts of this pesticide are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA KOLODUST NIATOX 75-10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT*	10%
	Sulfur*	66%
NIAGARA KOLODUST NIATOX PHOSKIL 45-5-1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	45%
	DDT	5%
	Parathion*	0.50%
NIAGARA KOLODUST NIATOX PHOSKIL 45-5-1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	45%
	DDT	5%
	Parathion*	1%
NIAGARA KOLODUST NIATOX TOXAKIL 50-5-10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	42%
	DDT*	5%
	Toxaphene*	10%
NIAGARA KOLODUST PHOSKIL 1 DUST Insecticide, Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	77%
	Parathion*	1%
NIAGARA KOLODUST PHOSKIL 1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	76.12%
	Parathion*	1%
	2,3-Dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone	0.50%
NIAGARA KOLODUST 100-PHOSKIL 1.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	73.20%
	Parathion*	1.50%
	2,3-Dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone	0.50%
NIAGARA KOLODUST-PHOSKIL 75-2 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Parathion*	2%
	Sulfur	63%
NIAGARA KOLODUST-PHOSKIL 80-2 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Parathion*	2.00%
	Sulfur	75.00%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA KOLODUST-TEPP 35-1.0 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	30%
	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate*	1%
	Other ethyl phosphates	3%
NIAGARA KOLODUST-TOXAKIL 50-10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	42%
	Toxaphene*	10%
NIAGARA KOLODUST XTRA Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Fused bentonite sulfur dust*	
NIAGARA KOLODUST XTRA DUST OR SPRAY Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Fused bentonite sulfur dust*	
NIAGARA KOLODUST-ZEC 75-8 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb	8%
	Sulfur*	63%
NIAGARA KOLODUST ZINEB 80-3.25 DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb	3.25%
	Sulfur*	67.20%
NIAGARA KOLO-EX 90 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	27%
NIAGARA KOLOFOG Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Fused bentonite sulfur*	
NIAGARA KOLOFOG WETTEX Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Fused bentonite sulfur*	
NIAGARA KOLOFRUIT PHOSKIL 1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Parathion*	1%
	Lead arsenate*	15%
	Sulfur	10%
NIAGARA KOLOITE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	60%
	Basic lead arsenate*	10%

ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA KOLOKIL Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Fused bentonite sulfur Lead arsenate*	 15%
NIAGARA KOLOKIL NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Standard lead arsenate* Sulfur	5% 15% 61%
NIAGARA KOLOKIL NIATOX 10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur Standard lead arsenate* DDT	51.65% 15% 10%
NIAGARA KOLOKIL SPECIAL Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Fused bentonite sulfur Lead arsenate*	 25%
NIAGARA KOLO MALATHION CARBAMATE DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* Malathion* Ferbam*	60.20% 4.00% 7.00%
NIAGARA KOLO M-550 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Standard lead arsenate* Sulfur	30% 20%
NIAGARA KOLO M-555 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Standard lead arsenate* Sulfur	20% 25%
NIAGARA KOLOMENTAL 753-NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* Copper* expressed as metallic DDT*	30% 6% 5%
NIAGARA KOLO M-555 NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Lead arsenate* Sulfur	5% 20% 26%
NIAGARA KOLO- NIATOX 5-BHC 1.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT*	30% 1.50% 10% 5%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA KOLO NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT* Sulfur*	5% 10%
NIAGARA KOLO NIATOX 10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT* Sulfur*	10% 10%
NIAGARA KOLO NIATOX 3- PHOSKIL 1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur Parathion* DDT	60% 1% 3%
NIAGARA KOLO NIATOX 5- PHOSKIL 1.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur Parathion* DDT	30% 1.5% 5%
NIAGARA KOLONOX Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Other isomers of benzene hexachloride Sulfur	27.00% 1.08% 7.20% 8.10%
NIAGARA KOLO-PEACH Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur Standard lead arsenate*	66% 5%
NIAGARA KOLO PHOSKIL 1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur Parathion* Petroleum oil	10% 1% 2%
NIAGARA KOLO PHOSKIL 1.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur Parathion* Petroleum distillate	10% 1.50% 2%
NIAGARA KOLO PHOSKIL DUST 15 Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur Parathion*	69.25% 1.50%
NIAGARA KOLO PHOSKIL 1-NIATOX 3 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Parathion* DDT Sulfur	1% 3% 10%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA KOLO PHOSKIL PEACH SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Parathion*	3%
	Sulfur	52.60%
NIAGARA KOLO PHOSKIL 3 SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	53%
	Parathion*	3%
NIAGARA KOLO PHYGON 1 DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	30%
	2,3-Dichloro-1,4 naphthoquinone*	1.0%
NIAGARA KOLO PHYGON SPRAY Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	15.5%
	Dichlone*	7.5%
NIAGARA KOLO RANGE CATTLE SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	1.60%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	8.90%
	DDT*	26.70%
	Sulfur	6[illegible]
NIAGARA KOLO ROTENONE - BEARING DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Rotenone	0.75%
	Fused bentonite sulfur*	
NIAGARA KOLO ROTENONE-BEARING 1.0 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	29%
	Rotenone	1%
	Other cube resins or extractive	1%
NIAGARA KOLO ROTENONE-BEARING 1-NIATOX 3 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	40%
	Rotenone	1%
	Other cube resins or extractives	1%
	DDT	3%
NIAGARA KOLO ROTENONE SPECIAL DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Rotenone	0.85%
	Other cube resins or extractives	0.85%
	Sulfur*	29%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA KOLOROTE SULPHUR ROTENONE-BEARING DUST 75 Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Rotenone	0.75%
	Other cube resins or extractives	0.75%
	Sulfur*	56.50%
NIAGARA KOLOSPRAY Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Fused bentonite sulfur*	
NIAGARA KOLO STRAW-BERRY DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT*	5[illegible]
	Tech. chlordane*	5[illegible]
	Sulfur*	50%
NIAGARA KOLOTEX Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	73.70%
	Standard lead arsenate*	10%
NIAGARA KOLO THREE-N-ONE COTTON DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3[illegible]
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	16.66%
	DDT*	5[illegible]
	Sulfur*	33.70%
NIAGARA KOLO TOXAKIL 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	60%
	Toxaphene*	5%
NIAGARA KOLOTOX DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	72%
	Lead arsenate*	5%
NIAGARA KOLOZIM NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	67.50%
	DDT*	5%
NIAGARA KOLOZIM PHOSKIL DUST 15 Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	67.5%
	Parathion*	1.5%
NIAGARA KOLOZINC Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Fused bentonite sulfur	
	Zinc sulfate*	
NIAGARA L-10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Standard lead arsenate*	1[illegible]

*Section II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
[illegible] Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Standard lead arsenate*	14.40%
NIAGARA L-40 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Standard lead arsenate*	38.40%
NIAGARA LEAD KOLOZINC Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Fused bentonite sulfur Lead arsenate* Zinc sulfate	
NIAGARA LEAD KOLOZINC NO. 2 Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur Lead arsenate*	42% 16.10%
NIAGARA LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Calcium polysulfide*	29%
NIAGARA LINDANE 25 CONC. Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Xylene	25% 54%
NIAGARA LINDANE 1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	1%
NIAGARA LINDANE 1.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	1.50%
NIAGARA LINDANE 25 EMULSION Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Lindane* (water miscible)	25%
NIAGARA LINDANE 20 MISCIBLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Xylene*	20% 54.50%
NIAGARA LINDANE 25 MISCIBLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Xylene*	25% 49%
NIAGARA LINDANE 25 SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Lindane*	25%
NIAGARA LINDANE 75 SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	75%
NIAGARA LIQUID NIATOX 25 Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Polymethylated naphthalenes Xylene*	25% 23% 45.50%
NIAGARA LIQUID NIATOX 35 SOLUTION Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT* Polymethylated naphthalenes	35% 65%
NIAGARA LIQUID NIATOX 33 SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT* Xylene* base	2.81 lbs. per gal.
NIAGARA LIQUI-MIST DORMANT Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum oil*	99%
NIAGARA LIQUI-STIK CONC. Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Naphthalene acetic acid*	5.70%
NIAGARA LO-ESTASOL Herbicide (Niagara Chem.)	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid,* butoxyethanol ester	62.40%
NIAGARA MALTHION 4 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Malathion*	4%
NIAGARA MALATHION MISCIBLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Malathion* Xylene*	46.20% 43%
NIAGARA MALATHION 25 SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Malathion*	25%

*[illegible] II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this [illegible] are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA MALATHION 25 WETTABLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Malathion*	25%
NIAGARA M C P (Amine Weed Killer) Herbicide (Niagara Chem.)	Diethanolamine salt of chlorotoloxyacetic acid*	49.50%
NIAGARA METACIDE 50 Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Parathion*	10.00%
	o,o-Dimethyl o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate	40.00%
NIAGARA METHOXCIDE 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Methoxychlor tech.	5%
NIAGARA METHOXCIDE 15 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Methoxychlor*	15%
NIAGARA METHOXCIDE MISCIBLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Methoxychlor tech.	24%
	Methylated naphthalenes*	63%
	Dimethyl phthalate	10%
NIAGARA METHOXCIDE 50 WETTABLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Methoxychlor* tech.	50%
NIAGARA MISCIBLE OIL Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum oils*	97.97%
NIAGARA 70-10-20 MIXTURE Fungicide, insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	67%
	Lead arsenate*	10%
NIAGARA 80-10-10 MIXTURE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	77%
	Standard lead arsenate*	10%
NIAGARA MONO COPPER-SULPHUR 20-10 DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Monohydrated copper* sulfate	20%
	Sulfur	10%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA NABAM SOLUTION Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Nabam* (disodium ethylene bis-dithio-carbamate)	19%
NIAGARA N-3 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Nicotine* expressed as alkaloid	1%
NIAGARA N-5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Nicotine* expressed as alkaloid	1.75%
NIAGARA N-10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Nicotine* expressed as alkaloid	3.70%
NIAGARA NEU-CAL X BHC 1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tricalcium arsenate*	69%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	1%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	6%
NIAGARA NEU-ROTE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Rotenone*	
	Pyrethrum	
NIAGARA NEW POMO GREEN Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	1%
NIAGARA NF-10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Nicotine* expressed as alkaloid	3.70%
NIAGARA NIAGARA-MITE-DIELDRIN 3-1.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	3%
	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	1.27%
	Related compounds	0.23%
NIAGARA NIAGARA-MITE 2 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	2%
NIAGARA NIAGARA-MITE DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite (from Aramite)	3%

*This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA NIAGARA-MITE-KOLODUST 2-40 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	2%
	Sulfur*	33%
NIAGARA NIAGARA-MITE-KOLODUST 3-25 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	3%
	Sulfur*	21%
NIAGARA NIAGARA-MITE-KOLODUST 3-50 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	
	Sulfur*	42%
NIAGARA NIAGARA-MITE MISCIBLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	30.40%
	Xylene*	61.00%
NIAGARA NIAGARA-MITE 25 MISCIBLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	25%
NIAGARA NIAGARA-MITE-NIATOX 2-5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	2%
	DDT*	5%
NIAGARA NIAGARA-MITE-NIATOX 3-5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	3%
	DDT*	5%
NIAGARA NIAGARA-MITE-NIATOX 4-10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	4%
	DDT*	10%
NIAGARA NIAGARA-MITE-NIATOX-KOLODUST 3-5-40 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	3%
	DDT*	5%
	Sulfur*	33%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA NIAGARA-MITE-PHOSKIL 3-1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulf	[illegible]
	Parathion*	1%
NIAGARA NIAGRA-MITE-PHOSKIL 3-2 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulf	[illegible]
	Parathion*	2%
NIAGARA NIAGARA-MITE-NIATOX-PHOSKIL 3-10-1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulf	3%
	DDT	10%
	Parathion*	1%
NIAGARA NIAGARA-MITE SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	2-(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite* (from Aramite)	15%
NIAGARA NIAGARA-MITE-TOXAKIL 3-10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	2(p-tert-Butyl phenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulf	3%
	Toxaphene*	10%
NIAGARA NIAGARATHAL Herbicide (Niagara Chem.)	Disodium 3,6-endoxo hexahydr phthalate*	
NIAGARA NIAGARATHAL-DF DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Disodium 3,6-endoxo hexahydr phthalate*	3.2%
	Petroleum distillate	1.50%
NIAGARA NIAGARATHAL-DF LIQUID Defoliant (Niagara Chem.)	Disodium 3,6-endoxo hexahydr phthalate* (Endothal)	6.3%
NIAGARA NIAGARATHAL-DF SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Disodium 3,6-endoxo hexahydr phthalate*	6.3%
NIAGARA NIAGARATRAN 7.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	p-Chloro phenyl p-chloro benzene sulfonate*	7.50%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this pest are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
AGARA IAGARATRAN SPRAY secticide Niagara Chem.)	p-Chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate*	50%
AGARA IATOX 5-BHC .5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	5% 1.50% 9%
AGARA IATOX-BHC -0.5 DUST nsecticide Niagara Chem.)	DDT* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	5% 0.50% 3.33%
AGARA IATOX 10- HC 2 DUST nsecticide Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT*	2% 11.11% 10%
AGARA IATOX 10- HC 2 ULPHUR UST nsecticide Niagara Chem.)	DDT* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride Sulfur*	10% 2% 11.11% 40%
AGARA IATOX 2 UST nsecticide Niagara Chem.)	DDT	2%
AGARA IATOX DUST nsecticide Niagara Chem.)	DDT	3%
AGARA IATOX DUST nsecticide Niagara Chem.)	DDT*	5%
AGARA 02 NIATOX DUST nsecticide Niagara Chem.)	DDT Standard lead arsenate* Sulfur	5% 10% 49%
AGARA 33 NIATOX DUST nsecticide Niagara Chem.)	DDT Basic lead arsenate* Sulfur	5% 14% 49%
AGARA IATOX 0 DUST secticide Niagara Chem.)	DDT*	10%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA NIATOX 20 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT*	20%
NIAGARA NIATOX 50 DUST BASE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT*	50%
NIAGARA NIATOX 1.5 DUST IMPREGNATED Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Polymethylated naphthalenes*	1.50% 2.70%
NIAGARA NIATOX 3- LINDANE 1.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3% 1.50%
NIAGARA NIATOX 25 MISCIBLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Xylene*	25% 70%
NIAGARA NIATOX 3- PHOSKIL 1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Parathion*	3% 1%
NIAGARA NIATOX 3- PHOSKIL 1.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Parathion*	3% 1.50%
NIAGARA NIATOX 5- PHOSKIL 1.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Parathion*	5% 1.5%
NIAGARA NIATOX- PHOSKIL 5-2 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Parathion*	5% 2%
NIAGARA NIATOX- PHOSKIL 10-1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Parathion* DDT	1% 10%

...ection Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product ...gested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA NIATOX- PHOSKIL 10-1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Parathion* DDT	1% 10%
NIAGARA NIATOX- PHOSKIL 20-2 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Parathion*	20% 2%
NIAGARA NIATOX- PHOSKIL 25-1.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Parathion*	25% 1.50%
NIAGARA NIATOX- PHOSKIL 35-2 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Parathion*	35% 2%
NIAGARA NIATOX 50 SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT*	50.00%
NIAGARA NIATOX 20-SULPHUR 50 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT* Sulfur*	20% 50%
NIAGARA NIATOX- TEPP 5-1.0 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* Other ethyl phosphates*	5% 1% 2%
NIAGARA NIATOX- TEPP 10-1.0 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* Other ethyl phosphates	10% 1% 2%
NIAGARA NIATOX- TEPP 20-1.0 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* Other ethyl phosphates	20% 1% 2%
NIAGARA NIATOX- TOXAKIL 5-15 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT* Toxaphene*	5% 15%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA NIATOX 20 TOXAPHENE MERCHLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Toxaphene* DDT Xylene*	20% 20% 60%
NIAGARA NIATOX 50 WETTABLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT*	50%
NIAGARA NIATOX 75 WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT*	75%
NIAGARA NIATOX 5 ZINC DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT*	5%
NIAGARA NICOTINE SULPHATE 40 Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Nicotine* expressed as alkaloid	40%
NIAGARA PAC Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Peracetic acid*	40%
NIAGARA PA DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Nicotine sulfate*	4%
NIAGARA PARIS GREEN Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Cupric acetoarsenite*	85%
NIAGARA PEACH KOLODUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* 2,3-Dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone	79.9% 0.5%
NIAGARA PEACH KOLOFORM Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* 2,3-Dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone	50% 1.25%
NIAGARA PENINSULAR OIL EMULSION Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum oil* emulsion	83%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this pe
are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
[illegible]	Lead arsenate*	56.76%
	Thiodipheny lamine (phenothiazine)	36.00%
[illegible] CARBAMATE COLODUST Insecticide [illegible] agara	Ferbam	3
	Parathion*	1
	Sulfur	41.50%
[illegible]	Copper expressed as metallic	7%
	Parathion*	1%
[illegible] PHOSKIL 1 [illegible] (Chem.)	Parathion*	1%
[illegible] PHOSKIL [illegible]	Parathion*	2%
[illegible] PHOSKIL 1 DUST [illegible]	Parathion*	1%
AGARA PHOSKIL SOLUSPRAY Insecticide. [illegible] Chem.)	Sulfur	67.70%
	Parathion*	4.00%
AGARA PHOSKIL 5 MISCIBLE [illegible] Chem.)	Parathion*	25.00%
	Xylene	69.00%
AGARA PHOSKIL -NIATOX DUST [illegible] Chem.)	DDT	3
	Parathion*	1.00%
AGARA PHOSKIL -NIATOX [illegible] ticide Chem.)	DDT	5%
	Parathion*	1%
NIAGARA PHOSKIL 1-NIATOX 10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT	10%
	Parathion*	1%
NIAGARA PHOSKIL 2-NIATOX 5 DUST [illegible] Chem.)	DDT	5%
	Parathion*	2%
NIAGARA PHOSKIL 2 NIATOX 10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT	10%
	Parathion*	2%
NIAGARA PHOSKIL 1 PEACH DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	70%
	Parathion*	1
	Petroleum distillate	2
NIAGARA PHOSKIL 1.5 PEACH DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Parathion*	1.50%
NIAGARA PHOSKIL SOLUTION Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Parathion*	46
	Xylene	45
NIAGARA PHOSKIL SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Parathion*	15%
NIAGARA PHOSKIL 25 SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Parathion*	25%
NIAGARA PHYGON Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	2,3-Dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone*	50%
NIAGARA PHYGON DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	2,3-Dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone	4.00%
NIAGARA PHYGON 3 DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	2,3-Dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone	3%

[illegible] Ingredients [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA PHYGON NIATOX 5 APPLE DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	2,3-Dichloro-1, 4-napthoquinone Standard lead arsenate* DDT	4% 15% 5%
NIAGARA PINK KOLODUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	83%
NIAGARA POMO-GREEN WITH NICOTINE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur Basic lead arsenate* Nicotine*	60% 9.5% 2%
NIAGARA POTATO DUST 7-20 Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tri-calcium arsenate* Copper expressed as metallic	14% 7%
NIAGARA POTA-TOX Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper expressed as metallic Tri-calcium arsenate*	6.50% 60%
NIAGARA POWDERED BLUESTONE Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper sulfate*	90.35%
NIAGARA PYRENONE GRAIN PROTECTANT Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	0.80% 0.05%
NIAGARA PYRENONE STOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide tech. Mineral oil	0.05% 0.53% 99.42%
NIAGARA QUIK-KILL COPOTEX Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Monohydrated copper sulfate Tri-calcium arsenate* Calcium arsenite	15% 22.05% 1.93%
NIAGARA QUIK-KILL POISON Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Calcium arsenate* Calcium arsenite*	
NIAGARA RICE DESICCANT Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sodium chlorate*	40%
NIAGARA RO-KILL 75 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Rotenone Other cube extractives	0.75% 1.50%
NIAGARA RO-KILL 100 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Rotenone Other cube extractives	1% 2%
NIAGARA RO-KIL SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Rotenone* Other cube resins or extracti	5% 5%
NIAGARA RO-KIL-TEPP 75-1.0 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* Other ethyl phosphates Rotenone Other cube extractives	1% 2% 0.75% 1.50%
NIAGARA ROTENONE-BEARING 2.5 BLUEBERRY DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Rotenone* Other cube resins or extracti	2.50% 2.50%
NIAGARA ROTENONE-BEARING NIATOX 3 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* DDT Rotenone Other cube resins or extracti	40% 3% 0.50% 0.50%
NIAGARA ROTENONE-BEARING DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Rotenone Other cube resins or extracti	0.75% 0.75%
NIAGARA ROTENONE-BEARING DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Rotenone Other cube resins or extracti	1% 1%
NIAGARA ROTENONE-BEARING DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Rotenone* Other cube resins or extracti	2% 2%
NIAGARA ROTOX LIGHT MEDIUM Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum oil* Rotenone	99.3% 0.05%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this pes are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA SHADE TOBACCO DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDD Parathion*	10% 1%
NIAGARA SHADE TOBACCO DUST 10-0-0 Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb	6.50%
NIAGARA SHADE TOBACCO DUST 10-1-10D Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDD Parathion* Zineb	10% 1% 6.50%
NIAGARA SHADE TOBACCO DUST 1-10T (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Parathion*	10% 1%
NIAGARA SHADE TOBACCO DUST 10-1-10T Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT Parathion* Zineb	10% 1% 6.50%
NIAGARA SODIUM TCA Herbicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sodium trichloroacetate*	90%
NIAGARA SODIUM TCA SOLUTION Herbicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sodium trichloroacetate*	47%
NIAGARA SOILFUME 60-40 Soil fumigant (Niagara Chem.)	Ethylene dibromide*	41%
NIAGARA SOILFUME 85 Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Ethylene dibromide*	83%
NIAGARA SOILFUME 40 MISCIBLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Ethylene dibromide*	40%
NIAGARA SOILFUME 75 MISCIBLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Ethylene dibromide*	75%
NIAGARA SOIL SULPHUR GRANULAR Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	99.5%
NIAGARA SOIL TREATER NO. 3 Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	2.85% 2.15%
NIAGARA SPECIAL DUST FOR VEGETABLES Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* Copper* expressed as metallic Petroleum distillate	25% 6.30% 1%
NIAGARA SPECIAL DUST MIXTURE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tricalcium arsenate*	28%
NIAGARA SPECIAL MIXTURE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Standard lead arsenate* Sulfur	20% 5.50%
NIAGARA SPERGON 5 DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Chloranil*	4.80%
NIAGARA SPERGON 10 DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Tetrachloro parabenzo quinone*	10%
NIAGARA SPERGON 5-TOXAKIL 10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Chloranil Toxaphene*	4.80% 10%
NIAGARA SPOR BRAND SUPERFINE DUSTING SULPHUR Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	99.50%
NIAGARA STANDARD LEAD ARSENATE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Standard lead arsenate*	96.00%

*See Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA-STIK Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Naphthalene acetic acid* sodium salt	3.55%
NIAGARA-STIK DUST (Double Strength) Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Naphthalene acetic acid	0.2%
NIAGARA-STIK DUST (Triple Strength) Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Naphthalene acetic acid	0.3%
NIAGARA-STIK XTRA Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Naphthalene acetic acid* sodium salt	4%
NIAGARA SULFOBRITE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	90%
NIAGARA SULPHUR-BHC 50-1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	50.00% 1.00% 6.66%
NIAGARA SULPHUR-BHC 60-2 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	60% 2% 12%
NIAGARA SULPHUR-BL 70-30 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur Basic lead arsenate*	63.40% 30%
NIAGARA SULPHUR-CA 25-75 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur Tri-calcium arsenate*	23% 51%
NIAGARA SULPHUR-CA 50-50 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur Tri-calcium arsenate*	47.60% 35%
NIAGARA SULPHUR- CALCIUM DUST 33 Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur Tri-calcium arsenate*	60% 23.10%
NIAGARA SULPHUR- COPPER DUST FOR PEANUTS Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* Copper* expressed as metallic	84.40% 4%
NIAGARA SULPHUR- COPPER PEANUT DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as [illegible] Sulfur*	[illegible] [illegible]
NIAGARA SULPHUR- CR-MALATHON 40-40-4 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur [illegible]* Malathion	[illegible] [illegible] 4%
NIAGARA SULPHUR DDD 25-5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* DDD	[illegible] 5%
NIAGARA SULPHUR- DDD 50-10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* DDD	50% 10%
NIAGARA SULPHUR- DDD 75-5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT* Sulfur*	[illegible] 75%
NIAGARA SULPHUR- DIELDRIN 50-1.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	[illegible] 1.27% 0.23%
NIAGARA SULPHUR- LINDANE C-Z DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Copper* expressed as metallic Zinc* expressed as metallic Sulfur*	1% 4.50% 4.50% 50%
NIAGARA SULPHUR- NIAGARATHAN 50-7.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* p-Chlorophenyl p-chloro benze sulfonate*	50% 7.50%
NIAGARA SULPHUR- NIATOX- CHLORDANE 60-5-2 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* DDT* Chlordane	[illegible] [illegible] 2%
NIAGARA SULPHUR- NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT* Sulfur*	[illegible] [illegible]

*Consult the Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this pro[illegible] are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
[illegible] SULPHUR-NIATOX 10 DUST [illegible] (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	72.5%
	DDT*	10%
NIAGARA SULPHUR-NIATOX [illegible]-3 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT	3%
	Sulfur*	50%
NIAGARA SULPHUR-NIATOX 50-10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT*	10%
	Sulfur*	50%
NIAGARA SULPHUR-NIATOX 75-5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	73%
	DDT*	5%
NIAGARA SULPHUR-NIATOX 85-5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT*	5%
	Sulfur*	85%
NIAGARA SULPHUR-NIATOX-PHOSKIL 50-5-0.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	50%
	DDT	5%
	Parathion*	0.50%
NIAGARA SULPHUR-NIATOX-PHOSKIL 50-10-1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	50%
	DDT	10%
	Parathion*	1%
NIAGARA SULPHUR-NIATOX-PHOSKIL 50-10-2 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	50%
	DDT	10%
	Parathion*	2%
NIAGARA SULPHUR-NIATOX-ZEC 25-5-5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	25%
	DDT*	5%
	Zineb	3.25%
NIAGARA SULPHUR-PARATHION SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	50%
	Parathion*	3%
NIAGARA SULPHUR-PHOSKIL 50-2 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Parathion*	2%
	Sulfur	50%
NIAGARA SULPHUR-PHOSKIL 1-NIATOX 3 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur	50%
	Parathion*	1%
	DDT	3%
NIAGARA SULPHUR ROTENONE-BEARING DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Rotenone	0.75%
	Other cube resins or extractives	0.75%
	Sulfur*	25.00%
NIAGARA SULPHUR ROTENONE-BEARING DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	23%
	Rotenone	1%
	Other cube resins or extractives	1%
NIAGARA SULPHUR ROTENONE-BEARING 1-NIATOX 2 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Rotenone	1%
	Other cube resins or extractives	1%
	Sulfur*	25%
	DDT	2%
NIAGARA SULPHUR ROTENONE-BEARING 1-NIATOX 3 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	40%
	Rotenone	1%
	Other cube resins or extractives	1%
	DDT	1%
NIAGARA SULPHUR-TOXAKIL 60-10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	60%
	Toxaphene*	10%
NIAGARA SULPHUR-ZEC 75-5 DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	75%
	Zineb	3.25%

Consult Sec. [illegible], Insecticide Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product is ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA SUMMER FLOWABLE EMULSION (Light-medium) Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum oil*	80%
NIAGARA SUMMER QUIK-MIX-LIGHT MEDIUM Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum oil*	98.00%
NIAGARA SUPERFINE CONDITIONED DUSTING SULPHUR Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	93%
NIAGARA SUPERFINE DUSTING SULPHUR Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	99.5%
NIAGARA SUSPENSO LEAD ARSENATE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Standard lead arsenate*	96%
NIAGARA SYSTOX SPRAY CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	o,o-Diethyl-o-2-(ethylmercapto)-ethyl thiophosphate* Related organic phosphates	21.20% 1.80%
NIAGARA TCA WEED KILLER (Niagara Chem.)	Sodium trichloroacetate*	90%
NIAGARA TECHNICAL BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma BHC*	12.5%
NIAGARA TECHNICAL GRADE DDT Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT*	
NIAGARA TEPP Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* Other related organic phosphate esters	40% 60%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA TEPP 20 Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tetra ethyl pyrophosphate* Other ethyl phosphates	20.00 30.00
NIAGARA TEPP DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* Other ethyl phosphates	1.15% 1.85%
NIAGARA TEPP 1.0 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* Other ethyl phosphates	1% 2%
NIAGARA TEPP NIATOX 3 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* Other ethyl phosphates DDT	1.15% 1.85% 3%
NIAGARA TEPP NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* Other ethyl phosphates DDT	1.15% 1.85% 5%
NIAGARA THREE-N-ONE COTTON DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* DDT* Sulfur*	3% 16.66% 5% 40%
NIAGARA TOBACCO DUST 1-10 Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDD Parathion*	10% 1%
NIAGARA TOBACCO DUST 10D Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	DDT*	10%
NIAGARA TOMATO DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper expressed as metallic Tri-calcium arsenate*	7% 14%
NIAGARA TOMATO PLANT DUST 15 Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tri-calcium arsenate* Copper, expressed as metallic	10.50% 7%
NIAGARA TOXAKIL 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Toxaphene*	5%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
IAGARA TOXAKIL 10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Toxaphene*	10%
IAGARA TOXAKIL 20 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Toxaphene*	20%
IAGARA TOXAKIL MISCIBLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Toxaphene*	6 lb./gal.
IAGARA TOXAKIL PHOSKIL 10-2 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Toxaphene Parathion*	10% 2%
IAGARA TOXAKIL 10-SULPHUR 40 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tech. chlorinated camphene* Sulfur*	10% 40%
IAGARA TOXAKIL 20-SULPHUR 40 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Tech. chlorinated camphene* Sulfur	20% 40%
IAGARA TOXAKIL 40 WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Toxaphene*	40%
IAGARA TOXAPHENE 10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Toxaphene*	10%
IAGARA TOXAPHENE 20 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Toxaphene*	20%
IAGARA TOXAPHENE MISCIBLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Toxaphene* Petroleum distillate	60% 28.50%
NIAGARA TRIONA LIGHT SOLUBLE, LIGHT MEDIUM SOLUBLE, MEDIUM SOLUBLE, HEAVY MEDIUM SOLUBLE & HEAVY SOLUBLE Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum oil*	99.3%
NIAGARA TRIONA MEDIUM, LIGHT MEDIUM HEAVY MEDIUM EMULSION Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum oil*	80%
NIAGARA TRIUMPH Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum oil* Cresylic acid* Soap Fish oil	79% 4.5% 4% 2.5%
NIAGARA 2,4,5-T Herbicide (Niagara Chem.)	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid,* butoxy ethanol ester	58.50%
NIAGARA 2,4, 5-TA Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid* equiv.	242 gm./gal.
NIAGARA TWO-N-ONE COTTON DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* DDT*	3.00% 5.00%
NIAGARA TWO-N-ONE COTTON SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT Xylene*	7.20% 10.80% 12.00% 64.00%
NIAGARA TWO-N-ONE COTTON SPRAY (Double Strength) Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT Xylene*	12.40% 15.10% 20.70% 31.20%
NIAGARA VANCIDE 51 SEED TREATMENT Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sodium salt of dimethyl-dithiocarbamic acid* Sodium salt of 2-mercapto-benzothiazole*	30%

onsult Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product e ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA VANCIDE Z-65 Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Zinc salt of dimethyldithio- carbamic acid* Zinc salt of 2-mercapto- benzothiazole*	65%
NIAGARA VITIDUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Monohydrated copper sulfate Lead arsenate*	11% 15%
NIAGARA WETTABLE SULPHUR Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	95%
NIAGARA Z-C DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Ziram*	7%
NIAGARA Z-C KOLODUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* Ziram*	77.10% 5%
NIAGARA Z-C NIATOX 3 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Ziram* DDT*	7% 3%
NIAGARA Z-C PHOSKIL 1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Ziram Parathion*	7% 1%
NIAGARA Z-C SPRAY Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Ziram*	70%
NIAGARA ZINC C-O-C-S SPRAY 252 Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Copper* expressed as metallic Zinc* expressed as metallic	28.30% 24%
NIAGARA ZINC COPPER EMULSO Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum* oils Copper* expressed as metallic	49.80% 3.33%
NIAGARA ZINC EMULSO Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum oils*	63.30%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA ZINC-KOLO- BHC-SPRAY Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride Zinc* expressed as metallic	22.30% 1.50% 8.80% 9.24%
NIAGARA ZINC KOLOCOP SPRAY 63 Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur* Copper* expressed as metallic	63.70% 4.70%
NIAGARA ZINC KOLOFORM Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur*	50%
NIAGARA ZINC KOLO PHOSKIL 1.5 SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur Parathion*	42.50% 1.70%
NIAGARA ZINC KOLO PHOSKIL 2 SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur Parathion*	41.30% 2.30%
NIAGARA ZINC KOLO WETTEX Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Fused bentonite sulfur Zinc sulfate Lead arsenate*	
NIAGARA ZINC SULFUR PARATHION SPRAY Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Sulfur Parathion*	50% 3%
NIAGARA ZINEB 6.5- DDD 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb DDD	6.5% 5%
NIAGARA ZINEB DIELDRIN 1.5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	4.550% 1.275% 0.225%
NIAGARA ZINEB 6.5 DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb	6.5%
NIAGARA ZINEB 13 DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb	13%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NIAGARA ZINEB 13.5 DUST FOR TOBACCO Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb	13.50%
NIAGARA ZINEB 16.25 DUST FOR TOBACCO Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb	16.25%
NIAGARA ZINEB LINDANE 1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	4.55% 1%
NIAGARA ZINEB 4 LINDANE 1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	4% 1%
NIAGARA ZINEB 4-LINDANE 0.75 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	4% 0.75%
NIAGARA ZINEB NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb DDT*	4.55% 5%
NIAGARA ZINEB 4-NIATOX 10 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb DDT*	4% 10%
NIAGARA ZINEB 16.25-NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb DDT*	16.25% 5%
NIAGARA ZINEB PHOSKIL 1 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb Parathion*	4.55% 1.00%
NIAGARA ZINEB 4 PHOSKIL 1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb Parathion*	4% 1%
NIAGARA ZINEB 13 PHOSKIL 1-NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Parathion* DDT Zineb	1% 5% 13%
NIAGARA ZINEB 16.25 & 13.5-PHOSKIL 1-NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb Parathion* DDT	13.5% 1.0% 5.0%
NIAGARA ZINEB SULPHUR DIELDRIN 1.5 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb Sulfur* Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene (from Dieldrin)*	4.55% 30.00% 1.275%
NIAGARA ZINEB SULPHUR DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb Sulfur*	4.55% 30%
NIAGARA ZINEB SULPHUR NIATOX 5 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb DDT* Sulfur*	4.55% 5.00% 30.00%
NIAGARA ZINEB SULPHUR PHOSKIL 1 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Zineb Sulfur Parathion*	4.55% 30.00% 1.00%
NIAGARA ZIRAM 10 DUST Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Ziram*	10%
NIAGARA ZIRAM-PHOSKIL 10-1 DUST Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Ziram Parathion*	10% 1%
NIAGARA Z M SPRAY Fungicide (Niagara Chem.)	Zinc* expressed as metallic Manganese* expressed as metallic	18.5% 7.0%
NIAGROL Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum oil*	83%
NIAGROL 90 Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum oils*	90%
NIAGROL QUICK-MIX Insecticide (Niagara Chem.)	Petroleum oils*	97%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NICHOLS DRY CLEANER (Norton)	V.M. & P. naphtha* Denatured alcohol Tech. grade chloroform*	
NICHOLS TRIANGLE BRAND COPPER SULPHATE, BASIC Fungicide (Phelps)	Metallic copper*	53%
NIC-KA-MAL (Adult) Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Mc Clellan)	Each tablet: Nicotine* (as alkaloid) Phenothiazine	 45 mg. 450 mg.
NIC-KA-MAL (Pullet) Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Mc Clellan)	Each tablet: Nicotine* (as alkaloid) Phenothiazine	 33 mg. 330 mg.
NICKELETTE Chromium finish plating compound (Tilette)	Silver nitrate Cyanide*	
NICKEL-ITCH OINTMENT For skin irritations (Wambaugh)	Zinc oxide Calamine Glycerin Phenol* Petrolatum base	
NICMIX (Salsbury's)	Nicotine (as alkaloid)*	5.5%
NICOCIDE NO. 10 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Nicotine alkaloid*	3.6%
NICO-FUME PRESSURE FUMIGATOR Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Nicotine* (expressed as alkaloid)	14%
NICO-FUME LIQUID Insecticide (Diamond Black)	Nicotine* expressed as alkaloid	40%
NICO-MIX Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Gland-O-Lac)	Nicotine*	5%
NICO-MULSION Insecticide (Sherwin-Williams)	Nicotine alkaloid* Petroleum oil	3% 80%
NICONA GARDEN EMULSION Herbicide (Shell Oil)	Petroleum oil*	
NICO-STOP To combat tobacco habit (Nico-Stop)	Sulfate of lobeline* (inflata)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NICOTINE KRUMBLES Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Mc Clellan)	Phenothiazine Nicotine* (as alkaloid) Gentian, ginger and iron sulfate	30.00% 5.00% 65.00%
NICOTINE PYROX Insecticide (Am. Agric. Chem.)	Nicotine* Arsenate* Copper	
NICOTINE SULPHATE SOLUTION Insecticide (McClellan)	Nicotine (as alkaloid)*	40%
NICOZINE Poultry remedy (Hess, Dr.)	Phenothiazine (drench grade) Nicotine*	20% 4%
NICOZINE TABS Insecticide (Hess, Dr.)	Phenothiazine Nicotine*	20.0% 3.5%
NICSOLAN Skin fungicide (medical) (Vogel)	Nickel sulfate Salicylic acid* Aerosol OT Isopropanol*	1% 1/4% 1% 50%
NIKA POWDER Anthelmentic (veterinary, avian) (Corn King)	Nicotine (as alkaloid)*	5.0%
NILS VERMIN EMULSION Ectoparasiticide (Miscible)	Benzyl benzoate* Triethanolamine oleate	
NIM Skin fungicide (medical) (Elars)	Alcohol Benzoic acid* Phenol* Salicylic acid* Thymol* Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* monohydrate	47.5%
99 Herbicide (Dow)	Propylene glycol butyl ether esters of 2, 4-D*	
999 FOR COLDS (Howell Co.)		
910 VARNISH (O'Brien Corp.)		
NIP DISINFECTANT PINE OIL (Howell Bros.)		
NIP FURNITURE POLISH Cream, wax (Howell Bros.)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
NIP-ON Insecticide (Chamberlain Haber)	Cube resins other than rotenone 0.10% Mineral oil 3.4% Fenchyl thiocyanoacetate 0.75% Pyrethrins 10% Sodium silicofluoride* 70%
NIP WAX-SOAP CLEANER (Howell Bros.)	
NITE-BRITE LUMINOUS PAINT (United Gilson.)	Alkyd resin Phosphorescent zinc sulfide* pigment
NITRALLIUM TABLETS For the symptomatic relief of arterial hypertension (Bishop)	Each tablet: Sodium nitrite* 1/3 gr.
NITRO-BLEND Tonic (veterinary) (Salsbury's)	3-Nitro-4-hydroxyphenylarsonic acid (corresponds to 300 mg. arsenic trioxide* per gm.) 80%
NITROL VAPAROL SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils* 97% Dinitro-orthocresol* 1.8%
NITRO READY-MIX-OIL SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils* 95% Dinitro ortho cresol* 2.44%
NITROSAL Veterinary drug for coccidiosis in chickens and turkeys, and preventing bluecomb in turkeys (Salsbury's)	n^4-Acetyl-n^1-(4-nitrophenyl) sulfanilamide) 30% 3-Nitro-4-hydroxyphenylarsonic acid* 9%
NITRO-SEAL Cement (Varnitan)	Acetone* Toluene*
NITROX SPRAY CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Methyl parathion* (o,o-dimethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) 25.3% Aromatic petroleum hydrocarbons 64.7%
NIX DEODORANT CREAM (Nix)	
NIX DOG REPELLENT (Knock-Em)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
NIX-NAP Stimulant (Commerce)	Caffeine alkaloid* Extract kola* Vitamin B1
NIXON CREME (Nixon)	Glycerin Propylene glycol monostearate Triethanolamine Stearic acid Phenylmercuric borate 0.0175% Oxyquinoline sulfate 0.08%
N.J.F. HEMORRHOIDAL SUPPOSITORIES (G. & W.)	Bismuth subgallas Resorcinol Balsam Peru Zinc oxide Aethylis aminobenzoas Oleum theobromatis
N.J. SOLVENT #1 ALTERNATE (Western Rosin)	
N-L CONCENTRATE General purpose cleaning product (Nat'l. Lab.)	Synthetic detergents* Complex phosphates pH approx. 10
NNOR GARDEN SPRAY Insecticide (Atlas)	Rotenone 1% Tech. mannitan monolaurate 97.1%
NOAH'S PITCH Roofing cement (Carey)	
NOBACCO To combat tobacco habit (Approved)	Each lozenge: Lobeline sulfate* 1/64 gr. Dextrose 3 gr. Oil of peppermint
NOBEMA AIR BRUSH COLORS (Nobema)	
NOBEMA AMERICAN MADE VINE CHARCOAL STICKS Artists's supply (Nobema)	
NOBEMA ARTISTS' COLORS, INKS, VARNISHES (Nobema)	
NOBESITY Medication (Davin)	
NOBLESSE SKIN FRESHENER (Noblesse)	
NO BUGS M'LADY Insecticidal paper (Paper Prod.)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
NO-CHAFE CREAM For diaper rash (Binday)	Aluminum acetate Zinc oxide Starch Lanolin White petrolatum
NOCTIL Water conditioner (Rumford)	Water-softener Sodium tripolyphosphate Mild buffering alkalis, sodium carbonate and bicarbonate
:O DOZ AWAKENERS Stimulant (Harrison)	Caffeine*
NODS Sedative (Carroll Chem.)	Methapyrilene hydrochloride* 25 mg.
NOEL COLOGNE & EAU DE COLOGNE (Noblesse)	
NO EXCUSE FOR ODORS SPRAY DEODORANT (Rexclif)	Liquid formaldehyde* U.S.P. 2.5% Isopropyl alcohol* Propylene glycol Triethylene glycol Aromatic oils
NO FLAMEO Fire retardant coating (Sudbury Lab.)	
NO-GRIT Sweeping compound (Pioneer Mfg.)	
NO-HAL Mouth deodorant (Branower)	Thymol* Menthol* Tannic acid*
NO-ITCH (Bailes)	
NOKORODE SOLDERING PASTE (Dunton)	Water solution of zinc* and ammonium chloride* salts Petrolatum carrier
NO-KOTIN To combat tobacco habit (Walker Pharm.)	Lobeline sulfate* 1/16 gr.
NOLA SOAPS (Iowa)	Tallow Coconut oil
NOLEX, DERMATOLOGIC LOTION To prevent sunburn, windburn (Kahlenberg)	Neatsfoot oil Homo menthyl salicylate* Triethanolamine oleate
NOLVASAN Disinfectant (Fort Dodge)	Bis-p-cholorphenyldiguanidohexane dihydrochloride* in three forms: Solution 5% Ointment 1% Effervescent tablet 1 gm.
NOMAR PLUS (Fuller Brush)	Wax Silicone oil Mineral spirits*
NOMETA TABLETS Vaginal suppository (New Idea)	Thymol* Boric acid* Powder ammonium alum*
NOMO OINTMENT For rectal irritation (Crowell)	Benzocaine* Eucalyptus* Boric acid* Benzoated mutton tallow Oil chaulmoogra* Olive oil Zinc oxide Aluminum acetate
NON-GRAIN RAISING STAIN (Dolan, V.J.)	Methanol* over 5%
NO-NIB'L Repellent (Larvacide)	Amine compound of zinc Dimethyl dithiocarbamate* Polyethylene polysulfide
NONSPI Deodorant (Standard Lab.)	Aluminum chlorhydroxide complex Benzalkonium chloride*
NONTOX LIVESTOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Commercial Chem.)	Pyrethrins* Piperonyl butoxide
NOONAN'S DANDRUFF REMOVER (Noonan)	
NOONAN'S LEMON SPECIAL WAVE SETS (Noonan)	
NOONAN'S RINSE FOR HAIR (Noonan)	
NOPCO 1440 (Nopco)	Sulfonated pine oil*
NO-PIK To discourage cannibalism in poultery (Gland-O-Lac)	Oil of mustard* Scarlet lake Oethene Oleoresin of capsicum
NORCOHOL RUBBING ALCOHOL COMPOUND (Norwich)	Each 100 gal. of ethyl alcohol: Acetone* 8 gal. Methyl isobutyl ketone* 1.5 gal. Sucrose octa acetate

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
NORDEX MEDICATED SKIN CREAM (Norwich)	Dianestol (oil eucalyptus*, phenol*, eugenol*, menthol*, camphor* and white thyme)
NOREEN COLOR HAIR RINSE (Noreen)	Mildly acidic substances Stable coal tar dyes
NOREEN CREME SHAMPOO (Noreen)	Duponol (synthetic detergent) Sodium citrate Sodium hydroxide Sulfonated castor oil Perfume Sodium stearate
NOREEN PROFES- SIONAL SHAMPOO (Beauty Prod.)	Duponol (synthetic detergent) Sodium citrate Sodium hydroxide Sulfonated castor oil Perfume Chlorophyll
NOREEN SHAMPOO (Noreen)	Duponol (synthetic detergent) Sodium citrate Sodium hydroxide Sulfonated castor oil Perfume
NORFOLK'S CLIMATIZED HOUSE PAINT (Norfolk)	
NORFORMS Antiseptic vaginal suppositories (Norwich)	Each suppository: Phenylmercuric acetate 0.006 gr. Methylbenzethonium chloride Methylparaben
NORGLUCON Food supplement (Approved)	Each capsule: Liver fraction 2 455 mg. Ferrous gluconate N.F. 170 mg. Vitamin B1 0.20 mg. Vitamin B2 0.05 mg. Vitamin B12 conc. 1 mcg. Other B-complex factors
NO-RINSE SHAMPOO (No-Rinse)	Duponol Stearic acid Lanolin Propylene glycol Perfume
NORITO Analgesic (Norito)	Aspirin (acetyl salicylic acid)* Calcium salicylate* Caffeine
NORITO-PLUS Analgesic antirheumatic (Norito)	Salicylamide* Sodium salicylate caffeine alkaloid*
NORMADOL REPLENISHER Photographic supplies (Ansco)	
NOROLAR PLAIN Laxative (Norwich)	Heavy mineral oil emulsified
NO RO Insecticide (Meyer, T.T.)	Tech. chlordane 2% Petroleum distillate* 98%
NO-RUB FLOOR WAX (Wilbert)	Carnauba wax Synthetic resins Morpholine Oleic acid (red oil) (Ammonia)
NO-RUST Rust pre- servative and remover, compound (Frost Paint)	
NORUSTO RUST PRE- VENTING COMPOUND (Fiske)	
NORWICH BABY COUGH SYRUP (Norwich)	Alcohol 1.875% Extractives from balsam tolu and horehound Ammonium chloride Sodium citrate
NORWICH POISON IVY LOTION (Norwich)	Tannic acid Aluminum sulfocarbolate Dianestol (phenol, camphor, menthol, eugenol, oil of eucalyptus, and oil thyme) Isopropyl alcohol* 31.99%
NORWOOD'S AFTER SHAVE LOTION (Curley)	
NOSE LAX Cathartic Veterinary (hairball remedy) (Vermex)	Phenolphthalein* 25%
NOS-KOL Nasal decongestant (Allied Drug)	Petroleum distillate* Menthol* Camphor* Methyl salicylate* Oil of eucalyptus* Oil of cassia Phenol*
NO-SO-TO Skin fungicide (medical) (Carr's)	Benzoic and salicylic acids* Resorcinol Sol. coal tar N.F. Tr. merthiolate (sodium mercuri thiosalicylate, Lilly) 0.0008% Alcohol* 61%
NOSTALGIA BATH OIL (Monteil)	Perfume oils Lauric, myristic and palmitic acid alkyl esters
NOSTALGIA COLOGNE (Monteil)	Perfume oil less than 10% Denatured alcohol* (ethanol); denaturant: diethyl phthalate
NOSTALGIA DUSTING POWDER (Monteil)	Talc Perfume oil
NOSTALGIA PERFUME (Monteil)	Perfume oils 15 to 30% Ethyl alcohol*
NO STANE NAIL POLISH REMOVER (Ball)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NO STINKY GARBAGE CAN DEODORIZER (Dioptron)	Paradichlorobenzene* Pine oil Essential oils and aromatics	93.00% 1.50% 0.50%
NOTOXIDE (Peroxide) (Sales)	Hydrogen peroxide*	20 vol.
NOTT'S ARTOX Herbicide (Nott)	Disodium monomethyl arsonate* Arsenic as metallic	 31.5% 12.75%
NOTT'S RAT-TU Rodenticide (Nott)	ANTU (alpha naphthyl thiourea)*	25%
NOTT'S ROACH POWDER Insecticide (Nott)	Sodium fluoride* DDT Sodium silico fluoride	85% 10% 0.5%
NOTT'S SEL-TOX Herbicide (Nott)	Phenyl mercury monoethanol ammonium acetate*	 2.30%
NOTT'S 2,4-D Herbicide (Nott)	2, 4-D*	16.6%
NOURISHINE FOR GRAY HAIR (Nourishine)		
NOVADOL TABLETS Analgesic (Harvey Labs.)	Each tablet: Dover's powder Acetophenetidin* Aspirin* Camphor monobromated	 1/4 gr. 2 gr. 2 gr. 1/4 gr.
NOVERM (Strand)	Tetralin* Copper* oleate Liquid paraffin Acetone*	
NOVETT Urinary stimulant (Partola)	Each tablet: Tincture nux vomica Tincture belladonna Tincture cubeb Tincture cascarilla Tincture rhubarb aromatic	 1 m. 1 m.
NO-VEX OINTMENT Skin fungicide (medical) (Falls)	Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid* Boric acid* Methaform*	
NOVO- HEXAMINE ELIXIR (Smith Upsher)	Each fl. dr.: Hexamethylenamine* Acid sodium phosphate (monobasic) Alcohol	 7-1/2 gr. 7-1/2 gr. 1%
NO WASH PAINT REMOVER (Wilson- Imperial)	Toluol* Alcohol Acetone	
NOXACORN Keratolytic (Noxacorn)	Alcohol Castor oil Iodine* Camphor Salicylic acid* Collodion (ether 79 m.) Benzocaine	21%
NOX-AKE (Sacramento)		
NOXEM BUG JUICE Insecticide (Noxem)		
NOXEM CORN REMEDY (Am. Pharm.)		
NOXEM DRY CLEANER POWDER (Noxem)		
NOXEM MOTH & FLY SPRAY Insecticide (Noxem)		
NOXEM MOTH MIST & POWDER Insecticide (Noxem)		
NOXEM ROACH, ANT, FLEA & PLANT BUG POWDER (Noxem)		
NOXEM WHITENER POWDER (Noxem)		
NOX-I-DENE For dandruff (Gross)	Denatured alcohol* Essential oils Potassium bicarbonate U.S.P. Acid arsenious* U.S.P. Terpineol* Fluid extract soap bark Menthol* Vanillin Glycerin	50% 0.45%
NOXIT TABLETS Analgesic (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Acetophenetidin* Aspirin* Caffeine*	2-1/2 gr.
NOX-IVY For poison ivy (Noxzema)	Isopropyl alcohol* Extract of jewel weed	17%
NOXON Metal polish (Noxon)	Dilute ammonium oxalate* in an excess of ammonia*(pH 8.4)	
NOX-RAT BRAND Rodenticide (Collins Feed)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)- 4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
NOX-RUSTS' RUST PRE- VENTIVE & REMOVER COMPOUND (Nox-Rust)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NOX-TOX Insecticide (Carpenter)	Petroleum distillate*	94.72%
	DDT*	5.00%
	Piperonyl butoxide tech.	0.25%
	Pyrethrins	0.03%
NOXZEMA FACE AND SHAVE CREAM (Noxzema)	Stearic acid base Phenol Menthol* Camphor* Oil of eucalyptus* Oil of clove Lime water	1/2%
NOXZEMA GREASELESS SUNTAN LOTION (Noxzema)		
NOZAIN CREAM For skin irritations (Noxzema)	Cycloform (isobutyl para-amino benzoate) Carbolic acid less than Menthol* Camphor* Oil of clove Oil of eucalyptus* Lime water	1/2%
N-P READY MIX OIL SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils*	97%
NP-27 Skin fungicide (medical) (Norwich)	Orthochloro mercuriphenol Benzoic acid* Salicylic acid* Propylparaben* Isopropyl alcohol*	0.022% 50%
N S K OINTMENT For skin irritations (York Labs.)	Zinc carbonate Salicylic acid* Boric acid* Lanolin Petrolatum	
N S K RECTAL SUPPOSI- TORIES For hemorrhoids (York Labs.)	Zinc carbonate Salicylic acid* Boric acid* Cocoa butter Wax	
N S K VAGINAL SUPPOSI- TORIES (York Labs.)	Zinc carbonate Salicylic acid* Boric acid* Cocoa butter White wax	
N-TIFEBRIN Vet. astringent (Thoroughbred)	Lead acetate* Aluminum sulfate	
N-2 IDEAL STENCIL INK (Ideal Stencil)	Stoddard solvent* Fuel oil* Black dye	
NTZ NASAL SPRAY (Winthrop)	Neo-synephrine* Hcl Thenfadil HCl Zephiran chloride 1-5000	0.5% 0.1%
NuAIR SPACE DEODORIZER (Lester Labs.)	Ammonia Formaldehyde*	
NU-AP For skin irritations (Dermateen)	Metadihydroxybenzol Oxybenzoic acid Alcohol	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NUBILAX Laxative, bile stimulant (Hobart)	Dehydrocholic acid P. E. cascara sagrada	0.12 gm. 0.12 gm.
NU-DA FURNITURE POLISH (Indianapolis)	Petroleum naphtha* Tergitol 4 (sodium alkyl sulfate wetting agent) Diglycol laurate Sassafras oil* Methyl cellulose	
NU-DA GENERAL PURPOSE PAINT THINNER (Indianapolis)	Mineral spirits* (flash point 105°): Paraffins Naphthenes* Aromatics	 56.8% 30.6% 12.6%
NU-DA LACQUER THINNER (Indianapolis)	Butyl acetate Butyl alcohol Toluene* Xylene*	
NU-DA ODORLESS PAINT THINNER (Indianapolis)	Specially refined odorless petroleum solvent* (flash point 124°)	
NU-DA PAINT AND VARNISH REMOVER (Indianapolis)	Benzene* Solox (proprietary, denatured ethyl alcohol solvent) C.P. acetone* Paraffin wax	
NUDECK ROOF CEMENT & COATING (United Gilson)	Asphalt Mineral spirits*	
NUDIT DEPILATORY CREAM (Rubinstein)		
NU-EZE FOOT BALM Ointment (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Benzoic acid* Salicylic acid* Camphor* Menthol* Oil eucalyptus* Methyl salicylate* Thymol* Witch hazel Isopropyl alcohol	 0.75%
NU FINISH (Holcomb)	Stoddard solvent*	
NU-GLO PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Radiant)		
NU-GLO SILICONE POLISH (Uncle Sam)	Waxes Silicones Mineral spirits*	
NUHIDE HOUSE PAINT (United Gilson.)	Titanium Lead* Zinc Linseed oil Mineral spirits*	
NUIT DE NOEL EXTRACT Toiletries (Caron)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
NUJOL Laxative (Plough)	Heavy mineral oil
NU-KLEEN LIQUID DAIRY CLEANER (Klenzade)	Organic acids*
NU-LEAF BLACK FUNGICIDE (Calif. Spray)	Ferbam* 76%
NU-LEAF 15 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate 11.40%
NULLO CHLOROPHYLL TABLETS Bromidrosis, halitosis (DePree)	Water soluble chlorophyllins
NU-LOOK Cleaner (Embree)	Pumice Synthetic detergents Alkaline phosphates Silicates
NUMBER SIX PER- FUME COLOGNE (Caswell- Massey)	
NUMBER SIX TOILET WATER (Caswell- Massey)	
NUMBER 2 OIL Solvent, paint and varnish remover, brush cleaner, insecticide, wood pre- server (Tenn. Prod.)	Lower boiling hardwood oil* fractions
NUMOROIDAL SUPPOSI- TORIES For hemorrhoids (Hobart)	Ephedrine hydrochloride* 0.22% Benzocaine 5.00%
NUMOTIZINE Rubefacient (Hobart)	Each 100 gm.: Guaiacol 0.260 gm. Beechwood creosote 1.302 gm. Methyl salicylate 0.260 gm. Sol. formaldehyde 0.260 gm. Polyols 51.000 gm. Aluminum silicate 46.888 gm. Carmine 0.030 gm.
NUMOTIZINE COUGH SYRUP Antitussive (Hobart)	Each fl. oz.: Glyceryl guaiacolate 0.324 gm. Ammonium chloride 0.324 gm. Sodium citrate 1.296 gm. Menthol 2.6 mg. Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate 1-20,000
NUNILE SUPER 7 Hair and scalp conditioner (Peerless Prod.)	Super lanolin (adepa lanal) Super sulfur*
NU-PAX (Somnyl)	Passiflores P.E. Anthemis P.E. Xalyl (valeryl diethamide)
NUPERCAINAL CREAM For skin burns (Ciba)	Dibucaine (n, n-diethyl-n' (alpha butoxy cinchoninyl)- ethylene diamine)* 1/2% Acetone sodium bisulfite 1/2%
NUPERCAINAL OINTMENT Local anes- thetic, for skin irritations (Ciba)	Dibucaine (n, n-diethyl-n' (alpha butoxy cinchonyl)- ethylene diamine)* 1% Acetone sodium bisulfite 1/2%
NU-PLATE SILVER CREAM (Nordicson)	
NUPORALS Lozenge, local anesthetic for mouth and throat (Ciba)	Dibucaine hydrochloride (n, n- diethyl-n' (alpha butoxy cinchoninyl) ethylene diamine hydrochloride)* 1 mg.
NURAN Analgesic (La Salle)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* 2 gr. Camphor monobromated 1/2 gr. Aspirin* Caffeine* anhydrous
NUREXFORM STANDARD LEAD ARSENATE Insecticide (du Pont)	Lead arsenate*
NUROOF Roof coating (Acorn Ref.)	
NUROPATHIC DROPS Counter-irri- tant (internal and external) (Osgood)	Alcohol* 86% Capsicum Lobelia* Camphor* Oils of spearmint Cassia Spruce Wormwood
NUROSYCHOL Sedative (Jonjeems)	Bromide salts* 120 gr./fl. oz.
NUROTABS (Chase Chem.)	Each tablet: Calcium succinate 2 gr. Aspirin* 2 gr. Acetophenetidin* 1 gr. Caffeine alkaloid* 1/4 gr. Thiamine HCl (vit. B1) 1 mg.
NU-SHINE Wax (Central Chem.)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
NUTAP PATCHING CEMENT (Lino-Paste)	
NU-TONE AIR DEODORIZER (Nu-Tone)	
NUTRA-CEL Cathartic (Makers of Kal.)	Carboxymethylcellulose
NUTRELS (Multiple trace ele- ments for livestock feeding (Inorganic)	Manganese,* copper,* cobalt,* zinc,* magnesium, iron in sulfate form
NUTRINE HEMATINIC COMPOUND Food supplement (Randolph Labs.)	Each 2 fl. oz.: Iron and ammonium citrate 6 gr. Vitamin B2 20 mg. Vitamin B12 12 mg. Tricholine citrate 24 mg. Vitamin B1 12 gr. Vitamin B6 1 mg. Niacinamide 40 mg. Folic acid 4 mg.
NUTRITIONAL SPRAY Fungicide, miticide (Collins Feed)	Zinc sulfate* 19.5% Copper A. compound: Tetra copper* calcium oxychloride 7.9% Copper* expressed as metallic 3.5% Manganese sulfate 3.5% Sulfur* 28.0% Neotran 3.5%
NUTRI TONIC PERMANENT SOLUTION (Neutralizer Powder) (Beauté)	Potassium bromide* 70% Salt and reducing hydrolysis in mildly acid solution 30%
NUTRI TONIC PERMANENT SOLUTION (Waving Solution) (Beauté)	Ammonium thioglycollate about 7.5% Nonionic emulsifiers about 5.0% Lanolin and lanolin deriv. 0.5% Mineral oil and deriv. about 5.0% pH 9
NUVETTE SHAMPOO For fabrics (W-B Chem.)	Sodium-n-methyl-n-oleyl taurate
NUVITONE HAIR TONIC (Winsale)	
NU-WAY WAX Polish (Macklanburg- Duncan)	Naphtha* (Stoddard solvent) Oleic acid Paraffin Corvus oil Trigamine Silican
NU-WHITE FURNITURE POLISH (Central Chem.)	
NU-Z Fungicide (Tenn. Corp.)	Zinc* as metallic 52%
NUZINE OINTMENT For anorectal irritations (Hobart)	Guaiacol 1.66% Oxyquinoline sulfate 0.42% Zinc oxide 2.50% Glycerin C.P. 1.66% Lanum (anhyd.) 43.76% White petrolatum 50.00%
NYCOL Antiseptic (Nycol)	Nitric acid* Camphor* Lanolin Witchhazel
NYKO-CRUMS For poultry nutrition (Corn King)	D-activated animal sterol (source vit. D 3) 30,000 A.O.A.C. units Riboflavin (vitamin B2) 83 mg. Niacin 416 mg. Pantothenic acid 115 mg. Manganese sulfate Copper sulfate (blue vitriol) Iron sulfate (copperas) Potassium iodide Dicalcium phosphate Defluorinated phosphate Sodium chloride Calcium carbonate (limestone)
NYLMERATE ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION CONC. Douche (Holland- Rantos)	Phenylmercuric acetate* 0.2% Buffered solvent of alcohol 50% Acetone* 10% pH 4.9
NYLMERATE JELLY Vaginal antiseptic (Holland- Rantos)	Phenylmercuric acetate 0.02% Boric acid 1.0% Gum tragacanth base (pH 4.0)
NYMORE For throat irritations (Durst, S. F.)	Tyrothricin 1 mg. Benzocaine 5 mg.
N-Z CREAM Skin creme (Lascoff)	Naftex (saponaceous mixture of aliphatic hydrocarbons* with some aromatic and naphthenic hydrocarbons*) Zinc oxide U.S.P.

*Gosselin, Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
OAKES ARROYO BRAND 10% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Oakes)	Chlordane*	10%
OAKES ARROYO BRAND COPPER DUST Fungicide (Oakes)	Basic copper sulfate*	10%
OAKES ARROYO BRAND 10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Oakes)	DDT* Sulfur*	10% 40%
OAKES ARROYO BRAND 10% DDT-COP-SUL DUST Insecticide (Oakes)	DDT* Basic copper sulfate* Sulfur*	10% 10% 40%
OAKES ARROYO BRAND 3-10-40 DUST Insecticide (Oakes)	DDT* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride and inert Sulfur*	10% 3% 47% 40%
OAKES ARROYO BRAND T & O SUPER DUST Insecticide (Oakes)	Toxaphene* DDT Sulfur	20.00% 10.00% 30.00%
OAKES ARROYO BRAND 20-TOX-SUL DUST Insecticide (Oakes)	Toxaphene* Sulfur	20% 40%
OAKES ARROYO BRAND 20-TOX-TALC DUST (Oakes)	Toxaphene*	20%
OAKES ARROYO BRAND TWO & ONE DUST Insecticide (Oakes)	Toxaphene* DDT Sulfur	15.00% 7.50% 40.00%
OAKITE CLEANSER (Oakite)	Alkaline salts (essentially phosphates and carbonates) Synthetic surface active agents	
OBAY PRESTO SPRAY DEODORANT (Pharma-Craft)		
OBCELLOID LACQUERS (O'Brien Corp.)		
OBEGYNE Douche powder (Dayton Labs.)	Essential oils and aromatics Boric acid* Ammon. alum Magnesium sulfate Zinc sulfate* Sodium bicarbonate	
O'BRIEN ASPHALT PAINT (O'Brien Corp.)		
O'BRIEN WALL SIZE (O'Brien Corp.)		
OBTUNDIA CALAMINE CREAM For skin irritations (Clapp, Otis)	Meta-cresolated camphor* Eugenol* Thymol iodide* Essential oil of pine* Calamine Limewater Anethol Geraniol Balsam of Peru Zinc oxide Glycerin Magma of bentonite	
OBTUNDIA CALAMINE LOTION For skin irritations (Clapp, Otis)	Meta-cresolated camphor* Eugenol* Thymol iodide* Balsam of Peru Zinc oxide Glycerin Magma of bentonite Anethol Geraniol Essential oil of pine* Calamine Lime water	
OBTUNDIA CREAM For skin burns (Clapp, Otis)	Meta-cresolated camphor* Eugenol* Thymol iodide* Essential oil of pine* Anethol Geraniol Balsam of Peru Calendula	
OBTUNDIA EPHEDRINE INHALANT For nasal irritation (Clapp, Otis)	Meta-cresolated camphor* Eugenol Thymol iodide* Ephedrine* Anethol Geraniol Essential oil of pine*	
OBTUNDIA GLYCO BORON VAGIOBULBS For vaginal irritation (Clapp, Otis)	Meta-cresolated camphor* Eugenol* Thymol iodide* Essential oil of pine* Anethol Geraniol Balsam of Peru	
OBTUNDIA INHALANT PLAIN For nasal irritation (Clapp, Otis)	Meta-cresolated camphor* Eugenol Thymol iodide* Anethol Geraniol Essential oil of pine*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
OBTUNDIA LINIMENT Local anal- gesic (Clapp, Otis)	Meta-cresolated camphor* Eugenol* Thymol iodide* Essential oil of pine* Oil of peppermint Oil of turpentine* Oil of mustard syn. Anethol Geraniol Balsam of Peru Methyl salicylate* Oil of eucalyptus* Oil of thyme Oil of camphor*	
OBTUNDIA NASAL CREAM For nasal irritation (Clapp, Otis)	Meta-cresolated camphor* Eugenol* Thymol iodide* White petroleum jelly Anethol Geraniol Essential oil of pine*	
OBTUNDIA NON-OILY INHALANT For colds (Clapp, Otis)	Meta-cresolated camphor* Thymol iodide* Geraniol Essential oil of pine*	
OBTUNDIA SALICYLIC ACID CORN APPLICATION Keratolytic (Clapp, Otis)	Alcohol 29% Salicylic acid* Anethol Geraniol Ether* 50% Meta-cresolated camphor* Eugenol* Essential oil of pine*	
OBTUNDIA SODIUM CHLORIDE & BIBORATE GARGLE TABLETS (Clapp, Otis)	Sodium chloride Obtundia surface anesthetic Meta-cresolated camphor* Eugenol* Thymol iodide* Sodium biborate Anethol Geraniol Essential oil of pine*	
OBTUNDIA SURFACE ANESTHETIC Local (Clapp, Otis)	Meta-cresolated camphor* Eugenol* Essential oil of pine* Anethol Geraniol	
OBTUNDO- BULBS Analgesic (Clapp, Otis)	Aesculus horse chestnuts Hamamelis green leaves Meta-cresolated camphor* Eugenol* Thymol iodide* Essential oil of pine* Fresh nuts Twigs Anethol Geraniol Balsam of Peru	
OBTUNDOR- RHOID For hemor- rhoids (Clapp, Otis)	Aesculus astringent Meta-cresolated camphor* Anethol Geraniol Balsam of Peru Hamamelis green leaves & twigs Eugenol* Thymol iodide* Essential oil of pine*	
OCAS ANTI- HISTAMINIC Oral (Clapp, Otis)	Pyrilamine maleate* 25 mg.	
OCAS NASAL CREAM Nasal decon- gestant (Clapp, Otis)	Oil pinus sylvestris Oil thyme Camphor-menthol* Oil thuja Oil pine needles* Oil pinus pumilio Oil eucalyptus* White petrolatum jelly	
OCCO-EX For round worms in hogs (Oelwein)	Chenopodium* 5.75% Chloroform 1.89% Castor oil Oil of anise F. D. & C. red no. 32 (coloring, inert) 0.118%	
OCCO GOLDEN OIL For sarcoptic mange of hogs (Oelwein)	Cresylic acid* 1.00% Mineral oil 98.75% Glycerin	
OCCO-LENE Deodorant for hogs (Oelwein)	Nicotine* 0.14% Sulfur 1.75% Naphthalene 30.00%	
OCCO-NOX For round worms and nodular worms in hogs (Oelwein)	Phenothiazine 30% Pomegranate bark 3% Areca nut 5% American wormseed 1% Senna leaves Capsicum Anise Fennel seed Copper sulfate* Bentonite Iron sulfate Iron oxide	
OCCO TON-EX For round worms in poultry (Oelwein)	Nicotine sulfate* 8.75% American Wormseed 1.8% Copper sulfate 1.6% Areca nut 6.6% Bentonite 25% Ginger Senna leaves Pomegranate bark Iron oxide Capsicum Fennel Columbo Anise Iron sulfate Sodium nitrate	
OCEANA MARINE PAINT (Standard- Toch)		
O'CEDAR ALL PURPOSE POLISH (O-Cedar)	Mineral seal oil	
O'CEDAR DRI- GLO POLISH (O-Cedar)	Petroleum naphtha* Inert silicones Wax solids	
O'CEDAR NO- RUBBING CREAM POLISH (O-Cedar)	Mineral seal oil low concentra- tion emulsifiers	
O'CEDAR PERMA-MOTH OCTALENE (Compound 118) Insecticide (O-Cedar)	Magnesium silicofluoride* Ethanolamine silicofluoride*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
O'CEDAR RUG CLEANER (O-Cedar)	Synthetic detergents*
O'CEDAR TOUCH-UP FURNITURE POLISH (O-Cedar)	Mineral seal oil Petroleum naphtha* Asphaltic material Perfumes
OCTAB Fungicide (Fairfield)	Octadecyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 85% Oleyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride 15%
OCTAGON Bar laundry soap (Colgate-Palmolive)	
OCTAVAPOR-10 FORMULA NO. 225 Insecticide (Edco)	Octamethyl pyrophosphoramide* 7% Related compounds 3%
OCTIMET Fungicide (Fairfield)	Octadecyl dimethyl ethyl ammonium bromide* 85% Octadecenyl dimethyl ethyl ammonium bromide 15%
OCTOFEN For athlete's foot (McKesson)	8-Hydroxyquinoline benzoate*
OCTOGEN Rubefacient (Octogen)	Essential oils of eucalyptus,* pine needles, turpentine, hemlock, cedar leaves and thyme Methyl salicylate* Volatile crystals of camphor* and menthol Coloring matter
OCU-BATH Eye lotion (Wright, M.)	Sodium propionate Boric acid Rose water Dist. ext. witch hazel Berberine sulfate Borax Sodium chloride Camphor water Glycerin Benzalkonium chloride
OCU DROP Eye drops (Commerce)	Sodium propionate Boric acid Rose water Dist. ext. witch hazel Berberine sulfate Borax Sodium chloride Camphor water Glycerin Benzalkonium chloride
OCULINE Eye bath (Oculine)	Boric acid Menthol Rose water Methylparaben Zinc sulfate Borax Camphor Oil of peppermint
OCULINE EYE DROPS (Oculine)	Boric acid Menthol Rose water Methylparaben Zinc sulfate Borax Camphor Oil of peppermint
OCULINE EYE PADS (Oculine)	Boric acid Menthol Camphor Zinc sulfate Oil of peppermint Borax Methylparaben Rose water Glycerin
OCULINE EYE SALVE (Oculine)	Boric acid Zinc sulfate Menthol Borax Camphor Oil of peppermint White vasoline Lanolin
OCUSOL EYE DROPS (Norwich)	Boric acid Borax Dist. ext. witch hazel Berberine sulfate Sodium chloride Rose and camphor water Glycerin Ephedrine hydrochloride 0.1%
OCUSOL EYE LOTION (Norwich)	Boric acid Sodium chloride Dist. ext. witch hazel Berberine sulfate Borax Rose and camphor water Glycerin
ODER CHEK Deodorant (Watkins, J.)	Iso-propanol* Formaldehyde* Perfume
ODOL Mouth wash (Odol)	Alcohol 80%
ODORALL Insecticide (Dill)	Paradichlorobenzene*
ODOR-BLITZ AEROSOL Deodorizer (Blitz)	
ODOR CHEK Deodorizer (Chek)	
ODORCIDE Deodorant (Beecham)	
ODOR CRYSTALS Insecticide (Holcomb)	Paradichlorobenzene*
ODOREX AEROSOL DEODORANT Deodorizer (Kilgore Chem.)	Lauryl methacrylate 4% Deodorized kerosene* 6% Freon 90%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ODOR-LESS DAMPCOAT ENAMEL (Wilbur)	
ODOR-MASTER WAFER Deodorant (Edco)	Water-soluble chlorophyll Precipitated calcium carbonate 1% p-Formaldehyde Methyl cellulose Certified food colors
ODOR-NEVER Deodorant (Odor-Never)	
ODORONO CREAM Deodorant (Northam)	Glyceryl monostearate Polyhydric alcohols
ODORONO ICE Deodorant (Northam)	Alcohol solution of aluminum chloride Waxes
ODORONO REGULAR & INSTANT (Liquid) (Northam)	
ODORONO SPRAY Deodorant (Northam)	Water-alcohol solution of aluminum chlorhydroxide
ODOROT-LESS Wood pre-servative (Planetary Chem.)	Pentachlorophenol* 5% Petroleum distillate* 74% Methylated rosin 10% Paraffin 1%
ODOR OUT LIQUID AIR DEODORANT (Puritan Chem.)	
ODOR-SOLV DEODORANTS (Du-Rite)	
ODORZONE MIST INSEC-TICIDE (Nat'l. Sanitary)	
OFF-EZY CORN RE-MOVER Keratolytic (Comm.)	Benzocaine Flexible collodion* Salicylic acid*
OFFICE PAX Skin cleaner (Packwood)	Borax* Powdered soap Phosphate-type salts Emollients
OFLYO LIQUID SPRAY Insecticide (Adco)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins*
OF THEE I SING AFTER SHAVE LO-TION (Parfums Charbert)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
OF THEE I SING DEODORANT & EAU DE COLOGNE (Parfums Charbert)	
OGEN CORN EAR WORM DROPS (Rose Mfg.)	Mineral oil Dichloroethyl ether*
OGILVIE SISTERS CUTICAL CREAM (Ogilvie)	
OGILVIE SISTERS HAND CREAM (Ogilvie)	
OGILVIE SISTERS SHAMPOOS, LOTIONS, OILS, RINSES (Ogilvie)	
OGILVIE SISTERS SPECIAL OINTMENT (Ogilvie)	Cade oil* Sulfur* Acid salicylic* Methyl salicylate*
O G S ODORLESS GERMICIDE-SANITIZER (Alkem)	Alkyl tolyl methyl trimethyl ammonium chlorides* 10% and 25%
O G V MEN'S CONCEN-TRATED SCALP LOTION (Ogilvie)	Tannic acid* Glycerin Propylene glycol Cantharides* Benzoin Nutgalls Phenol* Alcohol 7.5%
O G V MEN'S HAIR LOTION For dry hair, dandruff (Ogilvie)	Tannic acid* Glycerin Propylene glycol Cantharides* Benzoin Nutgalls Alcohol 7.5%
O G V MEN'S HAIR LOTION For oily hair, dandruff (Ogilvie)	Pine tar oil* Witch hazel Extract of juniper berries Alcohol 8%
O G V MEN'S SCALP POMADE & HAIR DRESS-ING (Ogilvie)	
O G V MEN'S SPECIAL HAIR LOTION (Ogilvie)	Salicylic acid* Tannic acid* Glycerin Tincture of cantharides* Alcohol 10%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
O G V MEN'S SPECIAL OINTMENT (Ogilvie)	Cade oil* Sulfur* Salicylic acid* Methyl salicylate*
OH BOY FURNITURE POLISH (U. S. Sanitary)	
O-H COW'S RELIEF OINTMENT Counter-irritant (veterinary) (Our Husbands)	Pine oil* Eucalyptol* Common soft soap Menthol* Petrolatum
OHIO ANTI-FREEZE COMPOUND (Ohio Solv.)	
O-H LOUSE POWDER (Our Husbands)	Pyrethum Po. (1/2 of 1% pyrethrin) 10% Sodium fluoride* 20% Naphthalene 1-1/4% Powdered sabadilla seed 10% Sulfur 20%
OIL-DRI NON SLIP PAINT (Oil-Dri)	
OILEX NAIL POLISH REMOVER (Darling)	
OIL OF INDIA MOSQUITO REPELLENT (Oil of India)	
OIL-O-SOL (Mosso's) Antiseptic for wet dressing (Mosso)	Linseed oil Turpentine* Camphor* Oils of sassafras,* spearmint and eucalyptus*
OILZUM LUBRICATING GREASE (White & Bagley)	Oil-soap type lubricating grease
OILZUM MOTOR, HYDRAULIC & GEAR OILS (White & Bagley)	
OINT-EASE Rubefacient (Pope)	Eucalyptus oil* Camphor* Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Oil of turpentine* Acid salicylic* Petrolatum
OINTMENT-CRAFT CREAM OB TYPE Skin emollient (Bullock-Walker)	Cocoa butter Lanolin
OJACO MILL WHITE PAINTS (Johnson)	
O-JOY PILLS Urinary stimulant (T-Lax)	Methenamine Uva ursi Buchu Saw palmetto Salol Oil juniper*
O-KAY CEMENT PAINT (Stucco)	
OK CEMENT (Glass, Crockery & China) (Tip Top)	Cement Butanol* Acetone*
OK CHEMICAL DRY CLEANING FLUID (Blum)	Carbon tetrachloride* greater than 20% Chloroform Naphtha* 70% Benzine soap
O.K. CLEAR CEMENT (Tip Top)	Cellulose nitrate Acetone*
OK HEADACHE REMEDY (Houston)	
OK LIQUID SOLDER (Tip Top)	Cellulose nitrate Acetone*
OK MODEL AIRPLANE CEMENT (Tip Top)	Clear cement Butanol* Citric acid Acetone*
OK TYPEWRITER OIL (Cardinell)	
OLALA For tired liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels (Richards (Bros.)	Wahoo Sarsaparilla Sassafras* Prickly ash Queen's root Mandrake Clover Aloes* Salicylic acid 1/2% Sugar Burdock Rhubarb Yellow dock Lobelia Dandelion Wild cherry Skunk cabbage Wintergreen* Rochelle salt 1% Water
OLCO DISINFECTANTS (Oliver Chem.)	
OLCOCIDE INSECT SPRAY (Oliver Chem.)	Petroleum distillates* Tech. chlordane* Pyrethrins

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
OLCO COMPLETE INSECT SPRAY (Oliver Chem.)	Petroleum oil*	98.60%
	Piperonyl butoxide tech.	1.27%
	Pyrethrins	0.13%
OLCO HY-POWER INSECT SPRAY (Oliver Chem.)	Petroleum distillates*	
	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	
	Pyrethrins	
OLCO INDUSTRIAL INSECT SPRAY (Oliver (Chem.)	Petroleum oil*	99.27%
	Piperonyl butoxide tech.	0.66%
	Pyrethrins	0.07%
OLCO 50% MALATHION EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Oliver Chem.)	Malathion*	50%
	Xylol*	42.4%
OLCO NEW INSECT SPRAY (Oliver Chem.)	Petroleum oil*	98.60%
	Piperonyl butoxide tech.	1.00%
	Pyrethrins	0.40%
OLCO POWDERED INSECTICIDE (Oliver Chem.)	Sodium fluoride*	61.75%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	10.00%
	Pyrethrins	0.20%
OLCO RESIDUAL INSECTICIDE (Oliver Chem.)	Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether*	0.75%
	Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of mixed fatty acids*	2.25%
	DDT*	5%
	Oil	92%
OLCO SPECIAL MILL SPRAY Insecticide (Oliver Chem.)	Petroleum oil*	98.80%
	Piperonyl butoxide tech.	1.00%
	Pyrethrins	0.20%
OLD BELMONT HOTEL ENGLISH HAIR TONIC (Castilla)	Denatured alcohol*	84%
	Castor oil	
	Citrus oils	
OLD CHELSEA QUICK ENAMEL (Johnston)		
OLD COLONIAL EAU DE COLOGNE (Delex)		
OLD COLONIAL ENAMELS & VARNISHES (DeSoto)		
OLD COLONY PAINT PRODUCTS (Old Colony)		
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER (Purex Corp.)	Siliceous abrasive	
OLD DUTCH FLOOR WAX (Banner Mfg.)		
OLD DUTCH PAINTS & ENAMELS (Aladdin)		
OLD EAGLE HOUSE PAINTS (Vanguard)		
OLD ENGLISH PAINT OIL (du Pont)		
OLD ENGLISH PASTE WAX (Boyle-Midway)	Waxes	
	Petroleum naphtha*	
	Turpentine*	
OLD ENGLISH RED OIL POLISH (Boyle-Midway)	Petroleum polishing oil*	
	Oil of cedarwood*	
	Turpentine*	
OLD ENGLISH SELF POLISHING DRI BRITE (Boyle-Midway)	Vegetable and/or mineral waxes	
	Emulsifiers of the fatty acid amine type	
	Borax	
	Resins	
OLD EUROPE PINE BATH OIL EAU DE COLOGNE & LAVENDER WATER (Masie)		
OLD FAITHFUL LIGHTER FLUID (Hollingshead)	V M & P naphtha*	almost 100%
OLD FASHIONED GARDEN COLOGNE & PERFUME (Ybry)		
OLD-FASHIONED LINIMENT (Olliffe)	Chloroform*	oz.* xxv
	Methyl salicylate*	oz. iv, dr. iii
	Salicylic acid*	oz. ii, dr iv
	Tincture iodine*	oz. ii, dr. iv
	Oleum sinapis vol.	dr. iv
	Fluidextract capsicum	oz. iii
	Benzocaine	oz. i.z.
	Linimentum saponis	q.s. ad gal. i
	Tr. amaranth	q.s. for coloring

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
OLD HICKORY OINTMENT For itching of ringworm, acne, athletes foot, piles, etc. (Old Hickory)	Zinc oxide Camphor* Calomel* Petrolatum Salicylic acid* Menthol Carbolic acid*	 1.23% 3.75 oz.
OLD HONESTY PREPARED PAINT FOR WOOD (Vita-Var)		
OLD MARINERS SPAR VARNISH & DECK ENAMELS (Federal Paint)		
OLD MASTER PAINTS, VARNISHES & ENAMELS (DeSoto)		
OLD MASTERS ENAMEL & PASTE WHITE (Breinig)		
OLD 97 ANTISEPTIC (Old 97)		
OLD NOBILITY LAVENDER (Noblesse)		
OLD RELIABLE DYE (French Ren.)		
OLD SALEM WHITE PAINT (Pettit)		
OLD SPICE AFTER SHAVE LOTION (Shulton)		
OLD SPICE COLOGNE & TOILET WATER (Shulton)		
OLD SPICE DEODORANT CREAM & STICK (Shulton)		
OLD SPICE MEN'S COLOGNE (Shulton)		
OLD SPICE SHAVE CREAM & STICK (Shulton)		
OLD SPICE TALCUMS (Shulton)		
OLD STYLE COPPER PAINTS (Kirby)		
OLD TRAPPER ANTU 20 Rodenticide (Stanley Ind.)	Alpha naphthyl thiourea*	
OLD TRAPPER ANTU GRAIN Rodenticide (Stanley Ind.)	Alpha naphthyl thiourea*	
OLD TRAPPER GOPHER KILLER (Stanley Ind.)	Strychnine*	
OLD TRAPPER HOTEL POWDER Insecticide (Stanley Ind.)	DDT*	
OLD TRAPPER MOLE KILLER (Stanley Ind.)	Strychnine*	
OLD TRAPPER POISONED GRAIN FOR RATS (Stanley Ind.)	Strychnine*	
OLD TRAPPER RAT KRUNCHES (Stanley Ind.)	Red squill*	
OLD TRAPPER WEED NOX (Stanley Ind.)	2, 4-D*	
OLD VIRGINIA WHITE PAINT (Cabot)		
OLD ZANZIBAR FINISH FOR ALL SURFACES (Rudd)		
OLEEN DANDRUFF TREATMENT SHAMPOO (Curley)		
O-LE-IDE Rubefacient (Oleide)	Oil of wintergreen* Camphor* Capsicum Menthol* Iodine*	
O-LE-IDE SPRAY Nasal decongestant (Oleide)	Iodine* Camphor* Oil cinnamon Menthol* Thymol* Oil eucalyptus*	
OLEON Dishwashing detergent (Lester Labs.)		
OLEPHINE LIQUID SOAPS (Aix Olein)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
OLEPHINE TAR RE- MOVERS (Aix Olein)	
OLIO O'LITE RESIN ENAMEL PAINT (O'Brien Corp.)	
OLIVE CREAM POMADE (Fearonce)	
OLIVENA LIQUID SOAP (U. S. Sanitary)	
O-LIV-ER SALTS Cathartic, antacid (Oliver's S-O)	Epsom salts Sodium bicarbonate Calcium carbonate
OLIVER'S POISON IVY LOTION (Oliver's S-O)	Zinc sulfate* Sugar of lead* Potassium permanganate*
OLIVER'S RED HOT BRAND LINIMENT Rubefacient (Oliver's S-O)	Chloroform 5 m./fl. oz. Camphor* Capsicum Oil origanum Oil cedar* Kerosene*
OLIVER'S TOILET CREAM (Favorite) Skin emollient (Oliver's S-O)	
OLIVO BRUSHLESS CREAM (Olivo)	Stearic acid Cocoanut oil Boric acid* Potassium carbonate Ammonia
OLIVO HAIR POMADE (Olivo)	Petrolatum
OLIVO HAIR TONIC (Olivo)	Alcohol Castor oil Glycerin
OLIVO SHAMPOO (Olivo)	Cocoanut fatty acid Lanolin Oleic acid Potassium pyro phosphorite
OLO CAULKING COMPOUND (Passonno)	
OLO OIL COLORS (Passonno)	
OLO PAINTS & ENAMELS (Olo)	
OLO ROOFING CEMENT (Passonno)	
OLO-SEAL WALL SIZE (Passonno)	
OLO WALL & ROOF COATING (Passonno)	
OLYMPIC CAMPHOR ICE (Woltra)	Camphor* Petrolatum Paraffin
OMAR WALLPAPER CLEANER (Omar)	
O-M DEODORANT WAFERS (Edco)	Water-soluble chlorophyll Calcium carbonate Paraformaldehyde 1% Methyl cellulose
OMEGA CHALKBOARD CHALK IN COLOR (Weber Costello)	
OMEGA OIL Rubefacient (Omega)	Chloroform 39 m./fl. oz. Isopropyl alcohol* 48% Methyl salicylate* Mineral oil
OMNICIDE Insecticide (Superior Chem.)	Oil* Pyrethrum
OMNICIDE BB Insecticide (Superior Chem.)	Pyrethrum DDT*
OMNICIDE C Insecticide (Superior Chem.)	Pyrethrum Chlordane*
OMPA SPRAY CONCEN- TRATE NO. 803 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Octamethyl pyrophosphoramide* 59.3% Related organic phosphates* 16.9%
ONALIM ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION (Onalim)	Dihydroxy dichloro diphenyl- methane 0.4% Phenol 0.1% Alcohol 14%
ONCE ONLY MOTH PROOFER (Hermann)	
ONCE OVER FLAT WALL FINISH (Stacoat)	
ONCE OVER POLISH (Kleer)	
ONE-COAT FLAT WASH- ABLE WALL PAINT (Foy)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ONECONAMEL ENAMEL (Paragon Paint)		
111 BALM Rubefacient (Kudymern)	Menthol* Camphor* Guaiacol Methyl salicylate* Beechwood creosote Oil of wormwood	
ONE-HUNDRED-PERCENT HOUSE PAINT (Parr Paint)		
100% PURE HOUSE PAINT (General Paint)		
"100" ROTENONE Insecticide (Chem. Form.)	Rotenone Other cube resins Talc	1.00% 2.50% 96.50%
O-NE-KO PAINTS, ENAMELS, STAINS (Tredennick)		
ONE KOTE SATIN LATEX PAINT (Louisville Paint)		
ONE 19 FLOOR VARNISH (Tropical)		
101 LIQUID BLEACH (Gardiner Mfg.)	Sodium hypochlorite*	5.25%
101 LIQUID DETERGENT (Gardiner Mfg.)	Sodium alkyl aryl sulfonate Lauric diethanolamine A nonionic of the nonyl phenol ethylene oxide condensate type Ethyl alcohol	
ONE-PAK FRUIT SPRAY Fungicide, insecticide (Miller Chem.)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane Arsenate of lead* Ferbam Total arsenic expressed as metallic arsenic Water-soluble arsenic expressed as metallic	7.5% 24.5% 11.4% 4.87% 0.125%
ONE-SHOT DUST NO. 5 Insecticide (Cotton)	Parathion* Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane	1% 5%
ONE-SHOT DUST NO. 10 Insecticide (Cotton)	Parathion* Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane	1% 10%
ONE-SHOT DUST NO. 15 Insecticide (Cotton)	Endrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene)*	1.5%
ONE-SHOT DUST NO. 20 (Tobacco & Cotton) Insecticide (Cotton)	Endrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene)*	2.0%
ONE SHOT LIGHTER FLUID (Tubed)	V. M. & P. naphtha* Rubber solvent naphtha*	
ONE-SHOT 5% MALATHION DUST Insecticide (Cotton)	Malathion*	5.0%
ONE-SPOT FLEA KILLER (One-Spot)	Rotenone* Other derris or cube extractives*	1% 2%
$1000.00 GUARANTEED ANT-BANE (Heller)	Sodium fluoride* Tech. chlordane*	50% 2%
$1000.00 GUARANTEED ROACH KILLER (Heller)	Boric acid* Tech. chlordane	51.0% 0.2%
1, 2, 3 PAINT SET (Palmer Paint)		
ONEXIT White liquid cleaner (Hillyard Chem.)	Alkali*	
ONEX-SEAL SPECIAL, NATURAL, REGULAR, SUPER, WHITE Blended floor seal and polish (Hillyard Chem.)	Stoddard solvent*	
ONLYCOAT FLAT WALL PAINT (Deer-O)		
ONLY ORIGINAL SOOT DESTROYER (Saginaw)		
O-N MEN-THO-SOTE For colds (Owen)	Alcohol 1-M beechwood creosote Wild cherry syrup Horehound Ammonium chloride Menthol 2-M chloroform White pine syrup Ext. ipecac Sanguinaria Cascara Syrup base	5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
-N MILAM FOOT POWDER (Owen)	Powdered alum Menthol Boric acid* Zinc stearate Carbolic acid Camphor* Talc Starch Para tertiary butyl meta cresol*	
ONOX Fungicide (medical) (Onox)	Zinc chloride* Sodium chloride Sodium nitrate Sodium silicofluoride* Boric acid*	
O-N SKIN ITCH ANTISEPTIC Fungicide (medical) (Owen)	Salicylic acid-resorcin* Benzoic acid* q.s. Alcohol	
ONTHANK'S PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Onthank)		
ON THE NOSE Tonic, distemper, preventive, (veterinary) (Vermex)	Metallic mercury*	15%
ONYCHOMYCETIN Fungicide, emollient, (medical) (Gordon Labs.)	Undecylenic acid Compound G-4 Penetrating oil base*	25% 1%
ON YOUR TOES FOOT LOTION (Randolph-Tenney)		
OPALATE DUST NO. 10 Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Ziram*	7.6%
OPALATE WHITE FUNGICIDE (Calif. Spray)	Ziram*	76%
OPAL FURNITURE POLISH (Louisiana)	Kerosene* Pale paraffin oil Red oil color Synthetic peach oil	
OPALON Laminating and molding material, base for various plastics (Monsanto)	Polyvinyl chloride Dry powder resin	
OPEEKO HOUSEHOLD INSECTICIDE (Oleum)		
OPENUP Plumbing cleaner (Ampion)	Sodium hydroxide*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
OPHTHALMIC ISOPHRIN SOLUTION For eye disorders (Broemmel)	Isophrin hydrochloride (brand of phenylephrine hydrochloride) aqueous solution, approx. isotonic with tears	1/8%
O-PRO-TEX Fungicide (medical) (Stewart-Simmons)	Alcohol* Benzoic acid Acetone Copper nitrate*	
OPTAURAL Local analgesic and decongestant for ear (Optimus)	Atropine sulfate* Benzocaine Antipyrine* Glycerin q.s. and 1/2 fl. oz.	1/40 gr. 2 gr. 8 gr.
OP-THAL-ZIN Ophthalmic solution (Alcon)	Zinc sulfate Chlorobutanol Benzalkonium chloride	0.25%
OPT-I-BATH Eye bath (Premo)	Boric acid Sodium borate Potassium chloride Methyl paraben	 0.1%
OPTIC DROP Eye lotion (Romero)	1 oz. each: Chlorbutanol (chloroform deriv.) Sulfate zinc* Berberine hydrochloride Boracic acid* Potassium borate* Glycerin Distilled water	 1 gr.
OPTICLEAN EYE DROPS (Ohio Pharm.)	Hydrastis Boric acid Chlorobutanol (chloroform derivative 0.25%)	
OPTIMO BRAND POWDERED CUBE OR DERRIS ROOT 5% ROTENONE Insecticide (Penick)		
OPTONE DUO For eyes (Ohio Pharm.)	Boric acid U.S.P. Camphor U.S.P. Berberine sulfate N.F. & O. Sodium borate U.S.P. Sodium chloride U.S.P. Chlorbutanol	 0.25%
OPTREX EYE DROPS (Chemdrug)	Sodium borate Boric acid Zinc sulfate* Salicylic acid* Comfrey root Tormentil Antipyrene Witch hazel Alcohol	 0.2% 3%/v
ORADEX (Wright, M.)	Tyrothrycin Benzocaine	1 mg. 10 mg.
ORA-JEL Dental analgesic (Commerce)	Benzocaine*	
ORAL HYGIENE Antiseptic (Massengill)	Each fl. oz.: Eucalyptol Methyl salicylate syn. Boric acid* Benzoic acid Menthol Thymol	 0.03 cc. 0.017 cc. 0.72 gm. 32 mg. 12.2 mg. 26.3 mg.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ORANGE LAC SHELLAC SUBSTITUTE (Thompson & Co.)		
ORASTIN For colds (Commerce)	Pyrilamine maleate Salicylamide* Phenacetin* Caffeine Vitamin C	
ORAVAX TABLETS Oral bacterial vaccine (Merrell)	Killed bacteria and their water-soluble antigens	
ORBISCIDE CUBE POWDER Insecticide (Orbis)	Rotenone*	4 or 5%
ORBISCIDE CUBE RESIN Insecticide (Orbis)	Rotenone*	
ORBISCIDE DERRIS POWDER Insecticide (Orbis)	Rotenone*	4 or 5%
ORBISCIDE DERRIS RESIN Insecticide (Orbis)	Rotenone*	
ORBISCIDE EMULSIFIABLE ROTENONE CONC. Insecticide (Orbis)	Rotenone	1.5%
ORBISCIDE ROTENONE-CARBON TETRACHLORIDE SOLVATE Insecticide (Orbis)	Rotenone* Carbon tetrachloride*	
ORBISCIDE ROTENONE CRYSTALS C.P. Insecticide (Orbis)	Rotenone*	
ORBISCIDE 5% & 10% ROTENONE OIL CONC. Insecticide (Orbis)	Rotenone*	5% and 10%
ORBISCIDE ROTENONE* TECH. 90-95% Insecticide (Orbis)	Rotenone*	
OR-BLOS ORANGE BLOSSOM PERFUME (Or-Blos)		
ORBOLENE EYE LOTION (Orbolene)	Alcohol Ephedrine hydrochloride* Carbolic acid Boric acid* Glycerin	[illegible]
ORCHARD BRAND ALDRIN EM-2 EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (General Chem.)	Aldrin* (hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene) Related compounds	23.5% 3.5%
ORCHARD BRAND 20% ALDRIN GRANULAR DUST CONC. Insecticide (General Chem.)	Aldrin* (hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene) Related compounds	19.0% 3.2%
ORCHARD BRAND 25% ALDRIN WETTABLE SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (General Chem.)	Aldrin* (hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene) Related compounds	23.8% 4.0%
ORCHARD BRAND 3% ARAMITE DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite	3%
ORCHARD BRAND ARAMITE EM-2 EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (General Chem.)	2(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl-sulfite Xylol*	25.8% 66.0%
ORCHARD BRAND 15% ARAMITE WETTABLE SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (General Chem.)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl-sulfite	15%
ORCHARD BRAND ASTRINGENT LEAD ARSENATE Insecticide (General Chem.)	Lead arsenate*	97.0%
ORCHARD BRAND BASIC LEAD ARSENATE POWDERED Insecticide (General Chem.)	Basic lead arsenate*	97.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ORCHARD BRAND BHC EM-1 EMULSIFIABLE OIL-SOLUBLE CONC. Insecticide (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 11.8% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 18.0% Xylol* 59.0%
ORCHARD BRAND CALCIUM ARSENATE POWDERED (With Other Calcium Compounds) Insecticide (General Chem.)	Calcium arsenate* 69.2%
ORCHARD BRAND 40% CHLORDANE DUST BASE Insecticide (General Chem.)	Tech. chlordane* and related compounds 40%
ORCHARD BRAND CHLORDANE EM-8 EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (General Chem.)	Tech. chlordane* and related compounds 73.1% Petroleum distillate 18.0%
ORCHARD BRAND 40% CHLORDANE SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (General Chem.)	Tech. chlordane* and related compounds 40%
ORCHARD BRAND 1-1/2 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Dieldrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene) and related compounds 1.5%
ORCHARD BRAND 1-1/2-5-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Dieldrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene) and related compounds 1.5% DDT* Tech. 5.0% Sulfur* 40.0%
ORCHARD BRAND 1-1/2-10-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Dieldrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene) and related compounds 1.5% DDT* tech. 10.0%
ORCHARD BRAND 2-1/2 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Aldrin* (hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene and related compounds 2.8%
ORCHARD BRAND 2-1/2-5 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Aldrin* (hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene) and related compounds 2.8% DDT tech. 5.0%
ORCHARD BRAND 2-1/2-5-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Aldrin* (hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene) and related compounds 2.8% DDT tech. 5.0% Sulfur 40.0%
ORCHARD BRAND 2-1/2-10-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Aldrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydro- endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene) and related compounds 2.8% DDT tech. 10.0%
ORCHARD BRAND 20-5 COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Tech. chlorinated camphene* 20% DDT tech. 5%
ORCHARD BRAND 3-5 COTTON SPRAY EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 8.8% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 14.3% DDT tech. 14.7% Xylene* 53.5%
ORCHARD BRAND DDT EM-2 EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (General Chem.)	DDT 25.0% Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent* 72.0%
ORCHARD BRAND DIELDRIN EM-1-1/2 EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (General Chem.)	Dieldrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene) and related compounds 18.7% Xylol* 71.1%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ORCHARD BRAND 50% DIELDRIN SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (General Chem.)	Dieldrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene) and related compounds 50.0%
ORCHARD BRAND "75" DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Rotenone 0.75% Other cube resins* 1.50%
ORCHARD BRAND EM 5—25 PARATHION-DDT EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (General Chem.)	Parathion*(o, o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) 5% DDT tech. 25% Aromatic petroleum deriv. 65.5%
ORCHARD BRAND 1% ENDRIN DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Endrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene) 1%
ORCHARD BRAND 1-1/2% ENDRIN DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Endrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene) 1.5%
ORCHARD BRAND 2% ENDRIN DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Endrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene) 2%
ORCHARD BRAND ENDRIN EM-1.6 EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (General Chem.)	Endrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene) 19.8% Xylol* 72.5%
ORCHARD BRAND FERBAM Fungicide (General Chem.)	Ferbam*(ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate) 76%
ORCHARD BRAND G-10 BHC SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 10.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 50.0%
ORCHARD BRAND G-12 BHC SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 12.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 60.0%
ORCHARD BRAND GENICOP (Micro-Particle) SPRAY POWDER Insecticide, fungicide (General Chem.)	DDT* tech. 25.0% Basic copper sulfate* 38.0%
ORCHARD BRAND GENITE EM-923 MITICIDE EMULSIFIABLE CONC. (General Chem.)	2, 4-Dichlorophenyl ester of benzene sulfonic acid* 50% Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent* 46%
ORCHARD BRAND GENITOX S-50 (50% DDT Wettable Spray Powder) Insecticide (General Chem.)	DDT* tech. 50%
ORCHARD BRAND GENITOX S-75 (75% DDT Wettable Spray Powder) Insecticide (General Chem.)	DDT* tech. 75%
ORCHARD BRAND HEPTACHLOR EM-2 Insecticide (General Chem.)	Heptachlor*(heptachloro 4, 7-methano tetrahydro indene) 23.4% Related compounds 9.1% Xylene* 60.0%
ORCHARD BRAND LIME SULFUR SOLUTION Fungicide (General Chem.)	Calcium polysulfide* 29%
ORCHARD BRAND 20% LINDANE EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 20% Xylol* 56% Cyclohexanone 5.5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ORCHARD BRAND 25% LINDANE SPRAY POWDER & SEED TREATER Insecticide (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 25%
ORCHARD BRAND 75% LINDANE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* 75%
ORCHARD BRAND 3—5 LIQUID Insecticide (General Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 13.6% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 1.2% DDT tech. 22.6% Xylene* 56.5%
ORCHARD BRAND LOW VOLATILE 1-1/3—2/3 BRUSH KILLER (General Chem.)	2, 4-Dichloro phenoxy acetic acid, iso-octyl ester* 24.5% 2, 4, 5-Trichloro phenoxy acetic acid, iso-octyl ester* 11.7% 2, 4-D acid equiv. 16.3% 2, 4, 5-T acid equiv. 8.1%
ORCHARD BRAND LOW VOLATILE 2—2 BRUSH KILLER (General Chem.)	2, 4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid, iso-octyl ester* 33.7% 2, 4, 5-Trichloro phenoxy acetic acid, iso-octyl ester* 32.1% 2, 4-D acid equiv. 22.3% 2, 4, 5-T acid equiv. 22.3%
ORCHARD BRAND LOW VOLATILE 2, 4, 5-T BRUSH KILLER (General Chem.)	2, 4, 5-Trichloro phenoxy acetic acid, iso-octyl ester* 63.2% 2, 4, 5-T acid equiv. 36.8%
ORCHARD BRAND MALATHION EM-5 EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (General Chem.)	Malathion*(o, o-dimethyl dithio phosphate of diethyl mercapto succinate) 55.9% Aromatic petroleum deriv.* 33.5%
ORCHARD BRAND MALATHION 50% EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (General Chem.)	Malathion*(o, o-dimethyl dithio phosphate of diethyl mercapto succinate) 50.0% Xylol* 40.8%
ORCHARD BRAND 25% MALATHION WETTABLE SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (General Chem.)	Malathion*(o, o-dimethyl dithio phosphate of diethylmercapto succinate) 25%
ORCHARD BRAND MERCURY SPRAY FOR SCAB ON APPLES (General Chem.)	Phenylmercuric acetate* 10%
ORCHARD BRAND METHOXY-CHLOR EM-2 EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (General Chem.)	Methoxychlor*(2, 2' bis-(p-methoxy phenyl)- 1, 1, 1-trichloroethane)-tech. 25% Xylene* 63% Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent 7%
ORCHARD BRAND 50% METHOXY-CHLOR WETTABLE SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (General Chem.)	Methoxychlor*(2, 2' bis-(p-methoxy phenyl)-1, 1, 1 trichloroethano) tech. 50%
ORCHARD BRAND (Micro-) DRITOMIC SULFUR Fungicide (General Chem.)	Sulfur* 95%
ORCHARD BRAND NICOTINE SULFATE SOLUTION Insecticide (General Chem.)	Nicotine as alkaloid* 40%
ORCHARD BRAND 50% OVEX WETTABLE POWDER MITICIDE (General Chem.)	Ovex*(p-chlorophenyl-p-chlorobenzene sulfonate) 50%
ORCHARD BRAND 1% PARATHION COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Parathion*(o, o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) 1%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ORCHARD BRAND 2% PARATHION COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Parathion* (o, o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) 2%
ORCHARD BRAND PARATHION EM-4 EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (General Chem.)	Parathion* (o, o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) 46.5% Aromatic petroleum deriv. or xylol 43.0%
ORCHARD BRAND PARIS GREEN COPPER ACETOARSENITE Insecticide (General Chem.)	Copper acetoarsenite* 91.7%
ORCHARD BRAND SOIL L.S. SOLUTION (Lime-Sulfur. Solution for Treating Soil) Fungicide (General Chem.)	Calcium polysulfide* 29%
ORCHARD BRAND 400 SPRAY Insecticide (General Chem.)	Rotenone* 4.0% Other cube resins* 9.0%
ORCHARD BRAND 340 SPRAYCOP Fungicide (General Chem.)	Basic copper sulfate equiv. to metallic copper* 34%
ORCHARD BRAND 530 SPRAYCOP Fungicide (General Chem.)	Basic copper sulfate equiv. to metallic copper* 53.0%
ORCHARD BRAND STAFAST (General Chem.)	Alpha naphthalene acetic acid 3.5% Alkylaryl sodium sulfonates 9.0%
ORCHARD BRAND STANDARD LEAD ARSENATE (Powdered) Insecticide (General Chem.)	Lead arsenate* 97.0%
ORCHARD BRAND STASET (General Chem.)	Alpha-(2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid, triethanolamine salt* 10.6%
ORCHARD BRAND 25% TDE (DDD) EMULSIFIABLE SPRAY CONC. Insecticide (General Chem.)	TDE (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane) Tech. 25% Aromatic petroleum deriv.* 69.5%
ORCHARD BRAND 50% TDE (DDD) SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (General Chem.)	TDE* (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane) tech. 50%
ORCHARD BRAND 20% TEPP Insecticide (General Chem.)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* 20% Other organic phosphates* 30%
ORCHARD BRAND 40% TEPP Insecticide (General Chem.)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 40% Other organic phosphates 60%
ORCHARD BRAND 20% TOXAPHENE COTTON DUST Insecticide (General Chem.)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene, 67-69% chlorine) 20%
ORCHARD BRAND TOXAPHENE EM-6 EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (General Chem.)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene, 67-69% chlorine) 60% Petroleum distillate 29%
ORCHARD BRAND TOXAPHENE EM-8 EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (General Chem.)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene, 67-69% chlorine) 72% Petroleum distillate 17%
ORCHARD BRAND 40% TOXAPHENE SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (General Chem.)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene, 67-69% chlorine) 40%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ORCHARD BRAND TRIBASIC BORDEAUX POWDER Fungicide (General Chem.)	Basic copper sulfate* equiv. to metallic copper	12.7%
ORCHARD BRAND 2, 4-D AMINE WEED KILLER (General Chem.)	2, 4-Dichloro phenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt* 2, 4-D acid equiv.	49.4% 41.0%
ORCHARD BRAND 2, 4-D BUTYL ESTER WEED KILLER (General Chem.)	2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, butyl ester* 2,4-D acid equiv.	40% 31.9%
ORCHARD BRAND 2,4-D ESTER WEED KILLER (General Chem.)	2, 4-Dichloro phenoxyacetic acid, isopropyl ester* 2, 4-D acid equiv.	44% 37%
ORCHARD BRAND 2, 4-D LOW VOLATILE ESTER WEED KILLER (General Chem.)	2, 4-Dichloro phenoxyacetic acid, iso-octyl ester* 2, 4-D acid equiv.	67.8% 32.2%
ORCHARD BRAND ZIRAM Fungicide (General Chem.)	Ziram*(zinc dimethyl dithio carbamate)	76%
ORCHIDEE BLUE EAU de TOILETTE (Parfums Corday)		
ORCHIDEE BLUE PERFUME (Parfums Corday)		
OR ET NOIR EXTRACT (Caron)		
ORIENTAL HAIR TONIC (Lanman)		
ORIENTAL INK (Davids)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ORIOLE BRAND VARNISH, SHELLAC & PINE TAR (Corner)		
ORJENE TOILET WATER (Orjene)		
O-R-95 SURFACE ANESTHETIC THROAT TABLETS (Medico- Chem.)	2-Butyloxyquinoline Carboxylic acid 4-Diethyl ethylenediamide 2, 8 - Diamine 10-Methylacridinium chloride 2, 8 - Diaminoacridine hydrochloride	
ORNOLACK PAINT FOR ORNAMENTAL IRON (Vita-Var)		
OROCAIN Throat swab, gargle (K-A-S)	Tannic acid* Glycerin Benzocaine Iodine*	
OROGESIC EAR DROPS (K-A-S)	Phenyl dimethyl pyrazolon* Ethyl aminobenzoate*	5% 1%
OROLINE ALUMINUM PAINT & BRONZE POWDERS (Crescent Brand)		
OROTHRICIN MOUTH WASH For throat irritations (Rexall)	Tyrothricin Propylene glycol Oil of spearmint Methyl salicylate* Oil of cloves* Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide* Octadecyl dimethyl ethyl ammonium bromide* Alcohol	9%/v
OROVIN For hay fever and rose fever (K-A-S)	Boric acid Ethyl aminobenzoate Ephedrine sulfate* Aqua rosa	
OROX Nasal decon- gestant (K-A-S)	Ephedrine sulfate* Benzocaine Sodium chloride	1%
ORTHAZITE LIQUID Darkroom aid (Edwal)	Benztriazole* Inorganic sulfite*	
ORTHENE 3D 5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	TDE	5%
ORTHENE 3D 10 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDD	10.00

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ORTHENE 3D-K 5-7 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDD Copper*	5% 7%
ORTHENE 3D-S DUST NO. 5-25 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	TDE Sulfur*	5% 25%
ORTHENE 3D-S DUST NO. 5-50 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	TDE Sulfur*	5% 50%
ORTHENE 3D-S 5-75 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDD Sulfur*	5% 75%
ORTHENE 3D 2 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	TDE*	25%
ORTHENE 3D 50 WETTABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT*	50%
ORTHENE 3D ZINEB 5-6 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDD Zineb (zinc ethylene bis-dithiocarbamate)	5% 6%
ORTHENE 3D-ZINEB-S 5-3.25-25 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloro-ethane Zineb (zinc ethylene bis-dithiocarbamate) Sulfur* Zinc expressed as metallic	5.00% 3.25% 25.00% 0.77%
ORTHO ADHESIVE FLOWABLE Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils* Ammonium caseinate Anhydrous soap Condensation product of ethylene oxide and alkylated cresol	80% 0.3% 0.7% 0.1%
ORTHO AERO BUTYL CONCENTRATE Herbicide (Calif. Spray)	n-Butyl ester of 2,4-dichloro phenoxyacetic acid*	76%
ORTHO A-K BAIT Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Tech. chlordane Toxaphene*	1% 3%
ORTHO ALDRIN-DDT 2.5-5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane	2.38% 0.40% 5.00%
ORTHO ALDRIN 2.5-5 DDT DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Aldrin* DDT* Theoret. chlorine*	2.50% 5.00% 4.47%
ORTHO ALDRIN-DDT 2.5-10 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Aldrin* DDT*	2.5% 10%
ORTHO ALDRIN-DDT-S 2.5-5-40 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Aldrin* DDT* Sulfur*	2.5% 5% 40%
ORTHO ALDRIN-DDT-S 2.5-10-40 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Aldrin* DDT* Sulfur*	2.5% 10% 40%
ORTHO ALDRIN 2.5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Aldrin*	2.5%
ORTHO ALDRIN 3 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Aldrin*	3%
ORTHO ALDRIN 2.5 GRANULAR Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Aldrin*	2.5%
ORTHO ALDRIN 2 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	23.0% 3.9% 67.0%
ORTHO ALDRIN 20 WETTABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene*	20.%
ORTHO ALDRIN 25 WETTABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Aldrin*	25%
ORTHO ANT & MOTH SPRAY (Calif. Spray)	Chlordane	2.5%
ORTHO ANT POWDER (Calif. Spray)	Lindane Tech. chlordane	0.5% 2.5%
ORTHO AQUATIC SOLVENT (Calif. Spray)	Aromatic petroleum distillates*	95%
ORTHO AQUATIC WEED KILLER (Calif. Spray)	Oils*	95%
ORTHO AQUATIC WEED KILLER NO. 60 (Calif. Spray)	Oil*	95%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ORTHO BASIC LEAD ARSENATE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Basic lead arsenate*	96%
ORTHO BENTOX DUSTING SULFUR Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Sulfur*	85%
ORTHO BHC WETTABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	6%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	24%
ORTHO BLENDING SULFUR Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Sulfur*	98%
ORTHO BRAND PARADI-CHLORO-BENZENE (PDB) Soil fumigant (Calif. Spray)	Paradichlorobenzene*	99%
ORTHO CALCIUM ARSENATE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Calcium arsenate*	70%
ORTHO CATTLE GRUB SPRAY OR DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Rotenone from cube*	5%
	Other cube resins	5%
ORTHO C-B WEED KILLER (Calif. Spray)	Sodium chlorate*	40%
	Sodium pentaborate*	31%
	Sodium tetraborate	7%
ORTHO CDA SPECIAL Adjuvant (Calif. Spray)	Oils*	95%
	Surface active agents	4%
ORTHO C-1 DEFOLIANT & WEED KILLER (Calif. Spray)	Sodium chlorate*	
	Sodium pentaborate*	
	Sodium tetraborate*	
ORTHO C-40 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Sodium fluoaluminate*	36%
ORTHO C-50 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Sodium fluoaluminate*	45%
ORTHO CHIGGER & TICK POWDER (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ORTHO 3-CHLORO IPC EMULSIVE Herbicide (Calif. Spray)	Isopropyl-n-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate*	46%
ORTHOCIDE-DDT 5-5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Captan	[illegible]
	DDT*	[illegible]
ORTHOCIDE 5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Captan	[illegible]
ORTHOCIDE 7.5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Captan	[illegible]
ORTHOCIDE 10 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Captan	10%
ORTHOCIDE 20 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Captan	20%
ORTHOCIDE GARDEN FUNGICIDE (Calif. Spray)	Captan	50%
ORTHOCIDE-MITE 10-3 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Captan	10%
	Aramite	3%
ORTHOCIDE PERSISTOPHOS 5-5-1 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Captan	[illegible]
	DDT	[illegible]
	Parathion*	[illegible]
ORTHOCIDE-S 5-30 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Captan	5%
	Sulfur*	30%
ORTHOCIDE-S 5-40 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Captan	5%
	Sulfur*	40%
ORTHOCIDE-S 10-50 DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Captan	10%
	Sulfur*	50%
ORTHOCIDE 75 SEED PROTECTANT (Calif. Spray)	Captan	75%
ORTHOCIDE VAPOPHOS 5-1 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Captan (n-trichloro methyl mercapto-4-cyclohexene-1,-2-dicarboximide)	5%
	Parathion* (o,o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)	1%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ORTHOCIDE- VAPOPHOS 5-1.5 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Captan Parathion*	5% 1.5%
ORTHOCIDE- VAPOTONE 5-66 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	TEPP* Other ethyl phosphates Captan	1% 1.5% 5%
ORTHOCIDE 50 WETT- ABLE Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Captan (n-trichloro methyl mercapto-4-cyclohexene-1, 2-dicarboximide)	50%
ORTHO CITRUS LEAF FEED (Calif. Spray)	Nitrogen Available phosphoric acid* Zinc* Manganese	25% 10% 4% 1.4%
ORTHO-COP 53 Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Copper*	53%
ORTHO COPPER FUNGICIDE 53 (Calif. Spray)	Basic copper sulfate*	98%
ORTHO 3-5 COTTON SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	21.8% 13.1% 1.4%
ORTHO CRAB GRASS KILLER (Calif. Spray)	Phenyl mercuric acetate*	0.74%
ORTHO CREME Vaginal cream (Ortho)	Ricinoleic acid Boric acid Sodium lauryl sulfate	0.75% 2.00% 0.28%
ORTHO C-S 50-47 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Sodium fluoaluminate* Sulfur	45% 44%
ORTHO C-S 70-25 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Sodium fluoaluminate* Sulfur Fluorine expressed as elemental	63.0% 23.4% 34.2%
ORTHO C-70 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Sodium fluoaluminate*	63%
ORTHO DIELDRIN-DDT 1.5-5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Dieldrin* DDT*	1.5% 5%
ORTHO DIELDRIN-DDT 1.5-10 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Dieldrin* DDT*	1.5% 10%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ORTHO DIELDRIN- DDT-S 1.5-5-40 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Dieldrin* Related compounds DDT* Sulfur*	1.27% 0.23% 5% 40%
ORTHO DIELDRIN- DDT-S 1.5-10-40 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Dieldrin* DDT* Sulfur*	1.5% 10% 40%
ORTHO DIELDRIN- DDT S 1.5-5-50 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Dieldrin* DDT* Sulfur*	1.5% 5% 50%
ORTHO DIELDRIN- DDT-S 2.5-10-40 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Dieldrin* DDT* Sulfur*	2.5% 10% 40%
ORTHO DIELDRIN- 3D-S 1.5-5-50 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Dieldrin* DDD Sulfur*	1.5% 5% 50%
ORTHO DIELDRIN 1.5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Dieldrin*	1.5%
ORTHO DIELDRIN 2 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro- dimethano naphthalene (from Dieldrin)* Related compounds (from Dieldrin)	1.70% 0.30%
ORTHO DIELDRIN 10 GRANULES Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Dieldrin*	10%
ORTHO DIELDRIN-S 1.5-50 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Dieldrin* Sulfur*	1.5% 50%
ORTHO DIELDRIN-S 2.5-40 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Dieldrin* Sulfur*	2.5% 40%
ORTHO DIELDRIN 1.5 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Dieldrin* Related compounds (from Dieldrin)	15.8% 2.8%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ORTHO DIELDRIN 50 WETTABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Dieldrin*	42.5%
	Related compounds (from Dieldrin)	7.5%
ORTHO DILAN 8 CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	2-Nitro-1, 1-bis-(p-chloro-phenyl) propane	21.3%
	2-Nitro-1, 1-bis-(p-chloro-phenyl) butane*	42.7%
	Related compounds	16.0%
	Xylene*	20.0%
ORTHO DILAN 1.5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	2-Nitro-1, 1-bis-(p-chloro-phenyl) propane	0.4%
	2-Nitro-1, 1-bis-(p-chloro-phenyl) butane	0.8%
	Related compounds	0.3%
ORTHO DILAN 2 EMULSIVE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	2-Nitro-1, 1-bis-(p-chloro-phenyl) propane*	6.7%
	2-Nitro-1, 1-bis-(p-chloro-phenyl) butane*	13.3%
	Related compounds	5%
ORTHO DILAN 25 WETTABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	2-Nitro-1, 1-bis-(p-chloro-phenyl) propane*	6.7%
	2-Nitro-1, 1-bis-(p-chloro-phenyl) butane*	13.3%
	Related compounds	5%
ORTHO D-S 30-70 DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Basic lead arsenate*	28%
	Sulfur*	68%
ORTHO DUSTING SULFUR Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Sulfur*	98%
ORTHO 30 DUSTING SULFUR Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Sulfur*	30%
ORTHO 60 DUSTING SULFUR Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Sulfur*	60%
ORTHO EARWIG BAIT (Calif. Spray)	Sodium fluosilicate*	5%
ORTHO EGG WASH Egg cleaner (Calif. Spray)	Dodecyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	15%
ORTHO EMULSIFIER NO. 5 Adjuvant (Calif. Spray)	Polyethylene glycol monoiso-octylphenyl ether	35%
	Polyethylene glycol dioleate	57%
ORTHO EQ335 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	3%
	Pine oil*	35%
ORTHO FLY KILLER DRY BAIT (Calif. Spray)	Malathion*	2%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ORTHO FLY KILLER M (Calif. Spray)	Malathion*	29.2%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*(from lindane)	10.0%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	42.8%
ORTHO FLY SPRAY (Calif. Spray)	Pyrethrins	0.05%
	Piperonyl butoxide tech.	0.50%
	Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate	0.25%
	Other related terpenes	0.05%
	Methoxychlor tech.	0.50%
	Petroleum distillate*	98.65%
ORTHO-GRO DRY FERTILIZER (Calif. Spray)	Total organic nitrogen	7%
	Available phosphoric acid	8%
	Soluble potash	5%
ORTHO-GRO LIQUID FERTILIZER (Calif. Spray)	Total nitrogen (organic)	10%
	Available phosphoric acid	5%
	Soluble potash	5%
ORTHO-GRO LIQUID PLANT FOOD (Calif. Spray)	Total organic nitrogen	10%
	Available phosphoric acid	5%
	Soluble potash	5%
ORTHO G-S 60-40 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Calcium arsenate*	40%
	Sulfur	37.3%
ORTHO-GYNOL Vaginal jelly (Ortho)	p-Di-isobutyl phenoxypoly-ethoxy ethanol	1.00%
	Ricinoleic acid	0.7%
	Boric acid	3.00%
ORTHO HEALTHY HERD WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT*	45.0%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	2.5%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	2.5%
ORTHO HEPTACHLOR 1.5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Heptachlor	1.5%
ORTHO HEPTACHLOR 2.5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Heptachlor*	2.5%
	Related compounds	0.97%
ORTHO HEPTACHLOR 2 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Heptachlor*	23.4%
	Related compounds	9.1%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent	61.4%
ORTHO HEPTACHLOR 25 WETTABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Heptachlor* (4,7-methano tetra-hydroindene)	25%
	Related compounds	9.72%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ORTHO HOME ORCHARD SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Ferbam	12.25%
	DDT*	8.00%
	DDD	8.00%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*(from lindane)	2.00%
	Aramite (2-(p-tert-butylphenoxy)-isopropyl-2-chloro-ethyl sulfite)	4.25%
ORTHO HYDRATED LIME Dilutent (Calif. Spray)	Calcium hydroxide*	90%
ORTHO IMPROVED ISOTOX GARDEN SPRAY M Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	5.0%
	Malathion	12.5%
	DDD	5.0%
	Methyl isobutyl ketone	15.0%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	56.5%
ORTHO INSTANT BLUESTONE Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Cupric sulfate pentahydrate*	90%
ORTHO IPC 15 DUST Herbicide (Calif. Spray)	Isopropyl-n-phenyl carbamate	15%
ORTHO IPC 2 EMULSIVE Herbicide (Calif. Spray)	Isopropyl-n-phenyl carbamate	26%
ORTHO IPC 15 G (Granular) Herbicide (Calif. Spray)	Isopropyl-n-phenyl carbamate	15%
ORTHO IPC 50 WETTABLE Herbicide (Calif. Spray)	Isopropyl-n-phenyl carbamate*	50%
ORTHO-K 5 DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Copper*	5%
ORTHO-K 6.8 DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Metallic copper*	6.8%
ORTHO-K 7 DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Copper*	7%
ORTHO-K 20 DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Metallic copper*	3.6%
	Metallic zinc*	3.6%
ORTHO-K 25 DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Copper*	4.5%
	Zinc*	4.5%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ORTHO-K-S DUST 25-50 Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Zinc*	4.5%
	Copper*	4.5%
	Sulfur*	50%
ORTHO-K 35 DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Metallic copper*	6.3%
	Metallic zinc*	6.3%
ORTHO KLEEN STOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.7%
	Toxaphene*	42.8%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	46.0%
ORTHO-KLOR 1.5 BAIT Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Chlordane	1.5%
ORTHO-KLOR 44 CHLORDANE SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Tech. chlordane*	44%
	Petroleum distillate*	42%
ORTHO-KLOR DUST NO. 5 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Inert ingredients	
	Chlordane*	5%
ORTHO-KLOR DUST NO. 10 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Chlordane*	10%
ORTHO-KLOR 8 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Tech. chlordane*	72%
ORTHO-KLOR WETTABLE NO. 40 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Chlordane*	40%
ORTHO-KO 5 DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Copper*	5%
ORTHO-KO 6.7 DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Copper*	6.7%
ORTHO-KO 10 DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Copper*	10%
ORTHO-KO-S 5-50 DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Copper*	5%
	Sulfur*	50%
ORTHO-K-S 25-15 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Copper*	4.5%
	Zinc*	4.5%
	Sulfur	15%
ORTHO-K-S 25-30 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Copper*	4.5%
	Zinc*	4.5%
	Sulfur*	30%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ORTHO-K-S 33-30 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Copper*	6.3
	Zinc*	6.3
	Sulfur*	30%
ORTHO LAWN GROOM Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	2,4-D	1%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	0.25%
ORTHOL-D SOLUBLE OIL Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oil*	96%
ORTHO L 10 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Lead arsenate*	10%
ORTHO L 40 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Standard lead arsenate*	40%
ORTHO LEAF FEED Plant food (Calif. Spray)	Nitrogen (organic, derived from urea)	30.0%
	Zinc*(expressed as metallic)	4.0%
	Manganese (expressed as metallic)	1.4%
ORTHO LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Calcium polysulfide*	29%
ORTHO LINDANE 95 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane*	95%
ORTHO LINDANE 100 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*(from lindane)	100%
ORTHO L-K 40-25 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Lead arsenate*	38.0%
	Copper	4.5%
	Zinc	4.5%
ORTHOL-K FLOWABLE HEAVY EMULSION Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils*	83%
ORTHOL-K FLOWABLE, HEAVY-MEDIUM Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils*	80%
ORTHOL-K FLOWABLE, LIGHT Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils*	80%
ORTHOL-K FLOWABLE, LIGHT-MEDIUM Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils*	80%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ORTHOL-K FLOWABLE, LIGHT-MEDIUM N.W. Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils*	80%
ORTHOL-K FLOWABLE, LIGHT N.W. Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils*	80%
ORTHOL-K FLOWABLE, MEDIUM Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils*	80%
ORTHOL-K READY-MIX HEAVY-MEDIUM Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils*	98%
ORTHOL-K READY-MIX, LIGHT-MEDIUM Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils*	98%
ORTHOL-K READY-MIX, MEDIUM Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils*	99%
ORTHO LOUSE & TICK POWDER (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.00%
ORTHO MALATHION-C 4-36 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Malathion (o,o-dimethyl dithio phosphate of diethyl mercapto succinate)	4%
	Sodium fluoaluminate*	36%
ORTHO MALATHION-C-S 4-36-40 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Malathion (o,o-dimethyl dithio phosphate of diethyl mercapto succinate)	4%
	Sodium fluoaluminate*	36%
	Sulfur	40%
ORTHO MALATHION-3D 4-5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Malathion*	4%
	DDD	5%
ORTHO MALATHION 4 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Malathion*	4%
ORTHO MALATHION 5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Malathion*(o,o-dimethyl dithio phosphate of diethyl mercapto succinate)	5%
ORTHO MALATHION-S 4-25 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Malathion*	4%
	Sulfur*	25%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ORTHO MALATHION-S 4-30 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Malathion*	4%
	Sulfur*	30%
ORTHO MALATHION-S 4-50 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Malathion*	4%
	Sulfur*	50%
ORTHO MALATHION 5 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Malathion*	55.7%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvents*	30.2%
ORTHO MALATHION 50 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Malathion*	50%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	39%
ORTHO MALATHION 25 WETTABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Malathion*	25%
ORTHO MC DEFOLIANT (Calif. Spray)	Magnesium chlorate hexahydrate*	58%
ORTHO MCP 4 WEED KILLER (Calif. Spray)	Diethanolamine salt of 2-methyl-4-chloro phenoxy acetic acid*	52%
	2-Methyl-4-chloro phenoxy acetic acid equivalent*	42.6%
ORTHO METACIDE 50 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	10%
	o,o-Dimethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thio-phosphate*	40%
ORTHO MH-30 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Diethanolamine salt of 1,2-dihydro pyridazine-3,6-dione*(equiv. to 30% maleic hydrazide)	58%
ORTHO-MITE 3D 3-5 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Aramite	3%
	DDD	5%
ORTHO-MITE 3D 4-5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Aramite	4%
	Dichloro diphenyl dichloro-ethane	5%
ORTHO-MITE-DIELDRIN 3-1.5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Aramite	3%
	Dieldrin*	1.5%
ORTHO-MITE 2 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	2%
ORTHO-MITE 3 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	3%
ORTHO-MITE 4 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	4%
ORTHO-MITE 2 EMULSION Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite*	25%
ORTHO-MITE-MALATHION 3-4 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	3%
	Malathion*(o,o-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercapto succinate)	4%
ORTHO-MITE-MALATHION-S 3-4-20 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Aramite	3%
	Malathion*	4%
	Sulfur*	20%
ORTHO-MITE-S 3-20 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Aramite	3%
	Sulfur*	20%
ORTHO-MITE-S 3-30 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Aramite	3%
	Sulfur*	30%
ORTHO-MITE-S 3-50 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Aramite	3%
	Sulfur*	50%
ORTHO-MITE-S 4-20 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Aramite	4%
	Sulfur*	20%
ORTHO-MITE-S 4-30 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Aramite	4%
	Sulfur*	30%
ORTHO-MITE-S 4-50 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Aramite	4%
	Sulfur*	50%
ORTHO-MITE SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite*	25%
ORTHO-MITE 15 WETTABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite*	15%
ORTHO MULTI-FILM C Spreader and activator for use with cotton defoliant sprays (Calif. Spray)	Alkyl aryl polyoxyethylene glycols	
	Petroleum oil	
	Free fatty acids	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ORTHO MULTI-FILM L Spreader and deposit builder for agricultural sprays (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum sulfonates Petroleum oil* Free and combined fatty acids	
ORTHO NABAM LIQUID SPRAY Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Nabam*	19%
ORTHO N 5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Nicotine alkaloid*	1.8%
ORTHO N-P 80 OIL EMULSION Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Oils*	90%
ORTHO 0-20 DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Cupric sulfate monohydrate*	20%
ORTHO 2.5-10-90 PEANUT DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Copper* expressed as metallic Sulfur*	2.5% 3.4% 80.7%
ORTHO 2.5-90 PEANUT DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Sulfur*	2.5% 80.7%
ORTHO 10-90 PEANUT DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Copper expressed as metallic* Sulfur*	3.4% 80.7%
ORTHO P-G BAIT (Meal) Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Cupric aceto-arsenite*	3.2%
ORTHOPHOS 1 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	1%
ORTHOPHOS 4 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	42%
ORTHO POWDERED BORDEAUX MIXTURE Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Copper*	12.7%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ORTHO PYRENONE 63 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Polyethylene glycol oleic ester Oil*	10.7% 0.53% 10.5% 78.27%
ORTHORIX FOLIAGE SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Calcium polysulfides* Polyethylene glycol monoiso-octyl phenyl ether	26% 10%
ORTHORIX SPRAY Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Calcium polysulfides*	26%
ORTHO ROOST PAINT Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane*	1.5%
ORTHO ROSE DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane Captan DDT* Ferbam Sulfur*	1.0% 7.5% 5.0% 3.5% 40.0%
ORTHO-SAN POWDER Deodorizer, sanitizer (Calif. Spray)	Dodecyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	
ORTHO 1038 SCREW-WORM CONTROL (Calif. Spray)	DDT Lindane Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	25.0% 4.5% 57.0%
ORTHO SEED GUARD DRY Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*(from lindane) Captan (n-trichloro methyl mercapto-4-cyclo hexene-1, 2-dicarboximide)	25% 25%
ORTHO SEED GUARD WETTABLE Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Lindane* Captan	16.5% 50%
ORTHO SEPTIC SEEP To correct soils for seepage (Calif. Spray)	Calcium polysulfides* Iso-octyl phenoxy polyethoxy ethanol	26% 10%
ORTHOSIL Detergent (Pennsylv. Salt)	Sodium orthosilicate	
ORTHO 10 SLUG DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Metaldehyde*	10%
ORTHO SODIUM TCA 90% Herbicide (Calif. Spray)	Sodium trichloroacetate*	90%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ORTHO SPINDLWET To increase efficiency of mechanical cotton pickers (Calif. Spray)	
ORTHO-SPRAY LIME Dilutent (Calif. Spray)	Calcium hydroxide* 90%
ORTHO STANDARD LEAD ARSENATE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Standard lead arsenate* 95%
ORTHO STREPTO-MYCIN 0.024 DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Streptomycin 0.024%
ORTHO SUB-SOIL (Calif. Spray)	Calcium polysulfide* 29%
ORTHO TACK WASH Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Captan (n-trichloromethyl mercapto-4-cyclohexene-1, 2-dicarboximide) 45%
ORTHO TANK MIX OIL Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils* 100%
ORTHO TEPP 40 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	TEPP*(tetraethyl pyrophosphate) 40% Other ethyl phosphates* 60%
ORTHO-TIL 40 POWDER Soil conditioner (Calif. Spray)	Hydrolyzed polyacrylonitrile* 40%
ORTHO-TIL SOLUBLE CHEMICAL SOIL CONDITIONER (Calif. Spray)	Hydrolyzed polymer of acrylonitrile* 83%
ORTHO 7-20 TOMATO DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Copper 7% Calcium arsenate* 20%
ORTHO-TOX 5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Methoxychlor 5%
ORTHOTOX 50 WETTABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Methoxychlor* 50%
ORTHOTRAN 3D 7.5-5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	p-Chlorophenyl-p-chloro-benzene sulfonate 7.5% TDE 5%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ORTHOTRAN 5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	p-Chlorophenyl p-chloro-benzene sulfonate 5%
ORTHOTRAN 7.5 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	p-Chlorophenyl p-chloro-benzene sulfonate 7.5%
ORTHOTRAN 10 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	p-Chlorophenyl-p-chloro-benzene sulfonate 10%
ORTHOTRAN 1.5 EMULSIVE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	p-Chlorophenyl p-chloro-benzene sulfonate* 18.7%
ORTHOTRAN-S 5-50 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	p-Chlorophenyl-p-chloro-benzene sulfonate 5% Sulfur* 50%
ORTHOTRAN-S 7.5-20 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	p-Chlorophenyl p-chloro-benzene sulfonate 7.5% Sulfur* 20%
ORTHOTRAN-S 7.5-50 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	p-Chlorophenyl p-chloro-benzene sulfonate 7.5% Sulfur* 50%
ORTHOTRAN-S 10-50 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	p-Chlorophenyl p-chloro-benzene sulfonate 10% Sulfur* 50%
ORTHOTRAN 50 WETTABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	p-Chlorophenyl-p-chloro-benzene sulfonate* 50%
ORTHO 2,4-D BRUSH KILLER (Calif. Spray)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4,5-T* 15.4%
ORTHO VEGETABLE DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Captan 5.00% Methoxychlor tech. 5.00% Rotenone from cube 0.75% Other resins from cube 0.75%
ORTHO VOLCK ISOTOX SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils* 80% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 1% DDT 2% Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent* 10%
ORTHO VOLCK OIL SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils* 97.00%
ORTHO WEEVIL BAIT (Meal) (Calif. Spray)	Sodium fluosilicate* 4.75%
ORTHO WEEVIL BAIT (Pelleted) (Calif. Spray)	Sodium fluosilicate* 4.75%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ORTHO W-41 LIQUID CORROSION INHIBITOR (Calif. Spray)	Arsenic compound*	
ORTHO ZINC COPPER FUNGICIDE (Calif. Spray)	Copper* Zinc*	4% 20%
ORTHO ZINEB 3.25 DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Zineb	3.25%
ORTHO ZINEB 4 DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Zineb	4%
ORTHO ZINEB 6 DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Zineb	6%
ORTHO ZINEB ONION DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Zineb Sulfur Parathion*	4% 30% 1%
ORTHO ZINEB- S 3.25-15 DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Zineb Sulfur*	3.25% 15%
ORTHO ZINEB- S 3.25-25 DUST Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Zineb Sulfur*	3.25% 25%
ORTHO ZINEB WETTABLE Fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Zineb	65%
ORTHO Z-M DEFICIENCY SPRAY NO. 20-7 For agricultural use (Calif. Spray)	Zinc* Manganese	20% 7%
ORZENE Insecticide (Selig)	Orthodichlorobenzene*	100%
O.S. Detergent (Wyandotte)	Concentrated alkali*	
OSAGE RUB HAIR TONIC (Assoc. Brands)		
O'SHELLAC (Advance Paint)		
OSO-TITE CEMENT (Rubbercraft)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
OTALGAN For otitis media (Otalgan)	Boric acid Benzocaine Propylene glycol Glycerin	2% 2%
OUR FAVORITE GOLD ENAMEL (Sapolin)		
OURINE For removal of hardened ear wax (Aurine)	Glycerin Tincture belladonna (belladonna alkaloids 0.0002 gr./fl. oz.) Boric acid* Chamomile Plantain Hydrastis Procaine hydrochloride Camphor* Extract witch hazel Aromatic oils	
OUR-OWN AERO- HOPPER SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	Petroleum oil* DDT	98% 2%
OUR-OWN AERO-SPRA- OIL Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	Petroleum oil*	98%
OUR-OWN BASIC COPPER SULPHATE Fungicide (Calif. Farm)	Copper*	52%
OUR-OWN BLIGHT DUST NO. 5-15 Fungicide (Calif. Farm)	Zineb Sulfur*	3% 15%
OUR-OWN CAS DUST 50-50 Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	Calcium arsenate* Sulfur	35% 48.6%
OUR-OWN CHLORDANE DUST 5 Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	Chlordane*	5%
OUR-OWN CHLORDANE EMULSION Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	Chlordane*	45%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
OUR-OWN DDT-CUPER-SULFUR DUST 5-5-25 Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	DDT*	5%
	Cuprous oxide	4.5%
	Sulfur*	24%
OUR-OWN DDT-CUPER-SULFUR DUST 5-5-50 Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	DDT*	5%
	Cuprous oxide	4.5%
	Sulfur*	49%
OUR-OWN DDT DUST NO. 5 Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	DDT*	5%
OUR-OWN DDT LIQUID CONC. Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	DDT	25%
	Xylene*	55%
OUR-OWN DDT-S DUST NO. 4-85 Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	DDT*	4%
	Sulfur*	82.6%
OUR-OWN DDT-S DUST NO. 5-50 Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	DDT*	5%
	Sulfur*	48.6%
OUR-OWN DDT-S DUST NO. 5-85 Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	DDT*	5%
	Sulfur	82.6%
OUR-OWN DORMANT EMULSION FLOWABLE Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	Petroleum oil*	80%
OUR-OWN DORMANT OIL EMULSIVE (Calif. Farm)	Petroleum oil*	98%
OUR-OWN D-S DUST 30-70 Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	Basic lead arsenate*	28%
	Sulfur	67.8%
OUR-OWN G-S DUST NO. 10 Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	1%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	2.5%
	Sulfur*	70%
OUR-OWN K DUST 40 Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	Sodium fluoaluminate*	36%
OUR-OWN K DUST 50 Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	Sodium fluoaluminate*	45%
OUR-OWN K-S DUST 40-25 Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	Sodium fluoaluminate*	36%
	Sulfur	24.3%
OUR-OWN K-S DUST 50-25 Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	Sodium fluoaluminate*	45%
	Sulfur	24.3%
OUR-OWN NICOTINE DUST 10A & 10B Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	Nicotine alkaloid*	3 %
OUR OWN PAINTS (Con-Ferro)		
OUR-OWN SOLUBLE COPPER Fungicide (Calif. Farm)	Copper*	3%
OUR-OWN SUMMER EMULSION, HEAVY-MEDIUM, LIGHT, & LIGHT-MEDIUM Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	Petroleum oil*	80%
OUR-OWN SUMMER EMULSIVE, LIGHT, LIGHT-MEDIUM, & MEDIUM Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	Petroleum oil*	99%
OUR-OWN TETRAPHOS SPRAY 50 Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate*	20%
	Other organic phosphates*	30%
OUR-OWN Z-DDT DUST 5-5 Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	Zineb	3%
	DDT*	5%
OUR-OWN Z-DDT-S DUST 5-5-50 Insecticide (Calif. Farm)	Zineb	3%
	DDT*	5%
	Sulfur*	50%
OUR PET FLEA POWDER (Blue Ball)		
OUR PET MANGE REMEDY (Blue Ball)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
OUT Bowl and porcelain cleaner (Assoc. Just)	Hydrogen chloride* Orthodichlorobenzene	8.50% 2.25
OUTBOARD OIL Non-detergent (Kendall Ref.)		
OUTDOOR FRIEND INSECT REPELLENT (Allied Home)	Dimethyl phthalate 2-Ethylhexanediol-1,3* Butyl dimethyl dihydro gamma pyrone carboxylate*	12.76% 3.47% 3.77%
OUTGRO For ingrown nails (Whitehall)	Chlorobutanol* Tannic acid* Alcohol*	28 gr./fl. oz. 44%
OUT-RITE INK ERADICATOR (Stafford)		
OUTSO-LITE COLD WATER PAINT (Tamms)		
OVENLUBE High temperature lubricant (Kano)	Graphited base Blended oils	
OVER-AWL BRAND PAINTS (Liebich)		
OVERTON'S HIGH-BROWN BLEACH OINTMENT Cosmetic (Overton)	Ammoniated mercury*	5%
OVERTON'S RO-ZOL BLEACH Face bleach (Overton)	Ammoniated mercury*	5%
OVEX 50-W Insecticide (Stauffer)	p-Chlorophenyl-p-chlorobenzene sulfonate*	50%
OVOFERRIN Tonic (Barnes, A.C.)	Elementary iron Alcohol Colloidal iron	64 mg./tbsp 8%/v
OVOTOX SPRAY Fungicide, insecticide, ovicide (Bonide)	p-Chlorophenyl-p-chlorobenzene sulfonate* Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Ferbam	12.5% 12.5% 3.125% 10.18%
OVOTRAN (Dow)	p-Chlorophenyl-p-chlorobenzene sulfonate*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
OVUMIX Anthelmintic, tonic (veterinary, avian) (Whitmoyer)	Areca nuts Tobacco dust Nicotine alkaloid* Nux vomica Strychnine* Ginger Anise Copper sulfate Gentian Mustard Ferrous sulfate Foenugreek	 8% 40 gr./oz.
OXA CASGO Antacid (Statler)	Calcium carbonate Bismuth subnitrate Magnesium carbonate Saccharin Oil peppermint	
OXILAC LACQUERS (Oxidermo)		
OXALIN PAINTS (Bell Chem. Co., Inc.)		
OXIDERMO PAINTS, LACQUERS (Oxidermo)		
OXINE DUSTING POWDER Deodorant, bacteriostatic (Borocyl)	Boridiorthotic oxybenzoic acid Zinc* Sodium borate* Sodium perborate* Boric acid* Benzoic acid* Ammoniated alum Purified talcum	
OXINOL (Eastern Pharm.)	Magnesium carbonate Lactose Saccharin Sodium bicarbonate Bismuth subcarbonate Essential oils*	
OXIPHEN ORANGE Cathartic (Pitman-Moore)	Each tablet: Sodium glycocholate Sodium taurocholate Phenolphthalein Extract cascara Aloin*	 16.2 mg. 16.2 mg. 32.4 mg. 32.4 mg. 8.8 mg.
OXIUM Aluminum brightner (Lester Labs.)	Acids*	
OX LINE PAINTS & VARNISHES (Lehman Bros. Corp.)		
OX-LINE ONE COAT FUME PROOF HOUSE PAINT (Lehman Bros. Corp.)	Lead	less than 1%
OX-LINE TINTING SYSTEM Paints in tubes (Lehman Bros. Corp.)	1, 2, 3, 4: Lead	 more than 1%

*Cosmetic Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
OX-O-DECK FLOOR PAINTS (Lehman Bros. Corp.)	Contain less than 1% lead with the exception of Vermilion and Tile Green
OX-O-FLOW ONE COAT FLAT PAINTS (Lehman Bros. Corp.)	Contain less than 1% lead with the exception of Pale Yellow and Chartreuse
OX-O-GLOSS ENAMELS (Lehman Bros. Corp.)	Contain less than 1% lead with the exception of Pale Yellow and Chartreuse
OX-O-SHEEN SEMI-GLOSS Paints (Lehman Bros. Corp.)	Contain less than 1% lead with the exception of Pale Yellow and Chartreuse
OX-O-SPAR QUICK DRYING ENAMELS (Lehman Bros. Corp.)	Only Canary Yellow, Burnt Orange and Shutter Green contain any amount of lead
OX-O-TONE ALKYD FLAT Paints (Lehman Bros. Corp.)	Contain less than 1% lead with the exception of Pale Yellow and Chartreuse
OXYDOL Detergent (Procter & Gamble)	Anionic synthetic detergent* Sodium tripolyphosphate Sodium sulfate Sodium silicate Sodium perborate*
OXYFUME FUMIGANT (Carbide)	Ethylene dichloride* 81%/w Ethylene oxide 19%/w
OXYLIN ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT For skin (Evons)	Oxyquinoline sulfate Ethyl amino benzoate Urea Menthol Camphor* Eucalyptol* Lanolin Aromatics*
O-X-ZEL Disinfectant, deodorizer, cleanser (McClellan)	Cresylic acid* 50% Anhydrous soap 25%
OZARK MINERAL CRYSTALS Cathartic (Ozark)	Sodium sulfate Magnesium sulfate Sodium salicylate Iron and ammonium citrate* Methyl salicylate*
OZARK MINERAL-HERB MIXTURE Laxative (Ozark)	Aloe* Cascara sagrada (sacred bark) Life everlasting herb Iron and ammonium citrate* Sodium bicarbonate Epsom salts Boneset herb Queen of meadow herb Licorice root Ferrous sulfate*
OZARK MT. LAXATIVE COMPOUND (Ozark)	Aloe* Epsom salts Queen of meadow herb Licorice root Ferrous sulfate* Sodium bicarbonate Cascara sagrada (sacred bark) Boneset herb Life everlasting herb Iron and ammonium citrate*
OZARK RUBBING OIL Counter-irritant (Ozark)	Oil turpentine* Cresol* Carbolic acid* Methyl salicylate* Oil mustard (synthetic) Oil eucalyptus* Camphor* Kerosene*
OZARK SALVE (Black balm) (Ozark)	Methyl salicylate* Oil eucalyptus* Oil pine* Kerosene * Carbolic acid and camphor (combined as camphorated phenol)*
OZ CREAM POLISH (Behlen)	
OZEX Insecticide (Woodlets)	Pyrethrin* Methoxychlor* Piperonyl butoxide
OZIUM Air sanitizer (Woodlets)	Triethylene glycol 10% Propylene glycol 10%
OZON ALBUTONE SKIN LOTION (Assoc. Brands)	
OZO-NAPHTHOL DISINFECTANT (White, H.)	
OZON COCOA BUTTER ODEUR CREAM (Assoc. Brands)	
OZON DEODORANT CREAM (Assoc. Brands)	
OZONE ENAMELS (Chase Varnish)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
OZON LEMON ASTRINGENT CREAM (Assoc. Brands)	
OZON MANICOTE DYE & STAIN REMOVER (Assoc. Brands)	
OZON NAIL POLISH REMOVER (Assoc. Brands)	
OZON WAVE SET (Assoc. Brands)	
PABACINE Analgesic (Dillard)	Each tablet: Sodium salicylate* 0.25 gm. Para-aminobenzoic acid 0.25 gm. Ascorbic acid 20 mg.
PABACINE WITH COLCHICINE Analgesic (gout) (Dillard)	Each tablet: Sodium salicylate* 0.25 gm. Para-aminobenzoic acid 0.25 gm. Ascorbic acid 60.00 mg. Colchicine* 0.25 mg.
PABASALATE Analgesic (Approved)	Each tablet: Sodium salicylate* 0.3 gm. Para-aminobenzoic acid 0.3 gm.
PABASALIC Analgesic (Gotham)	Each tablet: Sodium salicylate* 0.3 gm. Sodium para-aminobenzoic acid 0.3 gm. Ascorbic acid 10 mg.
PABA- SALICYLATE Analgesic (West-Ward)	Each tablet: Sodium salicylate* 0.3 gm. Para-aminobenzoic acid 0.3 gm.
PABA- SALICYLATE TABLETS- SODIUM- FREE E. C. PINK Analgesic (West-Ward)	Each tablet: Ammonium salicylate* 5 gr. Potassium para-aminobenzoate 5 gr.
PABA- SALICYLATE WITH C Analgesic (West-Ward)	Each tablet: Sodium salicylate* 0.3 gm. Para-aminobenzoic acid 0.3 gm. Ascorbic acid 60 mg.
PABASOD TABLETS Antirheumatic (Preston Labs.)	Each tablet: Sodium salicylate* 5 gr. Sodium para-aminobenzoate 5 gr.
PABASONE Antirheumatic (Pinex)	Sodium salicylate* 5 gr. Para-aminobenzoic acid 5 gr. Ascorbic acid 20 mg.
PABCO PAINTS, VARNISH, ENAMELS, PABCOAT MASONARY & SHAKE PAINT, PABCOTE ROOF COATING (Pabco)	
PABILAX Cathartic (Veltex)	Each tablet: Papain 1 gr. Bile salts 1 gr. Extr. cascara sagrada 1/2 gr. Phenolphthalein, yellow* 1/2 gr. Extr. nux vomica* 1/16 gr. Oleoresin capsicum 1/40 gr.
PABISAL TABLETS Antirheumatic (Veltex)	Each tablet: Sodium salicylate U.S.P.* 5 gr. Para-aminobenzoic acid sodium 5 gr.
PABST'S OKAY SPECIAL (Myers Labs.)	Balsam copaiba Oil of copaiba Uva ursi Juniper berries Sweet spirit of niter Oil of sandalwood Cubeb Buchu Matico
P-A-C COMPOUND, CAPSULES Analgesic (Upjohn)	Each capsule: Acetophenetidin* 2-1/2 gr. Acetylsalicylic acid* 3-1/2 gr. Caffeine 1/2 gr.
P-A-C COMPOUND, HALF- STRENGTH, TABLETS Analgesic (Upjohn)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* 1-1/4 gr. Acetylsalicylic acid* 1 3/4 gr. Caffeine 1/4 gr.
PACER PAINT (Pysol)	
PACIFIC LUBRICATING FLAKE GRAPHITE (Pacific Graphite)	Carbon 70-98% Silica 0-0.5%
PACIFISEAL ASBESTOS ROOF CEMENT (Pacific Paint)	
PACKARD OIL COLORS (Packard Paint)	
PACKER'S SHAMPOO (Packer's)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PACOPHINE (Syrup) Sedative, antitussive (Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Chloroform Morphine sulfate* Potassium guaiacolsulfonate Ammonium chloride Tartar emetic* White pine bark Wild cherry base	 21.5 mg. 2.7 mg. 86.5 mg. 86.5 mg. 0.9 mg.
PACQUIN'S ANTI- DETERGENT CREAM (Pacquin)	Glycerin Sorbitol Lanolin Cholesterols Methyl-and propylparaben	 less than 1%
PACQUIN'S DRY SKIN CREAM, HAND CREAM (Pacquin)	Stearic acid Glycerin Sorbitol Ammonium hydroxide Sodium metabisulfite	 less than 1%
PACQUIN'S SILK'N SATIN LOTION (Pacquin)	Stearic acid Sorbitol Triethanolamine Dihydroxyacetic acid Cetyl alcohol	 0.08%
PAD KOTE Astringent, external (veterinary) (Happy Jack)	Cod liver oil Juniper tar Balsam Peru Tannic acid* Turpentine Gentian violet* Brilliant green Phenol Alcohol isopropyl*	 less than 2% less than 1% 60%
PADROPHYLL TABLETS Asthmatic antispasmodic (Sharp & Dohme)	Propadrine phenyl propanolamine hydrochloride* Theophylline*	 30 mg. 0.12 gm.
PAGE'S CAPSULES Diuretic (Page, E.R.)	Oil of Erigeron Methyl salicylate*	
PAGE'S INHALERS (Consolid. Chem.)	Stramonium leaves* Chestnut leaves Tea leaves Gum benzoin Kola nuts	
PAGE'S LAXATIVE PILLS (Page, E.R.)	Extr. cascara sagrada	
PAGE'S OINTMENT (rectal) (Page, E. R.)	Tannic acid* Carbolic acid* Menthol (synthetic)* Zinc oxide Benzocaine Amber petrolatum	
PAGE'S OINTMENT FOR ATHLETES FOOT (Assoc. Prod.)	Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid* Petrolatum and lanolin base	
PAGE'S TABLETS Diuretic (Page, E.R.)	Oil of Erigeron Methyl salicylate*	
PAGLO SCALP OINTMENT (Paglo)	Resorcin Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid Hydroquinone* Oxyquinoline* Precipitated sulfur	
PAIL-PRIDE DEODORANT Repellent, deodorizer (San-A-Lizer)	Naphthalene* Methyl salicylate	85% 5%
PAINALLAY Antiseptic (Mouth, throat) (Glessner)	Boric acid* Glycerin Saccharin Cresol* Oil of peppermint Zinc chloride*	
PAIN EXPELLER (Richter)	Alcohol* Capsicum Ammonia Camphor* Soap Essential oils*	49%
PAIN-EZE LINIMENT Rubefacient (Binday)	Menthol* Camphor* Methyl salicylate*	
PAIN-EZ-ER HOT DROPS (Denton)		
PAIN-EZE TABLETS Analgesic (Binday)	Aspirin* Caffeine Phenacetin*	 2-1/2 gr.
PAINOL Rubefacient (Boericke & Runyon)	Alcohol Methyl salicylate* Menthol Arnica Capsicum Camphor*	47%/v
PAINTALL QUALITY PAINT (Van Sickle)		
PAINTER'S FRIEND PAINTS (Porter Paint)		
PAINTER'S FRIEND PAINTS, PAINT BRUSH CLEANER, PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER, PORCELAIN, TILE, ETC. CLEANERS, SOAP & PASTE (Cleveland C. & P.)		
PAINTMASTER PAINTS (Lasting)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PAINT OFF BRUSH TYPE PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Beck Eq.)	Mixed amines Methylene chloride*
PAINT-RITE CRAYONS (Nat'l Crayon)	
PAINT-TEX Plastic paint (Lasting)	
PAISLEY CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASS, FABRIC, MODEL AIRPLANE, RUBBER & PLASTIC CEMENTS (Paisley)	
P.A.L. Antiseptic, fungicide (medical) (Passaic)	Isopropyl alcohol* 88% Salicylic acid* Para-propyl-aminobenzoate* Menthol Para-tertiary-butyl-meta-cresol Chloral hydrate 3% Benzoic acid Thymol* Iodoform*
P.A.L. For poison ivy and oak (Passaic)	Isopropyl alcohol* 35% Stabilized ferric chloride Para-propyl-amino benzoate hydrochloride* Urea
PALATONE Aromatic specialty (Dow)	3-Hydroxy-2-methyl-1,4-pyrone*
PALBROMA Sedative (Clapp, Otis)	Alcohol 5%/v Potassium bromide* 20 gr. Sodium bromide* 20 gr. Ammonium bromide* 20 gr. Tinct. Hyoscyamus (total alkaloids 0.00016 gr.) 4 m. Tinct. stramonium (total alkaloids 0.0012 gr.) 4 m. Sodium glycerophosphate 2 gr. Calcium glycerophosphate 1 gr.
PAL DOG FLEA POWDER (House of Huston)	DDT* 5.0% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* 1.0% Pyrethrins 0.25%
PALISADES PAINTS (Hoboken)	
PALM BEACH DEODORANT & AFTER SHAVE STICKS FOR MEN (Collins, M.)	Alcohol* 70% Hexachlorophene Perfume oils

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PALM BEACH FOOT-STICK & STICK DEODORANT (Collins, M.)	Alcohol* 70% [illegible] Perfume oils
PALMER DRY ART COLORS, POSTER & SHOW CARD COLOR SETS (Palmer Show Card)	
PALMER OVERGLAZE (Palmer Paint)	
PALMER POSTER PAINTS (Palmer Paint)	
PALMER'S ANTISEPTIC LOTION (Palmer, S.)	Bichloride of mercury* 0.18% Alcohol 70%/v Turpentine* Sweet almond oil Balsam of Peru Oil of bitter almonds Oil of cloves*
DR. FRED PALMER'S SKIN DELIGHT SOAP (Galenol)	
DR. PALMER'S SKIN WHITENER (Galenol)	Ammoniated mercury* 3% Petrolatum Lanolin
PALMETTS Counter- irritant (genito- urinary) (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Extr. saw palmetto 1 gr. Extr. zea 1/4 gr. Extr. couch grass 1/4 gr. Sodium benzoate 1/2 gr. Oil sandalwood q.s.
PALMO- DIONIN SYRUP Antitussive (Upjohn)	Dionin (morphine deriv.) 1/4 gr. Ammonium chloride 8 gr. Alcohol 11% Sabal Eucalyptus Tolu balsam Glycerin Aromatics
PALMOLIVE LATHER SHAVING CREAM (Colgate- Palmolive)	
PALMOLIVE TOILET SOAP (Colgate- Palmolive)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
[illegible] Genito- urinary disease (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Extr. saw palmetto Extr. zea Extr. couch grass Sodium benzoate Oil sandalwood	2 gr. 1 2 gr. 1/2 gr. 1 gr. q.s.
PALO ALTO PERFUME (Ybry)		
PALVO Tonic, cathartic (Spicer)	Fl. extr.: Cimicifuga Viburnum prunifolium Aletris Caulophyllum Viburnum opulus Hydrastis Mitchella repens Cascara sagrada	
PALVO POWDER Vaginal douche (Spicer)	Menthol* Glycerine Boric acid* Phenol* Thymol* Eucalyptol* Zinc sulfate*	
PAN-AID Skin antiseptic (Mother's)	Carbamide Chlorhydrol Alkenyl aryl ethyl amido chloride Chlorobutanol* Alkyl morpholinium ethosulfate Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium bromide*	
PANAMA WHITE SHOE CLEANER (Penslar)		
PANAMIDES #205 Antibacterial (Vitec)	Sulfadiazine* Sulfamerazine* Sulfacetamide* Sulfamethazine*	0.150 gm. 0.100 gm. 0.150 gm. 0.100 gm.
PAN APPLE SPRAY Insecticide (Talyor)	Lead arsenate*	
PANCROTOL Biliary stimulant, antispasmodic (Calvital)	Dehydrocholic acid Bile salts Pancreatin U.S.P Atropine sulfate Hyoscyamine sulfate* Hyoscine hydrobromide	1/2 gr. 1-1/2 gr. 4-1/2 gr. 0.0097 mg. 0.0518 mg. 0.0033 mg.
PAN-DERMA SKIN LOTION (Pan Derma)	Ethyl aminobenzoate (benzocaine)* Phenol* Menthol* Camphor* Zinc tannate	
PANDURA ENAMEL & PAINT (Mound City)		
PANITE RESIN GLUE (Le Page's)	Urea formaldehyde	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PANO-DRENCH 4 Soil drench (Panogen)	Cyano-(methylmercury)-guanidine (mercury equiv. 0.4%)*	9.9%
PANODRIN Seed disinfectant (Panogen)	Each gal: Methyl mercury dicyandiamide Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Aldrin*	0.4% 24.4% 4.1% 2.4 lb./gal.
PANOGEN 15 LIQUID SEED DISINFECTANT (Panogen)	Methyl mercury dicyandiamide*	2.2%
PANOGEN 42 LIQUID SEED DISINFECTANT (Panogen)	Methyl mercury dicyandiamide*	6.3%
PANORAM 75 Seed disinfectant (Panogen)	Thiram (tetramethyl thiuram disulfide*)	75%
PANORAM D-31 Insecticide, fungicide (Panogen)	Thiram (tetramethyl thiuram disulfide*) Hexachloro-epoxy-octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano-naphthalene* (dieldrin equiv. 18.8%) Related compounds	56.2% 16.0% 2.8%
PAN PEACH SPRAY NO. 3 Insecticide (Taylor)	Sulfur* Zinc*	40.35% 10%
PAN PLANT SPRAY Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Lead arsenate* Sulfur Copper (basic sulfate) as metallic Zinc (basic sulfate) as metallic Nicotine alkaloid* Arsenic as metallic Water-soluble arsenic Lead* as metallic	9.00% 28.00% 10.00% 4.00% 2.80% 1.76% 0.10% 5.20%
PAN SAYF TINWARE STERILIZING DETERGENT (Griffith)		
PANTACOL Antihistaminic, antitussive (Commerce)	Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate* Pyrilamine maleate* Potassium guaiacolsulfonate Sodium citrate Antimony and potassium tartrate* Propyl and methyl parasept	
PANTHERMIC 777 Photographic agent (Harvey Photo.)		
PANYON PERFUME (De Grasse)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PAOCIN Intestinal adsorbent (Massengill)	Each 15 cc.: Colloidal kaolin 90 gr. Pectin 2 gr. Aromatics q.s.
PAOCIN TABLETS Intestinal adsorbent (Massengill)	Each tablet: Colloidal kaolin 0.63 gm. Pectin 16 mg. Aromatics q.s.
PAPA CARIA Antacid, digestant (Jenkins)	Magnesium carbonate 100 gr. Calcium carbonate 50 gr. Sodium bicarbonate 120 gr. Bismuth subnitrate 50 gr. Cerium oxalate 25 gr. Magnesium trisilicate 70 gr. Powdered ginger 4 gr. Papain 11 gr. Pancreatin 5-1/2 gr. Aromatics
PAPAIN COMPOUND Digestant (Hance)	Each tablet: Papain 3/4 gr. Charcoal 1/3 gr. Sodium bicarbonate 4 gr. Oil of wintergreen* q.s.
PAPE'S COLD COMPOUND Antipyretic, analgesic (Sterling Prod. Div.)	Each tablet: Acetanilid* 1 gr. Extr. belladonna U.S.P. (total alkaloids 3/20,000 gr.) 2/250 gr.) Phenolphthalein Gum turpentine
PAPESIA COMPOUND Antacid, (cathartic) carminative (Tailby)	Tailby-Nason's Milk of Magnesia (with papain, ginger, peppermint)
PAPSO-GENS Antacid, digestant (Richards Bros.)	Papain Gentian Willow charcoal Peppermint Ginger Soda
PAPSOMAX Antacid, digestant (Papsomax)	Aluminum hydroxide U.S.P. Magnesium carbonate U.S.P. Sodium bicarbonate U.S.P. Calcium carbonate U.S.P. Papain Chinese rhubarb U.S.P. Oil of peppermint
PAP TABS Digestant (motion sickness) (Frenco Labs.)	Papain Bismuth Subnitrate Sodium carbonate Calcium carbonate Magnesium carbonate Magnesium hydroxide Cerium oxalate Saccharin sodium Kaolin Peppermint
PAP TEA Tonic, digestant (Frenco Labs.)	Green papaya leaf
PAQUA Water paste paint (Moore, B.)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PARA-BACO Fungicide (Solvay)	Paradichlorobenzene* 99.5-100%
PARABIS Paraciticide, internal (veterinary) (Dow)	Diphenol*
PARABOND CHLORINATED RUBBER PAINTS (Bondrite)	
PARACIDE Insecticide (Hooker)	Paradichlorobenzene* 100%
PARACIDE OINTMENT (Durham's)	Methyl salicylate* Menthol crystals* Flower of sulfur* Benzoinated lard Gum camphor* Oil of tar*
PARACYL TABLETS Antirheumatic (Pharmex)	Sodium para-aminobenzoic acid Salicylamide*
PARADE (Newport)	Alkyl aryl sulfonate* Sodium pyro- and polyphosphates* Sodium sulfate Carboxymethylcellulose
PARA-DEODORANT BLOCKS Deodorizer (Reliable Chem.)	Paradichlorobenzene*
PARADERM SKIN LOTION (Research Spec.)	Mineral oil Stearyl alcohol Glycerin Cetyl alcohol Essential oils*(pH approx. 6.7)
PARADI Insecticide (Hooker)	Paradichlorobenzene* 100%
PARADISE BOWL DEODORANT, LIQUID DETERGENT, DEODORANT BLOCKS (Paradise Prod.)	
PARADISE MOTH CRYSTALS, BALLS, NUGGETS, SPRAY (Paradise Prod.)	
PARADOW Insecticide (Dow)	Paradichlorobenzene*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PARAEROSOL Insecticide (Dao)	o,o-Diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate* 10.0% Methyl chloride 90.0%
PARAEUSAL For nose & throat (Paraeusal)	
PARAFILM RUBBER BASE ENAMELS (Upco)	
PARAFLOW 400 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Parathion*(o,o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate 42%
PARAFORMOL PASTE Topical anesthetic (Crosby)	Paraformaldehyde* Calcium sulfate Metycaine thymol* Fibrous petrolatum base Trioxymethylene
PARAGON OIL BLEACH, NEUTRAL Cosmetic (Paragon)	Ammoniacal alcoholic aqueous soap-oil emulsion
PARAGON PEROXIDE (Paragon)	Hydrogen peroxide* 20%/v
PARA-JEL Analgesic (dental) (Approved)	Benzocaine Cetyl-dimethyl-benzyl ammonium chloride*
PARALUX RUBBER BASE FLOOR PAINT (Allentown)	
PARA-MOTH Insecticide (Kelley)	Paradichlorobenzene*
PARA MOTH CAKES UNBOXED & BOXED (Uncle Sam)	Paradichlorobenzene* 100%
PARAMOUNT BRAND INKS (Frye)	
PARAMOUNT COLD CREAM Cosmetic (Premo)	
PARA NAP BALLS & FLAKES Insecticide (Reliable Chem.)	Refined naphthalene* 98% Paradichlorobenzene 2%
PARANATE Respiratory disease (veterinary) (Salsbury's)	Para-aminobenzoic acid 50.0%
PARANAY Lubricating oil (McAlester)	Refined oil*
PAR & WHITE MAGIC SOAP (Newport)	Anhydrous soap Sodium pyrophosphate Sodium silicate Sodium carbonate
PARA NUGGETS & CRYSTALS Insecticide (Uncle Sam)	Paradichlorobenzene* 100%
PARAPLI RUBBER BASE PAINT (Parr Paint)	
PARAPLY SHELLAC SUBSTITUTE (Foundry)	
PARA-PURE Insecticide (Reefer-Galler)	Paradichlorobenzene*
PARASAL COLORED WOOD COATING Paint (Parker Paint)	
PARASMA TABLETS Asthmatic antispasmodic (Raymond, C.)	Each tablet: Ephedrine hydrochloride* 1/8 gr. Aminophylline 1 gr. Sodium bromide* 3 gr.
PARASOLV PAINT THINNER & CLEANER (Foundry)	
PARASPAR VARNISH (Paragon Paint)	
PARATRAN 1-5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion* 1% p-Chlorophenyl-p-chlorobenzene sulfonate 5%
PARATRAN 2-7.5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion* 2.0% p-Chlorophenyl-p-chlorobenzene sulfonate 7.5%
PARA-ZENE AIR CLEANER Deodorizer (Reliable Chem.)	Paradichlorobenzene* 100%
PARDNER SHAMPOO (Vantines)	
P.A.R. DUST 20-50S Insecticide (Sunland)	Parathion* 2% Sulfur 50%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PARFAIT WHITE GLOSS ENAMEL (Union Paint)	
PARFUM ODESANT (Richelieu)	
PARFUM SEC (Noblesse)	
PARIS LINE EXTRACT & TOILET WATER (Coty)	
PARISPRAY Deodorizer (House of Gabler)	Formaldehyde*
PARKE DAVIS ANTACID TABLETS (Parke, Davis)	Dried aluminum hydroxide gel Magnesium carbonate Calcium carbonate Taka-diastase (Aspergillus oryzae enzymes) Peppermint
PARKE DAVIS GERMICIDAL DETERGENT (Parke, Davis)	Phemerol (benzethonium chloride*) 2-1/2% Alcohol 5%
PARKE DAVIS MEDICATED THROAT DISCS (Parke, Davis)	Each disc: Chloroform 1/2 m. Capsicum Peppermint Anise Cubeb Licorice Linseed
PARKER FINGER PAINT SET (Parker Bros.)	
PARKER'S BRAND PAINT, PUTTY (Parker, I.)	
PARKER'S PERFECT POLISH (Parker, C.W.)	
PARKO ANTI-STATIC PLASTIC POLISH (Park Chem.)	Paraformaldehyde*
PARKO BRAKE FLUIDS (Park Chem.)	Alcohols* Ethers* Glycols* Castor oil or polyglycol
PARKO BUFFING LIQUID (Park Chem.)	Proprietary solvent*
PARKO CHROME CLEANER (Park Chem.)	Ammonia Ammonium oxalate*
PARKO FABRIC CLEANER (Park Chem.)	Aromatic hydrocarbons* Chlorinated hydrocarbons*
PARKO FINISH RUB (Park Chem.)	Kerosene* Soap Pine oil*
PARKO FIRE EXTIN-GUISHER FLUID (Park Chem.)	Chlorinated hydrocarbons*
PARKO GASKET CEMENTS (Park Chem.)	Alcohols Aromatic hydrocarbons* Resins
PARKO GLOSS POLISH AND CLEANER (Park Chem.)	Alcohol* or paraformaldehyde*
PARKO HYDRAULIC BRAKE FLUID (Standard, S.A.E. Moderate Duty, S.A.E. Heavy Duty) (Park Chem.)	Alcohols* Ethers* Glycols* Castor oil or polyglycol
PARKO LIQUID POLISHES (Park Chem.)	Alcohol* or paraformaldehyde*
PARKO MIRACLE METAL SOLVENT (Park Chem.)	Ketones* Aromatic hydrocarbons*
PARKO PENETRATING OIL (Park Chem.)	Aromatic solvents*
PARKO POLISHING PASTE (Park Chem.)	Kerosene*
PARKO POLISH NO. 4-BL (Plexiglas) (Park Chem.)	Paraformaldehyde*
PARKO RADIATOR CLEANER & RUST PREVENTER (Park Chem.)	Oxalic acid* or sodium bisulfate*
PARKO RADIATOR STOP LEAK (Park Chem.)	Proprietary solvent*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PARKO RUBBER LUBRICANT (Park Chem.)	Isopropyl alcohol*
PARKO SILICONE REMOVER (Park Chem.)	Aromatic hydrocarbons* Chlorinated hydrocarbons*
PARKO SUPER-DRI (Park Chem.)	Ethyl or isopropyl alcohol*
PARKO SUPER SOLVENT CLEANER (Park Chem.)	Cresylic acid* Chlorinated hydrocarbons*
PARKO TANK-O-LENE, TANK SOLV. Solvents (Park Chem.)	Cresylic acid* Chlorinated hydrocarbons*
PARKO TAR REMOVER (Park Chem.)	Xylene* Chlorinated hydrocarbons*
PARKO TIRE PAINT (Park Chem.)	Aliphatic solvents* Rubber Plasticizers* Pigments
PARKO WHITE SIDEWALL CLEANER (Park Chem.)	Soap Alkali salts* Abrasive
PARKO WINDSHIELD WASHER SOLVENT (Park Chem.)	Ethyl or isopropyl alcohol*
PARK & TILFORD PERFUME, COLOGNE, DEODORANT (Park & Tilford)	
PAR LIGHT SATIN FINISH FLAT WALL PAINT (Parr Paint)	
PARNAMEL PAINTS (Paramount)	
PAR-O-FLEX METAL PAINT (Parr Paint)	
PARON PLASTIC RUBBER PAINT (Rudd)	
PAR-O-SAN, DR. SALSBURY'S Antiseptic, deodorizer (Salsbury's)	Ortho-hydroxy-diphenyl* 10% Pine oil* 74% Soap 8%
PARRA-PHENIQUE For skin (Polk, C.)	Hydrastis Camphor* Witch hazel Zinc oxide Phenol*
DR. PARRISH GLOSSHEEN OINTMENT, HAIR & SCALP FORMULA, HOT OIL TREATMENT, LANOLIN CREAM SHAMPOO, PRESSING COMPOUND (Gordon Thomas)	
PARSONS 50% BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE POWDER INSECTICIDE WETTABLE (Parsons Chem.)	Gamma isomer of hexachloro-cyclohexane* 6% Other isomers of hexachloro-cyclohexane* 44%
PARSONS BORDEAUX MIXTURE Insecticide, fungicide (Parsons Chem.)	Metallic copper*
PARSONS BROODER SPRAY Insecticide (Parsons Chem.)	Steam-distilled pine oils* Soap
PARSONS CAD-I-CIDE Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Parsons Chem.)	Cadmium oxide* 1.5%
PARSONS CAL-C-NATE Insecticide (Parsons Chem.)	Calcium arsenate*
PARSONS CHEMICAL SEWER CLEANER CRYSTALS (Parsons Chem.)	Potassium hydroxide* 100%
PARSONS CHLORDANE DUST, POWDER INSECTICIDE (Parsons Chem.)	Chlordane* tech. 5%
PARSONS CHLORDANE OIL SPRAY Insecticide (Parsons Chem.)	Chlordane tech. 2%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PARSONS CHLORDANE WETTABLE POWDER INSECTICIDE (Parsons Chem.)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
PARSONS CRAB GRASS KILLER (Parsons Chem.)	Tech. chlordane*	
PARSONS CUCUMBER DUST Insecticide (Parsons Chem.)	Methoxychlor*	
PARSONS DRY LIME SULPHUR Fungicide (Parsons Chem.)	Calcium polysulfides* Calcium thiosulfate Sulfur*	
PARSONS FLY-DI INSECT SPRAY (Parsons Chem.)	Pyrethrins* Petroleum distillate*	
PARSONS FRUIT TREE SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Parsons Chem.)	Sulfur* Ferbam Methoxychlor tech. Malathion* tech. Phenothiazine	33.000% 5.000% 8.800% 4.900% 0.005%
PARSONS GENUINE FAMILY AMMONIA (Brate)	Ammonia*	
PARSONS INSECTICIDE DUST (Parsons Chem.)	Rotenone Derris powder	0.7% 15%
PARSONS KAL-ZOO ANT & ROACH INSECTICIDE DUST (Parsons Chem.)	Chlordane* tech.(octachloro-4, 7-methano-tetrahydroindane 1.2%, related compounds 0.8%)	5%
PARSONS KAL-ZOO DAIRY BARN SPRAY Insecticide (Parsons Chem.)	Lindane*	
PARSONS KAL-ZOO DUST 3% D.D.T. Insecticide (Parsons Chem.)	DDT	3%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PARSONS KAL-ZOO EMULSION MALATHION CONCEN-TRATE 50% Insecticide (Parsons Chem.)	Malathion* Xylol*	50.0% 42.4%
PARSONS KAL-ZOO FUMIGANT (Parsons Chem.)	Ethylene dichloride* Carbon tetrachloride*	
PARSONS KAL-ZOO INSECTICIDE DUST (Parsons Chem.)	DDT Copper*	3% 0.1%
PARSONS KAL-ZOO MALATHION 25% WETTABLE POWDER INSECTICIDE (Parsons Chem.)	Malathion*	25%
PARSONS KAL-ZOO SPECIAL EMULSION INSECTICIDE 25% DDT (Parsons Chem.)	DDT*	25%
PARSONS KAL-ZOO SPECIAL INSECTICIDE 5% D.D.T. FORTIFIED (Parsons Chem.)	DDT* Thiocyanates Refined mineral oils	5.00% 2.25% 92.75%
PARSONS KAL-ZOO SPECIAL INSECTICIDE 5% D.D.T. NON-FORTIFIED (Parsons Chem.)	DDT*	5%
PARSONS KAL-ZOO 50% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Parsons Chem.)	DDT*	50%
PARSONS KILANE CONTACT SPRAY Insecticide (Parsons Chem.)	Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate* Chlordane* Pyrethrins* Oils Ethylhexanediol*	
PARSONS LETHO-DUST Insecticide (Parsons Chem.)	Beta-thiocyanoethyl esters of aliphatic fatty acids Sulfur Nicotine* Calcium arsenate* Copper	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PARSONS LETHOGAS FUMIGANT (Parsons Chem.)	Dichloroethane*	69.1867%
	Carbon tetrachloride*	28.795%
	Orthodichlorobenzene	1.005%
	Ethylene dibromide	1.0015%
	Paradichlorobenzene	0.005%
	Tetrachlorethylene	0.004%
	Propylene dichloride	0.003%
	Paratoluene sulfonchloramide	0.0002%
	Pentachloroethane	0.0001%
PARSONS LINDANE WETTABLE SPRAY POWDER NO. 25 Insecticide (Parsons Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane)	12-1/2%
PARSONS LOUSE DUST (Parsons Chem.)	Naphthalene*	7.500%
	Sulfur* (325 mesh)	5.500%
	Coal tar neutral oils*	5.000%
	Rotenone	0.125%
	Other derris resins	0.005%
PARSONS METHOXY-CHLOR 50% WETTABLE INSECTICIDE (Parsons Chem.)	Methoxychlor* tech.	50%
PARSONS MOSQUITO YARD SPRAY (Parsons Chem.)	Methoxychlor* tech.	
	2-Ethylhexanediol-1,3	
	B-butoxy B-thiocyanodiethyl ether	
	Pyrethrins*	
PARSONS MOTH CRYSTALS (Parsons Chem.)	Paradichlorobenzene*	
PARSONS PARASOTE (Parsons Chem.)	Refined creosote oils*	
PARSONS PARATHION DUST (Wettable) Insecticide (Parsons Chem.)	Parathion*	15%
PARSONS PAR-DIP NO. 6 DISINFECTANT (Parsons Chem.)	Coal tar hydrocarbons*	
	Soap	
	Phenols*	
PARSONS PINE-O-LIN DISINFECTANT (Parsons Chem.)	Steam-distilled pine oil*	77%
	Soap	13%
PARSONS POTATO DUST Insecticide (Parsons Chem.)	Metallic copper (cuprous oxide)	6%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	3%
	Zinc sulfate*	
PARSONS POTATO SPRAY MIXTURE Insecticide (Parsons Chem.)	DDT*	16%
	Copper*	6.7%
PARSONS POTATO SPRAY WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Parsons Chem.)	DDT*	6%
	Copper*	3%
	Zinc sulfate*	
PARSONS PRE-FUMIGANT WEEVIL SPRAY (Parsons Chem.)	Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate*	
	Chlordane*	
	Pyrethrins*	
	Oils	
	Ethylhexanediol*	
PARSONS SEED SAVER CROW REPELLENT (Parsons Chem.)	Coal tar neutral oil*	
	Benzene*	
	Coal tar acids*	
	Pine oil*	
	Linseed oil	
	Fish oil	
	Turpentine	
	Wood creosote oil*	
	Petroleum distillate*	
	Soap	
PARSONS SEED SAVER DUST (Parsons Chem.)	p-tert-Octylphenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium mercuric chlorides*	5.15%
	Trioxymethylene	0.01%
	Mercuric chloride	0.01%
PARSONS SEED SAVER LIQUID CONCEN-TRATE (Parsons Chem.)	Sodium and mercury salts polyamino polycarboxylic acids*	74.88%
	Metallic mercury	7.6%
PARSONS SEWER ROOT KILLER (Parsons Chem.)	Copper sulfate*	99%
PARSONS SMUT-OFF SOLUTION Fungicide (Parsons Chem.)	Formaldehyde*	
	Mercury*	
PARSONS SODIUM FLUORIDE Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Parsons Chem.)	Sodium fluoride*	97%
PARSONS SODIUM TCA WEED KILLER (Parsons Chem.)	Sodium trichloroacetate* (trichloroacetic acid equiv. 61.7%)	90%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PARSONS STANDARD LEAD ARSENATE Insecticide (Parsons Chem.)	Lead arsenate* 96%
PARSONS JUDGY AMMONIA (Parsons Ammonia)	Ammonia* 5.02%
PARSONS 3-WAY DUST Insecticide (Parsons Chem.)	Active ingredients: 9.01% Sulfur (300 mesh) Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic fatty acids 54.5% Petroleum distillates 45.5% Rotenone and derris resins Cupric oxide Inert ingredients: 90.99% Kaolinite powder 78.00% Derris powder other than derris resins 11.74% Magnesium carbonate 1.25%
PARSONS TO-DOT COW-SPRAY Insecticide (Parsons Chem.)	Mineral oils Pine oil* Thiocyanates Beta dithiocyano diethyl ether* Pyrethrins*
PARSONS TOMATO DUST Insecticide (Parsons Chem.)	Methoxychlor tech. (44% 2,2-bis-(p-methoxyphenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane and 6% other isomers end reaction products) 5%
PARSONS 20TH CENTURY BACTERICIDE (Parsons Chem.)	p-tert-Octyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*
PARSONS 2,4-D WEED KILLER (Parsons Chem.)	Dimethylamine salt 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid* 24.9%
PARSONS 2,4-D WEED KILLER (Isopropyl Ester) (Parsons Chem.)	Isopropyl ester 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid* 44%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PARSONS 2,4-D WEED KILLER NO. 40 (Parsons Chem.)	Dimethylamine salt 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid* 49.8%
PARSONS 2,4,5-T [illegible] Herbicide (Parsons Chem.)	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid* 43 [illegible]
PARSONS WARFARIN BAIT RAT KILLER (Parsons Chem.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.025%
PARSONS WORMICIDE TABLETS Anthelmintic (dog, puppy) (Parsons Chem.)	Arecoline hydrobromide*
PARSONS WORMICIDE TABLETS Anthelmintic (hog) (Parsons Chem.)	Chenopodium Calomel* Nux vomica* Digitalis* Copper sulfate* Iron oxide Nicotine sulfate* Pyrethrum 40%
PARSONS WORMICIDE TABLETS Anthelmintic (sheep) (Parsons Chem.)	Kamala Nicotine sulfate* Turpentine Monohydrated copper sulfate* Carbon tetrachloride*
PARTAGLOSS ENAMEL (McDougall-Butler)	
PARTISTIC ENAMEL (Parr Paint)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PARTO CARPANTEA Antitussive (Partola)	Horehound Licorice root Mullen leaves Orris root Mullen flowers Coltsfoot leaves Anise Chamomile Saffron Red poppy flowers	
PARTO CORN Keratolytic (Partola)	Each oz.: Alcohol Ether* Chlorobutanol* Menthol Salicylic acid* Collodion	 21% 205 gr. 4-1/2 gr.
PARTO COUGH SYRUP (Partola)	Each fl. oz.: Chloroform Pyrilamine maleate* Monosodium citrate Ammonium chloride Aromatics	 1-1/2 m. q.s.
PARTOCYL Skin ointment (Partola)	Resorcinol Benzocaine Tinct. benzoin Balsam Peru Lac sulfur Menthol crystals* Boric acid* Zinc oxide	
PARTO DYNE Rubefacient (Partola)	Chlorobutanol* Ether* Chloroform* Methyl salicylate* Tinct. camphor* Aqua ammonia Tinct. Capsicum Oil of sassafras* Oil of cloves* Oil of turpentine*	3.4 gr. 88 m. 62 m.
PARTO ELZAWATER HAIR DYE (Partola)	Lead acetate* Sulfur precipitated* Glycerin Bay rum	
PARTO EYE LOTION (Partola)	Each fl. oz.: Chlorobutanol Zinc sulfate Ammonium chloride Waters of peppermint, rose Camphor Sodium borate Boric acid Glycerin	 1-1/7 gr.
PARTOFORM Throat lozenges (Partola)	Fl. extr. coltsfoot Oil of peppermint Powdered extr. Glycyrrhiza Oil of anise Cubeb oleoresin Fl. extr. Capsicum Balsam tolu	
PARTO GLORY TONIC (Partola)	Each fl. dr.: Strychnine* Quinine* Potassium hypophosphite Manganese hypophosphite Hypophosphorus acid Sucrose Caramel coloring Sodium bromide Calcium hypophosphite Sodium hypophosphite Iron hypophosphite Sodium citrate Glycerin	 1/160 gr. 1.7 gr.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PARTOHERB Diuretic, laxative (Partola)	Gentian root Cubeb berries Uva ursi leaves Juniper berries Rhubarb root Wormwood Centaury herb Licorice root	
PARTOLA LAXATIVE (Partola)	Each tablet: Phenolphthalein Sucrose Oil of peppermint	
PARTOLIN FOR HAIR & SCALP (Partola)	Alcohol*	20% v
PARTOLIN POWDER Soap (Partola)		
PARTOPILE Hemorrhoids (Partola)	Tannic acid* Menthol* Eucalyptol* Hydrocarbon oil*	
PARTO RUB Counter- irritant (muscular) (Partola)	Chlorobutanol* Tinct. iodine* Tinct. Capsicum Methyl salicylate* Oil of mustard Soap liniment Oil of turpentine* Aqua ammonia Spirit camphor*	3.4 gr.
PARTOSTRINGE Astringent (diarrhea) (Partola)	Bismuth subnitrate Kino Mercury*(with chalk) Aromatic powder Sodium bicarbonate Camphor	
PARTOSWEAT Astringent (feet) (Partola)	Alcohol* Aluminum chloride Camphor* Solution formaldehyde*	45%/v
PARTOWILL Digestant (Partola)	Powdered pepsin U.S.P. Lactose U.S.P. Sodium bicarbonate U.S.P. Powdered cubebs U.S.P.	12 gr. 24 gr. 32 gr. 32 gr.
PARTOWORM Anthelmintic (Partola)	Santonin* Calomel*	
PARVALAC ENAMEL, PARVANERE FLOOR ENAMEL (Parr Paint)		
PAR-X ROACH & INSECT POWDER (Surbin)		
PARZATE DUST Fungicide (Thomas, I.)	Zinc ethylene bis (dithiocarbamate) (metallic zinc 0.92%)	3.9%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PARZATE LIQUID NABAM FUNGICIDE (du Pont)	Disodium ethylene bis (dithio carbamate)*
PARZATE ZINEB FUNGICIDE (du Pont)	Zinc ethylene bis (dithio-carbamate)
PASADENA PERFUME, COLOGNE, TOILET-WATER (Duvelle)	Denatured alcohol* (with diethylphthalate)
PASIDERM Rubefacient (Supreme Pharm.)	Zinc oxide Calamine Benzocaine Phenol* Menthol* Camphor*
PASTELLE FLAT PAINTS (Moore-Leland)	
PASTELLO FLAT WALL PAINT (Upco)	
PASTICK LIQUID GLUE (Scriptex)	
PASTOXINE Rodenticide (Astor)	Red squill* powder (fortified) 30%
PASTURITE Cleaner (Wyandotte)	Sodium chromate*
PATCH'S GADOMENT Skin ointment (Patch)	Cod liver oil 70% Carbolic acid 0.375% Fl. extr. benzoic and zinc oxide
PATCH'S KONDREMUL (Plain) Cathartic (Patch)	Mineral oil Irish moss (Chondrus crispus)
PATCH'S KONDREMUL WITH CASCARA Laxative (Patch)	Mineral oil Extr. cascara Irish moss (Chondrus crispus)
PATCH'S KONDREMUL WITH PHENOL-PHTHALEIN Cathartic (Patch)	Mineral oil Phenolphthalein Irish moss (Chondrus crispus)
PATEXOL ACTIVATED Spot remover (Patek)	DIBK MIBK Orthodichlorobenzene* Methylene dichloride*
PATEX RUST REMOVER (Patek)	Ammonium fluoride* Hydrogen fluoride*
PATINA VENETIAN BLIND LINOLEUM CLEANER (Jackson of London)	
PATIO PAINTS (Zymolyte)	
PATONE HAIR TONIC (Capatone)	
PATRICIAN POLISH (Concentrate) For furniture, plastics, glass, metals, china, leathers, painted or lacquered surfaces, washable wall paper, etc. (Protective)	
PATRICK'S AFTER SHAVE (Patrick's)	
PATTERNSEAL Sealing material (Tamms)	
PATTERSON'S BLUE RIBBON AMMONIA (Patterson Labs.)	Ammonia*
PATTERSON'S DRAIN PIPE OPENER (Patterson Labs.)	
PATTERSON'S FOOT BATH SPECIAL Fungicide (medical) (Patterson Labs.)	Sodium hypochlorite* 4%
PATTERSON'S GERMICIDAL SOLUTION (Patterson Labs.)	Alkyl-dimethyl-benzyl ammonium chloride* Coconut oil
PATTERSON'S HYPO-CHLORITE BACILLICIDE (Patterson Labs.)	Sodium hypochlorite* 4%
PATTERSON'S HYPO-CHLORITE BREWERY SPECIAL Disinfectant (Patterson Labs.)	Sodium hypochlorite* 6%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PATTERSON'S INSECT SPRAY (Patterson Labs.)		
PATTERSON'S ISOPROPYL RUBBING ALCOHOL COMPOUND (Patterson's Labs.)	Isopropyl alcohol*	70%/v
PATTERSON'S MOTH PROOF SOLUTION (Patterson Labs.)		
PATTERSON'S POOL HYPO-CHLORITE (Patterson Labs.)		
PATTERSON'S STANDARD BLEACH (Patterson Labs.)		
PATTERSON'S SUPER-BACILLICIDE (Patterson Labs.)	Sodium hypochlorite*	12%
PATTERSON'S SUPERCHLOR BLEACH (Patterson Labs.)	Sodium hypochlorite*	5.25%
PATTERSON'S SUPERCHLOR POWDER Disinfectant (Patterson Labs.)	Available chlorine	4%
PATTERSON'S SUPERCHLOR SOLUTION Sanitizer (Patterson Labs.)	Sodium hypochlorite*	4%
PATTERSON'S WINDOWLITE GLASS POLISH (Patterson Labs.)		
PAULDERMA Skin ointment (Paul Labs.)	Anesthesin (benzocaine)* Calamine Methyl para-hydroxybenzoate Sulfur Benzoic acid Lanolin Salicylic acid*	
PAULDERMA SOAP (Paul Labs.)	Lanolin	
PAUL NEWTON SHAVING CREAM & LOTION (Newton, P.)		
PAUL NEWTON STOP STICK Deodorant (Newton, P.)		
PAWNEE ANT EXTERMI-NATORS (Pawnee)		
PAX Sedative (Carroll Chem.)	Sodium bromide* Potassium bromide* Ammonium bromide* Belladonna leaf Cypripedium	3 gr. 2 gr. 2 gr. 1 3 gr. 1-1/2 gr.
PAX-ALL GENERAL PURPOSE CLEANER (Packwood)	Alkaline salts*	
PAX ALUMINUM ETCH F (Packwood)	Alkaline detergent salts* Detergent	
PAX ALUMINUM ETCH X (Packwood)	Alkaline salts* Caustic soda* Detergent	
PAX BIG-CAT LIQUID METAL CLEANER (Packwood)	Detergent Petroleum type solvents* Pine oil*	
PAX BO-PEEP Skin cleanser (Packwood)	Borax* Soap	
PAX CAR WASH SUPREME (Packwood)	Detergent mixture* Detergent salts * Soil-suspending agents	
PAX CM-118 Skin cleanser (Packwood)	Alkaline salts*	
PAX CORN-TEX REGULAR Skin cleanser (Packwood)		
PAX CORN-TEX (with minimum of 5% lanolin) Skin cleanser (Packwood)	Lanolin*	5%
PAX CORN-TEX WITH PAX-LANO-SAV EMOLLIENT Skin cleanser (Packwood)	Lanolin Other bland emollient oils	
PAX DICTATOR SUPREME & REGULAR Skin cleanser (Packwood)	Alkaline salts* Lanolin	
PAX F-54 FLOOR CLEANING COMPOUND (Packwood)	Alkaline salts* Detergents *	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PAX FORMULA T-22 ALL PURPOSE Liquid CLEANER (Packwood)	Liquid detergents*
PAX FORMULA T-22 WITH SUPER WETTING ACTION Skin cleanser (Packwood)	Sulfonated detergent*
PAX HECTO INK CLEANSING CREAM (Packwood)	Glycol type solvents Mineral adsorbent Alcohols Lanolin
PAX HEL-CAT LIQUID METAL CLEANER (Packwood)	Phenolic acids* Petroleum solvents* Alkaline type liquid detergents*
PAX HI-SUDS WITH & WITHOUT BACTERICIDE Cleaner (Packwood)	Synthetic detergents* Phosphate and silicate type alkaline salts Phenolic type bactericidal agent*
PAX HY-SPEED Skin cleanser (Packwood)	Lanolin Water-softening agents
PAXIDE TYPE B Insecticide (Biocerta)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide 1% Pyrethrins 0.3% Oil* 98.7%
PAXIDE TYPE R Insecticide (Biocerta)	Pyrethrins 0.5% Oil* 99.5%
PAXIDE (Type S) Insecticide (Biocerta)	Pyrethrins 0.48% Sesame oil extractive 0.9% Odorless petroleum oil distillate* 98.62%
PAX LANOLIN LOTION Hand lotion (Packwood)	Anhydrous lanolin 5%
PAX-LANO-SAV HEAVY DUTY GRANULATED SKIN CLEANSER (Packwood)	Sterilized Pax duramen-meal Lanolin Other bland emollient oils Water-softening agents Antiseptic
PAX LIQUID DETERGENT FLOOR CLEANER (with & without Disinfectant & Super Concentrate) (Packwood)	Liquid detergents* Sequestering agents Water-softening agents
PAX LIQUID DISHWASH (Packwood)	Liquid detergents*
PAX LIQUID SOAPS (Regular & Antiseptic) (Packwood)	Potash soaps of refined coconut and vegetable oils 15-40% Bacteriostatic agent 2%
PAX MECHANICS Skin cleanser (Packwood)	Pumice and vegetable scrubbers Water-softening agents
PAX NO. 11, NO. 25, NO. 31 Metal cleaners (Packwood)	Alkaline salts* Surface active agents
PAX NO. 21 Metal cleaner (Packwood)	Polyphosphates* Silicates Surface active agents*
PAX NO. 26 GENERAL PURPOSE CLEANER (Packwood)	Polyphosphate and silicate type salts* Surface active agents*
PAX-100 Skin cleanser (Packwood)	Borax* Powdered soap
PAX PACKING HOUSE CLEANER (Packwood)	Alkaline salts* Detergent*
PAX PAINT STRIPPER (Packwood)	Chlorinated hydrocarbons* Petroleum distillates Synthetic detergent emulsifiers Corrosion inhibitors Evaporation-retarding agents
PAX RADIOLOGI- CAL SKIN DECONTAM- INANT-202 LIQUID (Packwood)	Liquid detergents Sequestering,* chelating* and complexing agents* Hexachlorophene
PAX RADIOLOGI- CAL SKIN DECONTAM- INANT-203 (Powdered All Soluble-204) (Powdered Organic Scrubber) (Packwood)	Sequestering,* chelating* and complexing* agents Bithionol (Actamer)
PAX REPEATER Skin cleanser (Packwood)	Pumice and vegetable scrubbers Water-softening salts
PAX RUST REMOVER (Packwood)	Phosphoric acid* Liquid metal-cleaning detergents
PAX SANITIZER TABLETS (Packwood)	Chloramine* type material

*Gosselin, R., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PAX SILICONE LOTION & CREAM (Packwood)	Silicone (dimethyl polysiloxane) 10%
PAX SPECIAL Skin cleanser (Packwood)	Cornmeal and woodflour meal scrubber Water-softening agents
PAX SUDSLESS-FOR MACHINE DISHWASHING WITH & WITHOUT BACTERICIDE (Packwood)	Silicate and phosphate type salts* Quaternary ammonium* bactericidal agents
PAX SULPHONATED OIL LIQUID SKIN CLEANSER (Packwood)	Sulfonated vegetable oil Liquid petrolatum Sulfonated detergent Lanolin Lecithin
PAX SUPER-X Skin cleanser (Packwood)	Cornmeal and woodflour meal scrubbers Water-softening agents
PAX SUPREME LIQUID HAND CLEANER (Concentrate or Extra) (with or without Hexachlorophene) (Packwood)	Liquid surface active agents* Hexachlorophene
PAX TANK CAR CLEANER (Packwood)	Alkaline type salts * Powdered surface active agent*
PAX-3-X POWDERED METAL CLEANER (Packwood)	Alkaline salts* Free caustic soda* Surface active agents *
PAX TOM-CAT LIQUID METAL CLEANER (Packwood)	Solvents* Surface active agents *
PAX T-22 WITH SUPER WETTING ACTION Skin cleanser (Packwood)	Cornmeal and cornmeal deriv. type scrubbers Synthetic wetting agent
PAX WATERLESS SKIN CLEANER (Extra Heavy Duty) (Packwood)	Aliphatic hydrocarbons* Cyclic compounds*
PAX WAX STRIPPER (Packwood)	Soap Detergents* Alkaline salts* Sequestering agents
PAYA-PEPSOL Digestant, tonic (Pitman-Moore)	Each fl. oz.: Extr. nux vomica 5 m. Pepsin 8 gr. Papain 1-1/2 gr. Rennin 3/4 gr. Lactic acid 1/2 m. Nitro-hydrochloric acid (dilute) 5 m.
PAYONS MAGIC PAINTING CRAYONS (Am.)	
PAYSON-LITE INTERIOR GLOSS Paint (Payson Corp.)	
PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK (Payson's Indel.)	
PAZE ANTACID TABLETS (Vegetrates)	Pepsin Calcium carbonate Dried malt diastase Celery Magnesium trisilicate Papain Dehydrated asparagus Okra
PAZO Hemorrhoids (Grove)	Zinc oxide Ephedrine sulfate* Eucalyptus oil* Petrolatum Benzocaine Camphorated phenol* Lanolin
PAZO PILE OINTMENT (Grove)	Bismuth subgallate Camphorated phenol* Zinc oxide Lanolin Resorcin Balsam Peru Camphor* Petrolatum
PAZO PILE SUPPOSI-TORIES (Grove)	Zinc oxide Ephedrine sulfate* Resorcinol monoacetate Cocoa butter base Benzocaine Camphorated phenol* Eucalyptus oil *
PCC THE WATER SOFTENING CLEANSER (Pioneer)	
P.C. 80 Herbicide (Garden Prod.)	Potassium cyanate* 80%
P.C.E. MULTI-PURPOSE CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Pest Control Equip.)	Petroleum distillates* n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins
P.D.R. MIGRAINE Headache remedy (Keenan)	Calcium lactate 389 mg. Potassium chloride 259 mg. Niacinamide 12 mg.
PEACOCK ENAMELS (Bishop-Conklin)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PEAK (Commercial Solv.)	Ethylene glycol type*	
PEARL POLISH Stove, metal polish (Pearl Prod.)		
PEARL PORCELAIN, TILE & MARBLE CLEANER (Pearl Polishes)		
PEARLS IN WINE ROUGE, NITE CREAM, LIPSTICK, DRY SKIN CREME, COMBINATION CREAM, COMPACT MAKEUP, HAND CREAM & LOTION, BATH TALC, SPRAY DEODORANT, PARFUM, FACE POWDER, SHAMPOO, DEODORANT, COLOGNE (Armand)		
PEARSON'S AZALEA PETAL BLIGHT DUST Fungicide (Pearson & Co.)	Zineb	3.25%
PEARSON'S 5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Pearson & Co.)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
PEARSON'S 62-1/2% CHLORDANE EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Pearson & Co.)	Tech. chlordane* Aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbons	62.5% 22.5%
PEARSON'S 20% CHLORDANE OIL CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Pearson & Co.)	Tech. chlordane* Petroleum hydrocarbon*	20% 80%
PEARSON'S 25% DDT EMULSION CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Pearson & Co.)	DDT Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	25.0% 71.8%
PEARSON'S 50% DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Pearson & Co.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	50%
PEARSON'S ROSE DUST & ROSE SPRAY Fungicide, insecticide (Pearson & Co.)	Sulfur* Copper (as metallic) Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Rotenone Other cube resins	20.00% 3.70% 5.00% 0.75% 1.50%
PEARSON'S ROTENONE .75% Insecticide (Pearson & Co.)	Rotenone Other cube resins	0.75% 1.5%
PEARSON'S SUPPOSITORIES (Lester Drug)	Ephedrine sulfate* Benzocaine Oxyquinoline sulfate* Zinc oxide Bismuth subgallate Balsam Peru Cocoa butter	
PEARSON'S TOMATO DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Pearson & Co.)	Zineb Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane	3.9% 3.0%
PEARSON'S ZEBRA DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Pearson & Co.)	Rotenone Other cube resins* Zineb	1.00% 2.00% 3.25%
PEAU FRAICHE Toiletry (Caron)		
PEAU SECHE CREAM & SOAP, LIQUID SKIN GROOM Hypoallergenic cosmetic (Peau Seche)		
PECALIN Adsorbent (Veltex)	Each fl. oz.: Kaolin Pectin	 90 gr. 2 gr.
PECHEUR PERFUMES, EAU DE TOILETTE, BATH ESSENCE (Parfums Pecheur)		
PECK'S GERMICIDAL RINSE (Peck's)	Para-diisobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzoyl ammonium chloride*	10%
PECK'S HYSOL CRESOL COMPOUND Germicide, deodorizer (Peck's)	Cresylic acid* Soap	
PECK'S LIQUOR CRESOLIS COMPOUND Germicide, deodorizer (Peck's)	Cresol* U.S.P. Soap	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PECORA ADHESIVES, PUTTIES, COATINGS, ALUMINUM PAINTS, ENAMELS (Pecora)		
PECORA ARCHITECTURAL CALKING COMPOUND (Pecora)	Asbestos fiber Titanium calcium pigment Calcium carbonate Vegetable mineral thinner Vegetable oils Lead * Cobalt * Manganese *	 5%
PECORA FURNACE CEMENT (Pecora)	Clay Silicon dioxide Silicate of soda Asbestos fiber Carbon black	
PECORA TILE MASTICS (Pecora)	China clay Titanium calcium pigment Magnesium silicate Calcium carbonate Vegetable oil Lead* Mineral thinner Phenyl mercurial oleate	 12%
PECTAGORIC For diarrhea (Carroll Chem.)	Paregoric* Kaolin Pectin	1 fl. dr. 87.5 gr. 2.5 gr.
PECTALMAG Antacid, adsorbent (Barlow-Maney)	Aluminum hydroxide gel U.S.P. Magnesium trisilicate Kaolin Pectin	5 gr. 5 gr. 5 gr. 1 gr.
PECTINAL Antacid, absorbent (Tailby)	Hyoscyamine sulfate Atropine sulfate Hyoscine hydrobromide Colloidal kaolin Bismuth subgallate Pectin	1/1250 gr. 1/6700 gr. 1/20,000 gr. 5 gr. 1 gr. 1/4 gr.
PECTODYNE Antitussive, sedative (Claflin)	Each oz.: Alcohol Wild cherry Sanguinaria Ammonium chloride Chloroform White pine Spikenard Sugar syrup	 2-1/2% 2 m.
PECTO-KAPS Antacid (Kenmore)	Each capsule: Citrus pectin	 7-1/2 gr.
PECTOKATE Antacid (Pharmex)	Kaolin Pectin	
PECTOPINE Antitussive (infant) (Tailby)	Ipecac Squill Senega Tolu Coltsfoot Pineapple flavor	
PECTORAL (Ayer's) Antitussive (Watkins, R.)	Each oz.: Alcohol Chloroform Terpin hydrate Benzaldehyde Wild cherry White pine Ipecac	
PECTORRHEA Adsorbent (Daniels, Robert)	Each fl. oz.: Colloidal kaolin Pectin Aromatics	 180 gr. 4 gr. q.s.
PECTROL PLAIN Laxative (Horton & Converse)	Mineral oil Pectin Methylcellulose Benzoic acid	50% v 0.1%
PECTROL WITH CASCARA Laxative (Horton & Converse)	Cascara sagrada aromatic Mineral oil Pectin Methylcellulose Benzoic acid	1 dr. 50%/v 0.1%
PECTROL WITH PHENOLPHTHALEIN Cathartic (Horton & Converse)	Benzoic acid Mineral oil Pectin Methyl cellulose	0.1% 50%/v
PED Skin fungicide (medical) (G. & W.)	Formaldehyde* Gum camphor Acetone U.S.P. Mercury bichloride* Petrohol	 1 gr. 110 m.
PED Skin fungicide (medical) (Penslar)	Benzoic acid* Salicylic acid* Chlorthymol	
PEDATONE ATHLETE'S FOOT CREAM (Commerce)	Digenol (2, 2' dihydroxy 5, 5' dichloro diphenyl methane)* Undecylenic acid Sodium propionate	
PEDATONE ATHLETE'S FOOT LIQUID (Commerce)	Digenol (2, 2' dihydroxy 5, 5' dichloro diphenyl methane)* Undecylenic acid Tannic acid* Boric acid* Isopropyl alcohol* Benzoic acid Salicylic acid* Glycerin	 65%
PEDATONE ATHLETE'S FOOT POWDER (Commerce)	Undecylenic acid Sodium propionate Digenol (2, 2' dihydroxy 5, 5' dichloro diphenyl methane)*	
PE-DES CREME Rubefacient (foot) (Georges)	Anhydrous lanolin Methyl salicylate* Camphor* White petrolatum Cersine wax	1% 3% 6%
PEDES FOOT BALM (Arlenge)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PED-EX OINTMENT Rubefacient (foot) (Ped-Ex)	Lanolin Thymol* Peppermint oil Glyceryl monostearate Spermaceti Menthol* Camphor* Eucalyptus oil* Glycerin	
PEDICADE OINTMENT Skin fungicide (medical) (Binday)	Zinc undecylenate* Dihydroxy dichloro diphenyl methane* Undecylenic acid*	
PEDIGREE DEODORANT COLOGNE & STICK (Mem)		
PEDIGREE PAINT (George, P.D.)		
PEDI-MED FOOT BATH (Medi-Ped)	Magnesium sulfate Sodium bicarbonate Boric acid* Oil of thyme Menthol* Oil of pine* (Alkyl) benzine sulfonate	
PEDINOL DERMAL POWDER Antiseptic, fungicide, deodorant (medical) (Pedinol)	Goldicide Undecylenic acid* Benzoic acid* Boric acid* Zinc borate* Sodium propionate Salicylic acid* Menthol* Bentonite	
PED-I-RUB (Ped-I-Rub)	Alcohol Methyl salicylate* Menthol* Camphor* Tragacanth	8%
PED-LO Counter-irritant (foot) (Imperial Pharm.)	Salicylic acid* Menthol* Chloral hydrate Benzoic acid* Formaldehyde*	
PEDOGENE Skin fungicide (medical) (Hance)	Each oz.: Benzoic acid* Thymol iodide* Methyl salicylate* Salicylic acid* Camphor* Cycloform Ether	 21-2/3 m.
PEDOGENE CREME Fungicide (medical) (Hance)	Undecylenic acid* Zinc undecylenate* Cycloform*	5% 20% 2%
PED-O-REM Astringent (foot) (Sacramento)		
PED-X Ectoparasiticide (Gart)	Benzyl benzoate Benzocaine Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	68% 12% 6%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PEERLESS ANT CAPS Insecticide (Blue Ball)		
PEERLESS CAULKING COMPOUND, & ROOFING CEMENT (Weaver-Wall)		
PEERLESS ENAMEL, PAINT, ROOF COATING (Akron)		
PEERLESS ROACH CAPS AND PASTE (Blue Ball)		
PEERLESS SCREW WORM KILLER (Peerless Co.)	Chloroform tech.* Naphthalene U.S.P.*	14.2% 3.8%
PEE VEE LACQUER REMOVER (Riverside)		
PEGGY NEWTON BATH OIL & BUBBLE BATH (Newton, P.)		
PEGGY NEWTON CREAM CONDITIONER, NIGHT CREAM, HAND CREAM & FOOT CREAM (Newton, P.)		
PEGGY NEWTON DEODORANTS, CREAM & SOLID (Newton, P.)		
PEGGY NEWTON LIPSTICK (Newton, P.)		
PEGGY NEWTON LIQUID LEG SHAVE (Newton, P.)		
PEGGY NEWTON MAKE-UP BASE (Newton, P.)		
PEGGY NEWTON MAKE-UP CLEANSER (Newton, P.)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PEGGY NEWTON MASCARA (Newton, P.)		
PEGGY NEWTON NAIL POLISH (Newton, P.)		
PEGGY NEWTON "O" Complexion grains (Newton, P.)		
PEGGY NEWTON ROUGE (World's Prods.)		
PEGGY NEWTON SKIN FRESHENER (Newton, P.)		
PEGGY NEWTON STARDUST Face powder (Newton, P.)		
PEGGY NEWTON TOILET SOAP (Newton, P.)		
PEGGY NEWTON VELVASHEEN Liquid shampoo (Newton, P.)		
PEGGY SAGE FAIRHAND LOTION, POLISH REMOVER (Sage, P.)		
PEKAL Antacid (Falcon)	Kaolin Magnesium trisilicate Lactose Karaya Pectin Powdered skim milk	20% 15% 20% 15% 10% 20%
PEKTAMOL TABLETS Antacid, adsorbent (Pektamol)	Aluminum hydroxide Kaolin Zinc phenolsulfonate Methyl salicylate * Magnesium trisilicate Bismuth sub-salicylate Salol*	
PELCO 3-5 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Peele)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* DDT*	3.00% 5.00%
PELCO 3-5-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Peele)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* DDT* Sulfur*	3.00% 5.00% 40.00%
PELCO 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Peele)	DDT*	5.00%
PELCO DITHANE DUST 10% Insecticide (Peele)	Zinc ethylene bisdithio- carbamate	6.50%
PELCO 15% FERMATE DUST Insecticide (Peele)	Ferric dimethyl dithio- carbamate	11.40%
PELCO TOBACCO DUST 10% TDE Insecticide (Peele)	DDD	10.00%
PELCO 20% TOXAPHENE DUST Insecticide (Peele)	Toxaphene*	20.00%
PELDANE TABLETS Insecticide (Peters)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	100%
PEN-A-SHEEN FLOOR FINISH (O'Brien Corp.)		
PENATHOL Fungicide, (medical) deodorant (Milburn)	Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid Thymol Tricresol* Acetone in alcohol *	
PENCO ARAMITE W-15 Insecticide (Pennsylv.)	Aramite	15%
PENCO BHC D-12 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	12% 18%
PENCO BHC-DDT EMULSION 3-5 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	14.5% 8.7% 8.7%
PENCO BHC E-11 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	11% 11%
PENCO BHC TECHNICAL Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	36%
PENCO BHC W-12 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	12% 12%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PENCO CALCIUM ARSENATE Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Tricalcium arsenate*	70%
PENCO COPPER-SULFUR-DDT DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Copper*	3.4%
	Sulfur*	81.1%
	DDT	2.5%
PENCO 2-10-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride *	2%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	2%
	DDT *	10%
	Sulfur*	40%
PENCO 2-1/2-5-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Aldrin*	2.5%
	DDT	5%
PENCO 2-1/2-10-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Aldrin *	2.5%
	DDT	10%
PENCO 3-5-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	3%
	DDT*	5%
PENCO 3-5-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	3%
	DDT*	5%
	Sulfur*	40%
PENCO 3-10-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	3%
	DDT*	10%
PENCO 3-10-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	3%
	DDT*	10%
	Sulfur*	40%
PENCO 20-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Toxaphene*	20%
PENCO 20-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Toxaphene*	20%
	Sulfur	40%
PENCO DDT-COPPER-SULFUR 5-4-75 Insecticide, fungicide (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT*	5%
	Copper*	3.4%
	Sulfur*	75%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PENCO DDT D-50 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT*tech.	50%
PENCO 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT*	5%
PENCO 10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT*	10%
PENCO DDT EMULSION 25 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT*	25%
PENCO DDT EMULSION 34 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT*	34%
PENCO DDT-SULFUR 5-80 Insecticide, fungicide (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT*	5%
	Sulfur*	80%
PENCO DDT-SULFUR 10-75 Insecticide, fungicide (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT*	10%
	Sulfur*	74%
PENCO 10-40 DDT-SULFUR DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT*	10%
	Sulfur*	40%
PENCO DDT W-50 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT*	50%
PENCO DE-FOL-ATE Herbicide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Magnesium chlorate hexahydrate*	
PENCO 1-1/2% DIELDRIN DUST Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Dieldrin*	1.5%
PENCO 1-1/2-5-0 DIELDRIN DUST Insecticide (Pennsylv Salt)	Dieldrin*	1.5%
	DDT*	5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PENCO 2-1/2-5-0 DIELDRIN DUST Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Dieldrin* DDT	2.5% 5%
PENCO 2-1/2-5-40 DIELDRIN DUST Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Dieldrin* DDT Sulfur	2.5% 5% 40%
PENCO DIELDRIN E-1-1/2 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Dieldrin*	18.6%
PENCO DIMITE E-2 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Di (p-chlorophenyl) methyl carbinol*	25%
PENCO D-PHOS 37-5 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT Parathion*	37.5% 5%
PENCO D-PHOS 38-6 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT Parathion*	38% 6.25%
PENCO EMULSION CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT*	25%
PENCO EMULSION CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	DDT*	34%
PENCO ENDOTHAL DEFOLIANT S-4069 ENDOTHAL DESICCANT, ENDOTHAL HARVEST AID Herbicides (Pennsylv. Salt)	Disodium endothal*	6.3%
PENCO ENDOTHAL WEED KILLER S-3003 (Pennsylv. Salt)	Disodium endothal*	19.2%
PENCO ENDRIN EMULSION 16 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Endrin*	19.5%
PENCO FERBAM Fungicide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Ferbam*	76%
PENCO KRYOCIDE Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Sodium fluoaluminate*	96%
PENCO 1% LINDANE DUST Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Lindane	1%
PENCO LINDANE E-20 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Lindane*	20%
PENCO LINDANE- MERCURY 37-1 Insecticide, fungicide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Lindane* Phenyl mercuric ammonium acetate*	37% 1.75%
PENCO LINDANE W-25 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Lindane*	25%
PENCO LINDANE W-75 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Lindane*	75%
PENCO MALATHION E-8 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Malathion*	80%
PENCO MALATHION E-50 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Malathion*	50%
PENCO MALATHION W-25 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Malathion*	25%
PENCO 1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Parathion*	1%
PENCO PARATHION W-15 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Parathion*	15%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PENCO PARATHION W-25 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Parathion*	25%
PENCO PENCAL Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Tricalcium arsenate*	70%
PENCO PENITE 6X Herbicide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Sodium arsenite*	71.5%
PENCO PENITE 35 Herbicide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Sodium arsenite*	46.5%
PENCO PENTRETE Fungicide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Phenyl mercuric ammonium acetate*	7%
PENCO SODIUM CHLORATE Herbicide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Sodium chlorate*	99%
PENCO SUPER- SEVENTY Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Sodium fluoaluminate*	72%
PENCO SYTAM Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Octamethyl pyrophosphoramide (OMPA)* Related organic phosphates	42% 15%
PENCO TOXAPHENE D-40 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Toxaphene*	40%
PENCO TOXAPHENE DDT E2-1 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Toxaphene* DDT	40% 20%
PENCO TOXAPHENE E-6 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Toxaphene*	60.4%
PENCO TOXAPHENE W-40 Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Toxaphene*	40%
PENDANE 10% EMULSIFI- ABLE Insecticide (Penick)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) Polyethylene oxide sorbitan oleate emulsifier Methylated naphthalene*	10% 5% 85%
PENDANE 20% EMULSIFI- ABLE Insecticide (Penick)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane) Polyethylene oxide sorbitan oleate emulsifier Cyclohexanone Methylated naphthalene*	20% 5% 10% 65%
PENDANE (Lindane) Insecticide (Penick)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	99% 1%
PENDANE 10% SOLUTION Insecticide (Penick)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) Methylated naphthalene*	10% 90%
PENDANE 20% SOLUTION Insecticide (Penick)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* Methylated naphthalene* Cyclohexanone	20% 70% 10%
PENDANE 25% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Penick)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane)	25%
PENE-SEAL Floor sealer (Merkin)		
PENETRATING LINIMENT (Little Wonder)	Chloroform* Camphor*and soap	30% 70%
PENETREX Paint product (Glidden Co.)		
PENETREX WOOD FLOOR PRESERVA- TIVES (Bondrite)		
PENETROID Wood floor sealer (Lawrence, W.W.)		
PENETRO INHALER (Plough)	Camphor* Menthol Thymol Methyl salicylate*	
PENETRO NOSE DROPS (Plough)	Ephedrine* Menthol Camphor* Eucalyptol*	
PENETRO QUICK ACT- ING RUB Chest rubefacient, (Plough)	Methyl salicylate* Turpentine* Menthol* Camphor* Thymol* Pine oil*	

*See Section II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PEN-FLO-SEAL FLOOR SEALER (Sewall)		
PEN-GESIC Analgesic (Penslar)	Menthol Methyl salicylate* Alcohol*	 70%
PENICK ALLETHRIN TECHNICAL Insecticide (Penick)	Allethrin* (allyl homolog of cinerin 1) Related compounds	
PENICK ANTU Rodenticide (Penick)	Alpha-naphthyl thiourea*	92%
PENICK 20% ANTU POWDER Rodenticide (Penick)	Alpha-naphthyl thiourea* tech.	20%
PENICK 25% AND 30% DDT EMULSIFIABLE & SOLUTION Insecticides (Penick)	DDT*	
PENICK DDT 50% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Penick)	DDT*	50%
PENICK DIELDRIN 1.5 EMULSION Insecticide (Penick)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Petroleum hydrocarbons	15.98% 2.82% 76.20%
PENICK EMULSIFIABLE ROTENONE 5% W/W Insecticide (Penick)	Rotenone Other cube extractives Methylated naphthalene*	5% 15% 50%
PENICKLOR BRAND TECHNICAL CHLORDANE REFINED Insecticide (Penick)	Tech. chlordane*	100%
PENICKLOR 46% EMULSIFIABLE W/W Insecticide (Penick)	Chlordane tech.* Petroleum distillate*	46% 47%
PENICKLOR 50% EMULSIFIABLE W/W Insecticide (Penick)	Chlordane tech.* Petroleum distillate	50% 5%
PENICKLOR 62% EMULSIFIABLE-STABLE Insecticide (Penick)	Chlordane tech.*	62%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PENICKLOR 73-1/2% EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Penick)	Chlordane*	73.5
PENICKLOR 20% OIL SOLUTION W/W Insecticide (Penick)	Chlordane tech.* Petroleum distillate*	20% 80%
PENICKLOR 50% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Penick)	Chlordane*	50%
PENICK MALATHION 90% CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Penick)	Malathion* Xylol	90% 10%
PENICK MALATHION E-5 Insecticide (Penick)	Malathion* Xylol*	57% 35%
PENICK 50% MALATHION EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Penick)	Malathion * Xylol*	50% 42.4
PENICK MALATHION 30% OIL SOLUTION Insecticide (Penick)	Malathion*	30%
PENICK MALATHION 25% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Penick)	Malathion*	25%
PENICK POWDERED CUBE ROOT Insecticide (Penick)	Rotenone* Other cube resins	
PENICK POWDERED SABADILLA 50% CALCINED Insecticide (Penick)	Alkaloids of sabadilla seed	3%
PENICK POWDERED SABADILLA INSECTICIDE (Penick)	Sabadilla*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PENICK POWDERED SABADILLA & SULFUR 33 67 Insecticide (Penick)	Sabadilla*	33%
	Sulfur*	67%
PENICK POWDERED SABADILLA & SULPHUR 50/50 Insecticide (Penick)	Sabadilla*	50%
	Sulfur*	50%
PENICK PURIFIED PYRETHRUM OLEORESIN Insecticide (Penick)	Pyrethrins*	20%
	Petroleum distillate*	80%
PENICK PYRETHRUM POWDER Insecticide (Penick)	Pyrethrins	0.9%
PENICK SULFOXIDE PYREXCEL 20 Insecticide (Penick)	Petroleum distillate*	
	2-Butoxy ethanol	
	n-Octyl sulfoxide of isosafrole	
	Pyrethrins*	
	Compounds related to sulfoxide	
PENICK 40% SULFOXIDE SOLUTION Insecticide (Penick)	n-Octyl sulfoxide of isosafrole*	
	Butoxypolypropylene glycol	
	2-Butoxy ethanol	
	Compounds related to sulfoxide	
PENITE 35 Herbicide (Commercial Chem.)	Arsenic*	26.5%
PENNACAP Fungicide (Collins Feed)	Pentachloro nitrobenzene*	36.00%
	n-Trichloro methyl mercapto-4-cyclohexene-1, 2-dicarboximide*	25.00%
PENN-A-SEAL PENETRATING FLOOR VARNISH (Sweeney, W. H.)		
PENN CHAMP DRY CLEANING COMPOUND (Penn-Champ)		
PENNCLEAN (Pennsylv. Salt)	Phosphoric acid *	
PENN-DRAKE SELF-POLISHING WAX (Pennsylv. Ref.)		
PENN-DRAKE SPOT REMOVER, PETROLATUM DRY CLEANER (Pennsylv. Ref.)		
PENNEX LIGHTER FLUID (Pennex)		
PENNSALT CLEANER 30 (Pennsylv. Salt)	Silicated alkali	
PENNSALT 20-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Toxaphene*	20.00%
PENN-TONE Paste paint (Penn Crete)		
PEN-O-FLOOR Floor treatment (Breinig)		
PEN-O-LIN Rubefacient (Penslar)	Oil of wormwood	
	Oil of sassafras *	
	Menthol*	
	Oil of tansy	
	Acetone*	
PEN-O-LITE VARNISHES (Sterling Varnish)		
PEN-O-SEAL Floor sealer (Felton Sibley)		
PENOTRITE SOLVENTS (General Solv.)		
PENSAL B, M, O, W Detergents (Pennsylv. Salt)	Sodium orthosilicate	
	Sodium hydroxide* or sodium carbonate	
PEN-SAN Vaginal antiseptic (Penslar)	Phenol*	1%
	Boric acid*	
	Zinc sulfate *	
	Oxyquinoline sulfate	
	Thymol	
	Eucalyptol *	
	Salicylic acid	0.5%
	Menthol	
PENSLAR A-P-C CAPSULES Analgesic (Penslar)	Each capsule:	
	Acetophenetidin*	2-1/2 gr.
	Caffeine	
	Aspirin*	
PENSLAR BLUE OINTMENT Ectoparasiticide (Penslar)	Mercury*	10%
PENSLAR DENTAL PLATE CLEANER (Penslar)	Sodium perborate*	
	Trisodium phosphate*	
PENSLAR EYE BATH (Penslar)	Sodium borate C.P.	
	Sodium chloride C.P.	
	Camphor water U.S.P.	

*Consult Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this compound are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PENSLAR EYE TONE (Penslar)	Boric acid C.P. Camphor Copper sulfate C.P. Zinc sulfate C.P. Berberine sulfate	
PENSLAR HAND CREAM (Penslar)		
PENSLAR INHALIT DROPS Nasal de- congestant (Penslar)	Ephedrine* Camphor* Menthol Pine needle oils Eucalyptus *	1%
PENSLAR L. C. COLD CAPSULES WITH LAXATIVE (Penslar)	Acetophenetidin* Camphor Asafetida Capsicum Aloin	3 gr.
PENSLAR MENTHO- LATED BRUSHLESS SHAVING CREAM (Penslar)		
PENSLAR NOSE DROPS Nasal de- congestant (Penslar)	Ephedrine* Camphor* Menthol Oil of pine needles Eucalyptus *	1%
PENTA- BROMIDES Sedative (Merrell)	Each fl. oz.: Sodium bromide* Ammonium bromide* Potassium bromide* Calcium bromide Lithium bromide	 4.16 gm. 1.30 gm. 1.30 gm. 0.78 gm. 0.25 gm.
PENTA-CHLOR Insecticide (Central Solv.)	Pentachlorophenol*	5%
PENTAGILL (Green) Analgesic, antipyretic (Massengill)	Opium Ipecac Acetophenetidin* Acetylsalicylic acid* Camphor* Caffeine	1.6 mg. 1.6 mg. 0.1 gm. 0.1 gm. 16 mg. 8 mg.
PENTAGILL (Orange) Analgesic, antipyretic (Massengill)	Each capsule: Opium Ipecac Dover powder Acetophenetidin* Acetylsalicylic acid* Camphor Caffeine	 1.6 mg. 1.6 mg. 0.1 gm. 0.1 gm. 16 mg. 16 mg.
PENTA MR Wood pre- servative (Thompson- Hayward)	Pentachlorophenol* Petroleum distillate* Polymerized resin acids	5.0% 84.5% 5.0%
PENTA NASAL OINTMENT (Fountain)	Ephedrine hydrochloride* Bismuth subcarbonate Metycaine* (Lilly) Aquapher Lanolin Petrolatum	 1% 1/2% 10%
PENTA PRESERVA- TIVE Wood pre- servative (Commercial Chem.)	Pentachlorophenol* Petroleum hydrocarbons*	5% 95%
PENTA PRESERVA- TIVE, CONC. Wood pre- servative (Commercial Chem.)	Pentachlorophenol*	40%
PENTA-SEAL Wood pre- servative (Barber)	Pentachlorophenol* Pine oil Petroleum solvents *	21.6% 4.2% 40.5%
PENTA- WEEDICIDE Herbicide (Thompson Chem.)	Pentachlorophenol* Butyl 2, 4-dichlorophenoxy acetate	40% 10%
PENTA WOOD PRESERVA- TIVE 10-1 CONCEN- TRATE (Protection)	Pentachlorophenol*	40.0%
PENTA-WR Water- repellent wood preservative (Commercial Chem.)	Pentachlorophenol* Petroleum hydrocarbons*	18% 57%
PENTECH Insecticide (Pennsylv. Salt)	Tech. DDT*	
PENTIDE Wood preservative (Bonide)	Pentachlorophenol* Other chlorophenols Petroleum hydrocarbons*	4.4% 0.6% 91.63%
PENTOL Disinfectant, germicide (Horton & Converse)	Soap p-(Alpha, alpha dimethyl propyl) phenol* Pine oil	37% 8.3% 1%
PENTREX Rust pre- ventative remover (Claronex)		
PEN-TRIN Liniment (veterinary) (Thoroughbred)	Camphor* Menthol * Oil of wormwood Turpentine* Peppermint Cedarwood Mirbane Cedarleaf Tansy Cantharides*	
PENTRONOL WOOD TREATMENT Wood pre- servative (Pioneer)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PENTROX FLOOR SEALER (Advance Chem.)		
PEOPLES IMPORTED BAY RUM (Peoples)	Each fl. oz.: Alcohol* Tartar emetic*	 50%/v 1/4 gr.
PEPPI-BARR LINIMENT (Solid) (Sintos)	Methyl salicylate* Menthol Oils* of thyme, cajuput, pine-needle, turpentine, rosemary, peppermint Alcohol*	 75%/w
PEPSINIC SELTZER Antacid (Pepsinic)	Sodium bicarbonate Tartaric acid	
PEPSODENT ANTISEPTIC (Pepsodent)	Chlorthymol Boric,* malic, citric acids Alcohol	 26%
PEPSOMAL Digestant (Chase Chem.)	Bismuth subsalicylate Salol* Zinc sulfocarbolate Methyl salicylate*	
PEPTEX Dairy cleaner (Diversey)		
PEP-TI-KON FORMULA Food sup- plement (Berjon)	Each fl. oz.: Ferrous gluconate (105.0 mg. iron) Thiamine hydrochloride Riboflavin Niacinamide Manganese citrate Zinc chloride	 14.0 gr 3.0 mg. 3.0 mg. 10.0 mg. 0.5 gr. 0.07 gr.
PEPTOACID Digestant (Jamol)	Hydrochloric acid Pepsin	1%
PEPTO- BISMOL Digestant (Norwich)	Bismuth subsalicylate Salol Zinc phenolsulfonate Methyl salicylate	
PEPTONIZED VEHICLE ELIXIR (Massengill)	Each fl. oz.: Ethyl alcohol Lactated pepsin powder Lactic acid Hydrochloric acid	 10%/v 40 gr.
PEQUOD PAINTS, ENAMELS, STAINS (Tredennick)		
PERBORASAL COMPOUND Antiseptic (oral, nasal) (Haug)	Sodium perborate* Sodium chloride Sodium bicarbonate	
PERCHLORON Bleach (Pennsylv. Salt)	Calcium hypochlorite* (available chlorine)	 70%
PERCY MEDICINE Antacid (Merrick)	Bismuth subnitrate Rhubarb syrup Lime water Alcohol	 5%
PERFACOTE PAINTS & ENAMELS (Arnesto)		
PERFECTION FURNITURE POLISH (Avon Prod.)		
PERFECTION LINOLEUM CLEANER (Bartley)		
PERFECTION PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Bartley)		
PERFECTION PAINTS, VARNISHES, ENAMELS (Yarnell)		
PERFECTION PORCELAIN, TILE & MARBLE CLEANER (Bartley)		
PERFECTION RUG & UP- HOLSTERY CLEANER (Bartley)		
PERFECTION SHOE POLISH (Avon Prod.)		
PERFECTION SILVER POLISH (Avon Prod.)		
PERFECTO HOUSE PAINT (Phelan-Faust)		
PERFECTSEAL ROOF COAT- ING (Merkin)		
PERFEKTION Paint, varnish (Pratt Paint)		
PERFEX Cleaner (Tidy House)	Crystalline trisodium phosphate* Crystalline sodium sesquicarbonate Anhydrous sodium tripolyphosphate	60% 35% 5%
PERFEX BRAND PAINTS (Balto. Paint)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PER-FEX-ION VARNISHES (Thresher)		
PERFEX PAINT (Vane-Calvert)		
PERFUMED CRYSTALS Deodorizer (Stanley Home)	Paradichlorobenzene * Perfume	
PERIODON Periodontal therapy (Barnes-Hind)	Urea peroxide* Sodium lauryl sulfate*	
PERMA-BOND PAINTS (Sec Mfg.)		
PERM-A-CLOR NA (Detrex)	Trichlorethylene*	
PERMAGARD DEFOLIANT CONCENTRATE (Thompson-Hayward)	Pentachlorophenol* Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent *	44.0% 19.0%
PERMA-GLOSS Waxes, polishes (Central Chem.)		
PERM-A-KLEEN (Detrex)	Perchlorethylene*	
PERMA-KROME ALUMINUM PAINTS (Greenwood)		
PERMA-LASTIC ACID RESISTING PAINT (Sterling Varnish)		
PERMALIN LINOLEUM VARNISH (Hays-Taylor)		
PERMA-NAIL POLISH REMOVER (Perma-Nail)		
PERMA RID INSECT SURFACE SPRAY (Ray-Claw)	Tech. chlordane Aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbons	2-1/2% 6%
PERMA-STA Anti-freeze compound (Amsco)	Glycol base*	
PERMA STA Anti-freeze (Central Solv.)	Glycol *	
PERMA STA Anti-freeze (Hoosier)	Glycol *	
PERMA-STA Anti-freeze (Western Solvent)	Ethylene glycol* Borax	90%
PERMA STARCH Laundry starch (Milner)		
PERMATEX AVIATION FORM-A-GASKET (Permatex)	Isopropyl alcohol*	
PERMATEX BLOCK & HEAD SEALER (Permatex)	Silicate of soda	
PERMATEX COOLING SYSTEM CLEANER & CONDITIONER (Permatex)	Oxalic acid*	
PERMATEX DOUBLE ACTION RADIATOR CEMENT (Permatex)	Potassium dichromate*	
PERMATEX FABRIC CLEANER (Permatex)	Carbon tetrachloride*	
PERMATEX FORM-A-GASKET NO. 1 (Permatex)	Isopropyl alcohol*	
PERMATEX GLASS SEALER (Permatex)	Toluol*	
PERMATEX LIQUID RADIATOR CLEANER (Permatex)	Muriatic acid*	
PERMATEX LIQUID RADIATOR SEALER (Permatex)	Isopropyl alcohol *	
PERMATEX PIPE JOINT COMPOUND (Permatex)	Isopropyl alcohol*	
PERMATEX RUBBER LUBRICANT (Permatex)	Polyglycol	
PERMATEX TAROFF (Permatex)	Chlorinated solvent*	
PERMATONE FLAT PAINTS (Graves)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PERMA- VENEER ENAMELS, VARNISHES, FLOOR FINISHERS (Standard Ind.)	
PERMAWOOD WOOD PRE- SERVATIVE READY TO USE 1-A (Admiralty)	Pentachlorophenol*
PERMAX Insecticide (Dolge)	Aliphatic petroleum hydro- carbons Aromatic petroleum hydro- carbons* Dichloro diphenyl tri- chloroethane* Pyrethrins
PERMAX-WL Insecticide (Dolge)	Aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbons* Aromatic petroleum hydrocarbons* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Sesame oil extractives Pyrethrins
PERM-E- LASTIC CAULKING COMPOUND (Perfection Model)	
PERMEX INK PASTE (Am. Crayon)	
PERMITE Wood pre- servative (Speekman)	Pentachlorophenol* 4.5% Other chlorophenols 0.5% Petroleum distillate* 95.0%
PER-MO BITS KILLS RATS (Per-Mo)	Extractives of red squill* 5.1%
PER-MO BROWN RAT KILLER CONTAINS ANTU (Per-Mo)	ANTU 4%
PERMODIP Wood pre- servative (King, E. & F.)	Pentachlorophenol* 5% Petroleum derivatives (mainly mineral spirits)
PERMO FINISHES Paint (Superior Paint)	
PERMOLITE ENAMELS (Superior Paint)	
PER-MO MOTH- PROOFING LIQUID (Per-Mo)	Magnesium silicofluoride* 1.25%
PER-MO MOTH- PROOFING LIQUID TYPE "A" (Per-Mo)	Sodium arsenite* (as arsenious oxide) 1.00%
PERMO MOTH- PROOFING SPRAY (Uncle Sam)	
PERMONEX VARNISH (Thompson & Co.)	
PERMOPLAST MODELING CLAY (Am. Art Clay)	
PER-MO-PRO Insecticide (M.B.C.)	Sodium fluosilicate*
PER-MO RAT & MICE LIQUID (Per-Mo)	Sodium arsenite* 2.27%
PER-MO RAT PASTE (Per-Mo)	Extractives of red squill* 10.2%
PERMO-SEAL & NO-TAR- KOTE ASBESTOS FIBRE LIQUID CEMENT (Pioneer)	
PERMO SEAL ROOF CEMENTS (Pioneer)	
PERMOVITE EXTERIOR TRIM Paint (Hancock P. & V.)	
PER-MO WARFARIN KILLS RATS AND MICE (Per-Mo)	3-(a-Phenyl-b-acetyl ethyl)- 4-hydroxycoumarin 0.025%
PERMUTIT Q (Permutit)	Sulfonated polystyrene*
PERRY DAVIS LINIMENT (Davis & Lawrence)	Capsicum Gums Guaiac Myrrh Camphor* Oil of spruce Alcohol* 51%
PERSIAN HAIR OIL (Peerless Barber)	Mineral oil Vegetable coloring Synthetic perfume oil

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PERSISTO C-S 5-45-40 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Cryolite * Sulfur	5% 45% 40%
PERSISTO C-S 10-35-40 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT* Cryolite * Sulfur*	10% 35% 40%
PERSISTO 3 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT	3%
PERSISTO 5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT*	5%
PERSISTO 10 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT*	10%
PERSISTO DUST NO. 20 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT*	20%
PERSISTO DUST NO. 25 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT*	25%
PERSISTO DUST NO. 35 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT*	35%
PERSISTO FLOTOX 5-50 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT* Sulfur*	5% 50%
PERSISTO FLOTOX 5-75 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT* Sulfur*	5% 75%
PERSISTO FLOTOX 10-50 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT* Sulfur*	10% 50%
PERSISTO-K 1-7 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Copper* Oil	1% 7% 1.5%
PERSISTO-K 3-6.8 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Copper*	3% 6.8%
PERSISTO-K 3-7 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Copper*	3% 7%
PERSISTO-K 5-7 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT* Copper*	5% 7%
PERSISTO-K 5-25 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Copper * Zinc * Zinc Coposil	5% 4.5% 4.5% 25%
PERSISTO-K 5-35 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Copper as metallic * Zinc as metallic * Zinc Coposil	5% 6.3% 6.3% 35%
PERSISTO-K 20-15 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Copper	20% 2.7%
PERSISTO-KLOR 10-5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Tech. chlordane* (3% octachloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydroindane, 2% related compounds)	10% 5%
PERSISTO-KLOR-S 5-4-50 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Chlordane Sulfur *	5% 4% 50%
PERSISTO-K-O 5-6.7 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Copper *	5% 6.7%
PERSISTO K-O 5-8 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT* Copper*	5% 8%
PERSISTOL 25 EMULSIVE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT *	25%
PERSISTOL 4.5 VAPO DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Oil *	4.5% 89%
PERSISTOL VAPO-DUST NO. 24 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane Petroleum oils*	2.4% 96.0%
PERSISTO-MALATHION 5-5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT* Malathion *	5% 5%
PERSISTO 50 MICRO CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT *	50%
PERSISTO 75 MICRO CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT *	75%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PERSISTO-MITE 3-3 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Aramite	3% 3%
PERSISTO-MITE 5-3 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Aramite	5% 3%
PERSISTO-MITE 5-4 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Aramite	5% 4%
PERSISTO-MITE 10-3 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Aramite	10% 3%
PERSISTO-MITE 20-3 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Aramite	20% 3%
PERSISTO-MITE 25-3 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Aramite	25% 3%
PERSISTOPHOS 3-1 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion *	3% 1%
PERSISTOPHOS 3-2 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion *	3% 2%
PERSISTOPHOS 5-1 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion *	5% 1%
PERSISTOPHOS 5-2 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion*	5% 2%
PERSISTOPHOS 10-1 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion *	10% 1%
PERSISTOPHOS 10-2 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion *	10% 2%
PERSISTOPHOS 20-2 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion *	20% 2%
PERSISTOPHOS 25-2 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion *	25% 2%
PERSISTOPHOS 30-2 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion *	30% 2%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PERSISTO-PHOS-K 5-1-25 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion * Zinc Coposil Copper as metallic	5% 1% 25% 4.5%
PERSISTO-PHOS-K 5-2-25 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane Parathion* Copper as metallic	5.0% 2.0% 4.5%
PERSISTO-PHOS-KO 5-1-5 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane Parathion* Copper as metallic	5% 1% 5%
PERSISTO-PHOS-KO 5-2-5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane Parathion* Copper as metallic	5% 2% 5%
PERSISTO-PHOS KO-S 5-1-5-10 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane Parathion* Copper as metallic Sulfur	5% 1% 5% 10%
PERSISTO-PHOS-S 3-1-50 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion * Sulfur	3% 1% 50%
PERSISTO-PHOS-S 5-1-25 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion * Sulfur	5% 1% 25%
PERSISTO-PHOS-S 5-1-50 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion* Sulfur	5% 1% 50%
PERSISTO-PHOS-S 5-1.5-25 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion* Sulfur	5% 1.5% 25%
PERSISTO-PHOS-S 5-2-25 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion * Sulfur	5% 2% 25%
PERSISTO-PHOS-S 5-2-50 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion * Sulfur	5% 2% 50%
PERSISTOPHOS 25-5 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion*	25% 5%
PERSISTOPHOS 30-10 WET-TABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion*	30% 10%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PERSISTOPHOS 33-5 WET-TABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion *	33% 5%
PERSISTOPHOS 38-6 WET-TABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion *	38% 6%
PERSISTOPHOS 38-9 WET-TABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion *	38% 9%
PERSISTOPHOS 40-5 WET-TABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion *	40% 5%
PERSISTOPHOS ZINEB-S 5-1-3.25-15 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Parathion * Zineb (zinc as metallic 0.77%) Sulfur	5% 1% 3.25% 15%
PERSISTO-R 2-1 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Rotenone	2% 1%
PERSISTO-S 2-80 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Sulfur *	2% 80%
PERSISTO-S 2-90 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Sulfur *	2% 90%
PERSISTO-S 3-75 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Sulfur *	3% 75%
PERSISTO-S 4-75 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Sulfur *	4% 75%
PERSISTO-S 5-25 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Sulfur *	5% 25%
PERSISTO-S 5-50 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Sulfur *	5% 50%
PERSISTO-S 5-75 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Sulfur *	5% 75%
PERSISTO-S 5-80 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Sulfur *	5% 80%
PERSISTO-S 10-25 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Sulfur *	10% 25%
PERSISTO-S 10-50 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Sulfur *	10% 50%
PERSISTO-S 10-75 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Sulfur *	10% 75%
PERSISTO S-K 5-25-25 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Sulfur * Zinc * Copper *	5% 25% 4.5% 4.5%
PERSISTO S-K 5-50-25 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT* Sulfur * Copper * Zinc	5% 50% 4.5% 4.5%
PERSISTO S-KO 5-25-5 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Sulfur * Copper *	5% 25% 5%
PERSISTO S-KO 5-50-5 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Sulfur * Copper *	5% 50% 5%
PERSISTO-TRAN-S 4-5-75 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Orthotran Sulfur *	4% 5% 75%
PERSISTO 50 WETTABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT *	50%
PERSISTO-Y 5-8 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Copper as metallic *	5% 6.4%
PERSISTO ZINEB 1-4 DUST (Impregnated) Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Zineb	1% 4%
PERSISTO ZINEB 5-3.25 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT* Zineb	5% 3.25%
PERSISTO ZINEB 5-4 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Zineb	5% 4%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PERSISTO ZINEB-S 5-3.25-25 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Zineb Sulfur *	5% 3.25% 25%
PERSISTO ZINEB-S 5-5.2-50 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	DDT * Zineb Sulfur *	5% 5.2% 50%
PERSULAN ANTISEPTIC SHAMPOO (Drake Labs.)		
PERSULAN OINTMENT (Drake Labs.)		
PER-SYN- AMEL SYNTHETICS Paint products (Thresher)		
PERTENAL Hypertension (Crookes)	Veratrum viride ext.* Mannitol hexanitrate Homatropine methylbromide Phenobarbital*	100 mg. 30 mg. 2.5 mg. 15 mg.
PERTEX Dairy cleaner (Diversey)		
PERTHANE TECHNICAL Fungicide (Rohm & Haas)	Diethyl diphenyl dichloroethane* Related reaction products	95% 5%
PERTHANE 50% WP Fungicide (Rohm & Haas)	Diethyl diphenyl dichloroethane* Related reaction products	47.5% 2.5%
PERTOXIN FUMIGANT (Whitmoyer)	Ethylene dichloride* Carbon tetrachloride* Propylene dichloride	
PERTOXIN SPRAY Insecticide (Whitmoyer)	Petroleum oil Carbon tetrachloride* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	
PERTUSSIN Antitussive (Seeck)	Extr. thyme Ethyl alcohol	9%
PE-RU-NA Antitussive (Consolid. Royal)	Alcohol Potassium iodide Iron citrate Ammonium citrate Extr. gentian Extr. boneset Extr. cascara sagrada Oleoresin ginger	15%
PERZON LOTION Rubefacient (Vital)	Ferric oxides Ferric chloride* Zinc oxide Calcium oxide Benzocaine Carbolic acid* Aluminum ammonium sulfate *	0.5%
PESGEL INSECT REPELLENT (Jay's)		
PESTAWAY INSECT SPRAY (Uncle Sam)	DDT* Pyrethrum Petroleum distillate*	5%
PEST-B-GON 2 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	25.0% 72.1%
PEST-B-GON WETTABLE- DDT 50% Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	DDT*	50.00%
PEST CONTROL HEXACHLOR 47 Insecticide (Pest Control Prod.)	Tech. chlordane*	47%
PESTENE INSECTICIDE POWDER (Uncle Sam)	DDT*	10%
PESTENE INSECT SPRAY (Uncle Sam)	DDT* Pyrethrum Petroleum distillate*	5%
PEST-HEX Insecticide (Blue Ridge)	n-Trichloromethyl thio- tetrahydro phthalamide 2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite	2.5% 2.25%
PESTMASTER DUTCH ELM SPRAY Insecticide (Michigan)	DDT Xylene* Oil	25%
PESTMASTER EASY- EMULSIFYING CONCEN- TRATE 25% DDT Insecticide (Michigan)	DDT* Oil	25%
PESTMASTER METHYL BROMIDE Fumigant (Michigan)	Methyl bromide*	100%
PESTMASTER METHYL BROMIDE WITH CHLOROPI- CRIN WARN- ING AGENT Fumigant (Michigan)	Methyl bromide* Chloropicrin	98% 2%
PESTMASTER SOIL FUMI- GANT-1 (Michigan)	Methyl bromide* Chloropicrin	98% 2%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PESTMASTER WETTABLE POWDER 50% DDT Insecticide (Michigan)	DDT*	50%
PESTMASTER WETTABLE POWDER 75% DDT Insecticide (Michigan)	DDT*	75%
PESTRON PESTICIDE (Pest Control Prod.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane)	99%
PESTROY 25% DDT CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Acme Q.)	DDT concentrate Xylene*	25%
PESTROY 25% DDT CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Sherwin-Williams)	DDT Xylene*	25% 65%
PESTROY DDT LIQUID COATING & INSECT POWDER (Lucas)	DDT*	
PESTROY PRE-EMERGENCE WEED KILLER (Sherwin-Williams)	Diethyl xanthogen disulfide*	58%
PEST WAX Insecticide (Chemurgic)	DDT*	
PETADERM Fungicide (veterinary) (Levis)	Sodium caprylate*	20%
PET-D-TICK Insecticide (Martin, C. J.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) Rotenone Other cube resins Pine oil	0.05% 1.00% 2.00% 3.00%
PET-EEZ ANTISEPTIC POWDER (Ridd Lab.)	Iodine* Boric acid*	
PETER PUTTER'S SPOT REMOVER Wall paper cleaner (Glidden Co.)		
DR. PETER'S GOMOZO Cathartic (Fahrney)	Alcohol Senna Fennel Mandrake root Peppermint Spearmint Sarsparilla Sassafras Hyssap Bussed thistle Dittany Ground ivy Johnswort Lemon balm sage Spikenard Yarroii	14%
PETERSON'S OINTMENT (Peterson)	Carbolic acid* Camphor* Tannic acid* Zinc oxide Beeswax Balsam of fir Oil of lavender Petrolatum	
PETIKET CHLOROPHYLL DEODORANT FOR PETS (U. S. Chem.)		
PETKLENE FOR DOGS Cleanser, deodorant, flea killer (Levis)	Pine oil * Soap	80% 10%
PETROFOL Cathartic (Rexall)	Mineral oil	
PETROGALAR Cathartic (Wyeth Labs.)	Mineral oil	65%
PETROGEN IODIZED Rubefacient (Wyeth Labs.)	Iodized ammonium oleate Total iodine* Alcohol	10% 7%
PETROHOL Rubefacient (Enjay)	Isopropyl alcohol*	91-99%/v
PETROHOL ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL COMPOUND N.F. Rubefacient (Allied Drug)	Isopropyl alcohol*	70%
PETROPINE PAINT THINNER (Reliable Paste)	Mineral spirits Toluol * Benzol *	
PETRO-SYLLIUM NO. 2 WITH PHENOL-PHTHALEIN Cathartic (Whitehall)	Each fl. oz.: Phenolphthalein Mineral oil Psyllium jelly	3-3/4 gr.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PETROZOIN NIPPLE OINTMENT (Petrozoin)	Alcohol Gum benzoin Aloes Styrax Balsam tolu Pure petrolatum	11-1/2%
PETRYN IMPROVED Spot remover (Patek)	Decalin* Paracymene	
PETSELANE DEODORANT (Pearson Pharm.)		
PET SPECIAL CLEANSER (Solvay)	Carbonates Silicates Phosphates*	
DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE (Howard Bros.)	Mercury ammoniated* Boric acid* Camphor* Zinc oxide	8.75 gr.
DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE WATER (Howard Bros.)	Potassium alum Boric acid Camphor Glycerin Salt	
DR. PETTIT'S RECTAL SALVE (Howard Bros.)	Mercury ammoniated* Calomel* Boric acid* Camphor* Zinc oxide	8.75 gr. 5.83 gr.
PETZOL Ectoparasiticide (veterinary) (Levis)	Benzyl benzoate Benzyl alcohol	25% 2%
PEXOL GRAHAM'S Antitussive (Assoc. Prod.)	Chloroform White pine Wild cherry Spikenard Poplar buds Sanguinaria Sassafras * Irish moss Menthol * Oil of tar * Oil of eucalyptus * Ammonium chloride Glycerin Honey	3 m./fl. oz.
PEXOLINE PINOLENE & THREECO, FOURCO, FIVECO, SIXCO PINE OIL DISINFECTANTS (Peck's)	Steam-distilled pine oil * Soap	
PEX O PINE 5 DISINFECTANT (Peck's)	Soap Steam-distilled pine oil * 4-Chloro-2-phenyl phenol* 6-Chloro-2-phenyl phenol*	
PFANSTIEHL 20 BACTERICIDE (Pfanstiehl)	Para-di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate*	20%/w
PFEIFFER'S BEEF, IRON & WINE Food supplement (Pfeiffer)	Alcohol Beef peptone Iron ammonium citrate	18%
PFEIFFER'S WHITE PINE & TAR MENTHOLATED Antitussive (Pfeiffer)	Ammonium chloride Glycerin Sugar syrup Chloroform	4 m./fl. oz.
P-51 FAST KILL INSECT SPRAY WITH DDT (Tru-Pine)	DDT Allethrin n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide Methylated naphthalenes* Petroleum hydrocarbon* Beta butoxy beta thiocyano diethyl ether	2.00% 0.10% 0.50% 5.00% 11.40% 1.00%
P. F. OINTMENT (Casmith)	Phenol Nutgalls Quinine Petrolatum Beeswax	
P-40 Insecticide (Plant Prod.)	Sodium selenate*	2%
P-F RECTAL OINTMENT (Casmith)		
PFUNDER'S TABLETS FOR HYPERACID STOMACHS (Grove)	Bismuth subcarbonate Sodium bicarbonate Magnesium hydroxide Calcium carbonate	
P & G BAR HOUSEHOLD SOAP (Procter & Gamble)		
PHAGENE POWDER Vaginal douche (Dumas-Wilson)	Citric acid Lactose Papain Methyl salicylate* Eucalyptol* Menthol* Chlorothymol * Chlorophyll	
PHALEN'S PAINTS, ENAMELS, VARNISHES (Phelan-Faust)		
PHARMALAX LAXATIVE SUPPOSITORIES (Pharmacia)	Each suppository: Sodium bicarbonate Potassium bitartrate	 0.6 gm. 0.9 gm.
PHARMEX CHILDREN'S ASPIRIN (Pharmex)	Aspirin* Raspberry flavoring	1/4 gr
PHARMEX CHILDREN'S COLD TABLETS (Pharmex)	Aspirin* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine	1-1/2 gr. 1 gr. 1/10 gr.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PHARMEX CHILDREN'S NOSE DROPS (Pharmex)	Phenylephrine hydrochloride	1/4%
PHARMEX COLD SORE LOTION (Pharmex)	Benzoin * Storax Tolu Camphor* Alcohol*	
PHARMEX CORN RE- MOVER (Pharmex)	Salicylic acid* Flexible collodion*	
PHARMEX DIURETIC PILLS-GREEN (Pharmex)	Asparagus Uva ursi Buchu Corn silk Oil of juniper Licorice	
PHARMEX GLYCERINE SUPPOSI- TORIES (Pharmex)	Glycerin U.S.P.	95%
PHARMEX INHALER (Pharmex)	Amphetamine* Mustard Menthol * Camphor* Eucalyptol*	250 mg.
PHARMEX LIQUID ANALGESIC (Pharmex)	Gum camphor* Methyl salicylate* Turpentine Oil of sassafras* Alcohol	
PHARMEX MEDICATED SALVE (Pharmex)	Oil linseed Petrolatum Zinc oxide Starch Phenol* Boric acid*	
PHARMEX RECTAL COMBINATION PACKAGE Suppositories, ointment (Pharmex)	Istrian nutgalls Zinc oxide Benzocaine	
PHARMEX RECTAL SUPPOSI- TORIES (Pharmex)	Bismuth subgallate Bismuth oxyiodide Peru balsam Resorcin* Zinc oxide Boric acid*	
PHARMEX TEETHING LOTION (Pharmex)	Benzocaine Iodine* Alcohol*	
PHARMEX TOOTHACHE OUTFIT (Pharmex)	Oil of cloves* Oil of cassia Benzocaine Iodine* Petrohol	
PHARMEX WART REMOVER (Pharmex)	Ricinic acid Castor oil Isopropyl alcohol*	
PHASTA LIQUID PASTE (Stafford)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
pH DERMACAP Cradle cap (Fredenburgh- Hecht)	Peptone-gluconic acid buffer pH 3.5 Chlorothymol Benzoic acid	 0.1% 1.2%
pH DERMAGUENT Antiseptic skin ointment (Fredenburgh- Hecht)	Gluconic acid buffer pH 3.5 Benzoic acid Chlorothymol Zinc phenolsulfonate	 0.2% 0.1% 1%
PHELAC BRUSHING LACQUER (Phelan- Faust)		
PHELITE INDUSTRIAL WHITE Paint (Phelan- Faust)		
PHELUXE PAINTS, ENAMELS, LACQUERS, VARNISHES (Phelan- Faust)		
PHE-MER- CAINE (Yellow) Counter- irritant (throat) (Massengill)	Each tablet: Phe-Mer-Nite (mercury* preparation) Benzocaine Menthol* Eucalyptol * Pinene * Eugenol * Methyl salicylate (synthetic)* Oil of lemon	 0.16 mg. 4 mg.
PHE-MER-NITE Vaginal sup- positories (Massengill)	Phe-Mer-Nite (phenylmercuric nitrate) Glycero-gelatin base	
PHE-MER-NITE NO. 2 OINT- MENT Skin fungicide (medical) (Massengill)	Phe-Mer-Nite (mercury preparation)	1-1500
PHE-MER-NITE (Pink) Throat Lozenge (Massengill)	Each tablet: Phe-Mer-Nite (phenylmercuric nitrate) Benzocaine Menthol* Eucalyptol * Pinene * Eugenol * Methyl salicylate (synthetic)*	 1/200 gr. 1/16 gr.
PHE-MER-NITE SPERMICIDAL Vaginal sup- positories (Massengill)	Phe-Mer-Nite (phenylmercuric nitrate) Cocoa butter base	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PHENACIDE WP-40 Insecticide (Thompson- Hayward)	Toxaphene* Petroleum distillate	60.0% 34.0%
PHENASEPTOL Disinfectant, deodorant (Burrough)	Tar acids* Coal tar hydrocarbon oils* Soap	
PHENATIN Analgesic (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Acetylsalicylic acid* Caffeine Camphor monobromated*	3 gr. 4 gr. 1/2 gr. 1-1/2 gr.
PHEN-NIC POWDER Insecticide (Greever's)	Phenothiazine Nicotine (as alkaloid)*	33.33% 2.5%
PHEN-NIC TABLETS Insecticide (Greever's)	Phenothiazine Nicotine (as alkaloid)* Kaolin	7.75 gr. 50 gr. 3.00 gr.
PHEN-I-CIDE Insecticide (Interstate Med.)	Phenothiazine* Phenolphthalein* Ground oil cake	
PHENIDONE Photo develop- ing agent (Ringwood)		
PHENIKA POULTRY WORM PILLS Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Martin, C. J.)	Phenothiazine Nicotine sulfate* Powdered extr. kamala Shellac Calcium carbonate Gelatin Acacia Castor oil Calcium pyrophosphate Talcum Stearic acid	25.30% 3.25% 6.84%
PHENIKA WORMER Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Each fl. oz.: Phenothiazine Nicotine sulfate* Kamala	12.5 gr. 0.5 gr. 1.5 gr.
PHENIKA WORM POWDER Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Phenothiazine Kamala Nicotine sulfate*	12.5 gm. 1.5 gm. 0.5 gm.
PHE-NI-ZENE (Granules) Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Corn King)	Nicotine* Phenothiazine	
PHE-NI-ZENE (Tablets) Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Corn King)	Nicotine* (as alkaloid) Phenothiazine	0.75 gr. 7.5 gr.
PHENLIN-ORIS OINTMENT (Wood, J.)	Sodium phenolate* Tertiary amyl phenol* Lanolin-wax ointment	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PHENO Dietary sup- plement (avian) (Gland-O-Lac)	Calcium phenolsulfonate* Sodium phenolsulfonate* Zinc phenolsulfonate* Dextrose Sodium sulfate Boric acid*	6.25% 3.85% 15.9%
PHENO AID Counter- irritant (skin) (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Camphor* Carbolic acid* Eucalyptol*	
PHENO-BOLUS Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Martin, C. J.)	Phenothiazine* Cornstarch	12.5 gm. 1 gm.
PHENO- BROMIDE COMPOUND Analgesic, sedative (Jeffrey-Fell)	Each oz.: Phenobarbital* Sodium bromide Potassium bromide Ammonium bromide Extr. belladonna Extr. hyoscyamus Aromatic Alcohol	1 gr. 20 gr. 20 gr. 20 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/8 gr. q.s. 3-3/4%
PHENO- CASALATE Biliary stimu- lant, cathartic (Clapp, Otis)	Extr. nux vomica* Copper arsenite Bile, dried and partially purified Phenolphthalein Extr. cascara Capsicum	1/16 gr. 1/1000 gr. 1 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/100 gr.
PHENO- CHENAL KRUMBLES FOR HOGS Anthelmintic (veterinary) (McClellan)	Phenothiazine* Aloes* Epsom salts American wormseed oil (containing ascardiol) Magnesium carbonate	60% 6% 10% 2% 22%
PHENO- COSAN Counter- irritant (skin) (Whitney)	Mercury ammoniated* Sulfur* Coal tar solution* Mercury salicylate* Resorcin	0.3% 0.3%
PHENO- FLAVINE EYE DROPS (Altone)		
PHENOLAX WAFERS Laxative (Upjohn)	Phenolphthalein Sugar Aromatics	1 gr.
PHENOL- PHTHALEIN PETROGALAR Laxative (Wyeth)	Phenolphthalein Mineral oil	0.3% 65%
PHENOL SODIQUE OINTMENT (Hance)	Phenol sodique* Cycloform Zinc stearate Lanolin petrolatum Resorcin Zinc peroxide Zinc oxide Glycerin	
PHENO-NIC POWDER Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Hilltop)	Phenothiazine Nicotine*	33-1/3% 3-1/3%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PHENOPLAST METAL, WOOD, PLASTIC COATINGS (Phenoplast)		
PHENOPLAST WATER-PROOF COATING (Phenoplast)		
PHENOSAN Disinfectant, deodorant (Carpenter)	Isopropyl alcohol* Vegetable oil soap Orthophenylphenol* Chlor-orthophenylphenol* Essential oils*	
PHEN-OVINE Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Globe)	Phenothiazine*	37.62%
PHENRIN Analgesic (Pinkham)	Each tablet: Phenacetin* Aspirin* Caffeine	2.50 gr.
PHENSAL GRAY Analgesic (Pitman-Morre)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Acetylsalicylic acid* Extr. gelsemium Caffeine	2 gr. 4 gr. 1/4 gr. 3 m.
PHENYLDRINE NOSE DROPS & SOLUTION (Pharmex)	Phenylephrine hydrochloride* Antihistamine*	1/4% 0.1%
PHEOCAL PASTE (P.C.P. Paste) (Torch)	Phenol* Calomel* Lassar's paste	1% 3% q.s.
PHE-O-NIK POWDER Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Texas Pheno.)	Phenothiazine N.F. Nicotine* (as alkaloid)	33.33% 3.33%
PHE-O-NIK TABLETS Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Texas Pheno.)	Each tablet: Phenothiazine Nicotine*	7.4 gr. 0.8 gr.
pH HAIR PREPARATION (Fredenburgh-Hecht)	Peptone-gluconic acid buffer pH3.5 Chlorthymol Benzoic acid	 0.05% 0.2%
PHILADELPHIA WEED KILLER (West Disinf.)	Coal tar neutral oil* Soap Higher homologs of phenol Cresols* Phenol*	
PHIL-COTE PAINTS (Harris Stand.)		
PHILLIPS CORONA OINTMENT (Corona Mfg.)	Lanolin Concentrated lanolin deriv. Petrolatum Beeswax Borax Aromatic oil Methyl salicylate * Parachlormercuriphenol	 1/1500%
PHILLIPS MILK OF MAGNESIA DENTIFRICE (Phillips, C.)		
PHISODERM (and for Dry Skin & Scalp) Detergent (Winthrop)	Entsufon Lanolin Cholesterols Petrolatum	
PHISOHEX Detergent, antiseptic (Winthrop)	Entsufon (sodium octyl-phenoxyethoxyethyl ether sulfonate) Lanolin Petrolatum Hexachlorophene	 3%/w
PHLOGO PHLOGESTIC POWDER (Veterinary) (Thoroughbred)	Thymol* Oil of peppermint Boric acid* Bentonite Methyl salicylate* Oil of eucalyptus* Kaolin	
PHLO HECTO CREAM Ink remover (Chem. Spec.)		
PHLO NEUTRAL SKIN PROTECTOR (Chem. Spec.)	Lanolin Silicone fortified	
PHLO WATERLESS CLEANER (Chem. Spec.)		
PHOENIX BRAND ADTOX 2.5 Insecticide (Arizona)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene*	2.375%
PHOENIX BRAND ARATOX 3 Insecticide (Arizona)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite (Aramite)	3.00%
PHOENIX BRAND BENTOX 1 AND 2 Herbicide (Arizona)	Hexachlorocyclohexane*	
PHOENIX BRAND BENTOX DB-10 Insecticide (Arizona)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride and related compounds*	10% 15%
PHOENIX BRAND BENTOX 2 PLUS DYTOX 5 Insecticide (Arizona)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	2.00% 3.50% 5.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PHOENIX BRAND BENTOX 2 PLUS DYTOX 5 w/ SULFUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	2.00%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	3.50%
	Dichloro diphenyl-trichloroethane*	5.00%
	Sulfur*	50.00%
PHOENIX BRAND BENTOX 2 PLUS DYTOX 10 Insecticide (Arizona)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	2.00%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	3.50%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	10.00%
PHOENIX BRAND BENTOX 2 WITH SULFUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	2.00%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	4.80%
	Sulfur*	50.00%
PHOENIX BRAND BENTOX 3 Insecticide (Arizona)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3.00%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	5.25%
PHOENIX BRAND BENTOX 3 PLUS DYTOX 5 Insecticide (Arizona)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3.00%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	5.25%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5.00%
PHOENIX BRAND BENTOX 3 PLUS DYTOX 5 w/SULFUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3.00%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	5.25%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5.00%
	Sulfur*	40.00%
PHOENIX BRAND BENTOX 3 PLUS DYTOX 10 Insecticide (Arizona)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3.00%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	5.25%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	10.00%
PHOENIX BRAND BENTOX 3 PLUS DYTOX 10 WITH SULFUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	3.00%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	7.20%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	10.00%
	Sulfur*	40.00%
PHOENIX BRAND CAMTOX 10 Insecticide (Arizona)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene; chlorine content 67-69%)	10.00%
PHOENIX BRAND CAMTOX DB-40 Insecticide (Arizona)	Toxaphene*	40.0%
PHOENIX BRAND CAMTOX DB-60 Insecticide (Arizona)	Toxaphene*	60.00%
PHOENIX BRAND CAMTOX 10 PLUS CUPROCIDE 9 WITH 50% SULFUR Insecticide, fungicide (Arizona)	Toxaphene*	10.00%
	Yellow cuprous oxide*	9.00%
	Sulfur *	50.00%
PHOENIX BRAND CAMTOX 10 PLUS DYTOX 5 Insecticide (Arizona)	Toxaphene*	10.00%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5.00%
PHOENIX BRAND CAMTOX 10 PLUS DYTOX 5 w/50% SULFUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Toxaphene*	10.00%
	DDT*	5.00%
	Sulfur*	50.00%
PHOENIX BRAND CAMTOX 10 WITH SULFUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Toxaphene*	10.00%
	Sulfur*	50.00%
PHOENIX BRAND CAMTOX 15 Insecticide (Arizona)	Toxaphene*	15.00%
PHOENIX BRAND CAMTOX 15 PLUS CHLORTOX 5 Insecticide (Arizona)	Toxaphene*	15.00%
	Tech. chlordane	5.00%
PHOENIX BRAND CAMTOX 15 PLUS DYTOX 5 Insecticide (Arizona)	Toxaphene*	15.00%
	DDT	5.00%
PHOENIX BRAND CAMTOX 15 PLUS DYTOX 5 PLUS ZINTOX 5 Insecticide, fungicide (Arizona)	Toxaphene*	15.00%
	DDT	5.00%
	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis(dithiocarbamate)	5.20%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PHOENIX BRAND CAMTOX 15 PLUS DYTOX 5 WITH 40% SULFUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Toxaphene* DDT Other isomers of dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane Sulfur	15.00% 5.00% 1.25% 40.00%
PHOENIX BRAND CAMTOX 15 PLUS DYTOX 10 Insecticide (Arizona)	Toxaphene* DDT	15.00% 10.00%
PHOENIX BRAND CAMTOX 15 WITH 50% SULFUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Toxaphene* Sulfur	15.00% 50.00%
PHOENIX BRAND CAMTOX 20 Insecticide (Arizona)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene; chlorine content 67-69%)	20.00%
PHOENIX BRAND CAMTOX 20 PLUS DYTOX 5 Insecticide (Arizona)	Toxaphene* DDT	20.00% 5.00%
PHOENIX BRAND CAMTOX 20 WITH SULFUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Toxaphene* Sulfur	20.00% 40.00%
PHOENIX BRAND CHLORTOX DB-25 Insecticide (Arizona)	Tech. chlordane*	25.00%
PHOENIX BRAND CHLORTOX EC-40 Insecticide (Arizona)	Tech. chlordane*	44.2%
PHOENIX BRAND CHLORTOX 5 Insecticide (Arizona)	Tech. chlordane* (3% octachloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydroindane and 2% related compounds)	5.00%
PHOENIX BRAND CHLORTOX 5 PLUS DYTOX 5 Insecticide (Arizona)	Tech. chlordane* Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5.00% 5.00%
PHOENIX BRAND CHLORTOX 5 PLUS DYTOX 10 Insecticide (Arizona)	Tech. chlordane* Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5.00% 10.00%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PHOENIX BRAND CUPROCIDE 9 Fungicide (Arizona)	Yellow cuprous oxide* (copper as metallic	9.00% 8.00%
PHOENIX BRAND DIELTOX 2 Insecticide (Arizona)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	1.70% 0.30%
PHOENIX BRAND DIELTOX 2 PLUS DYTOX 5 Insecticide (Arizona)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo,exo-dimethano naphthalene (from dieldrin)* Related compounds (from dieldrin) Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	1.70% 0.30% 5.00%
PHOENIX BRAND DIELTOX 2 PLUS DYTOX 5 WITH 50% SULPHUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo,exo-dimethano naphthalene (from dieldrin)* Related compounds (from dieldrin) Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Sulfur*	1.70% 0.30% 5.00% 50.00%
PHOENIX BRAND DIELTOX 2 WITH 50% SULPHUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo,exo-dimethano naphthalene (from dieldrin)* Related compounds (from dieldrin) Sulfur*	1.70% 0.30% 50.00%
PHOENIX BRAND DIELTOX 2 WITH 80% SULPHUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene (from dieldrin)* Related compounds (from dieldrin) Sulfur*	1.70% 0.30% 80.00%
PHOENIX BRAND DUST Insecticide (Arizona)	DDT* Sulfur*	
PHOENIX BRAND DYTOX DB-50 Insecticide (Arizona)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	50.0%
PHOENIX BRAND DYTOX 5 Insecticide (Arizona)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5.00%
PHOENIX BRAND DYTOX 5 PLUS KRYTOX 50 Insecticide (Arizona)	Sodium fluoaluminate* (fluorine as elemental Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	50.00% 45.00% 5.00%
PHOENIX BRAND DYTOX 5 PLUS ZINTOX 5 Insecticide, fungicide (Arizona)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis-(dithiocarbamate)	3.75% 5.20%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PHOENIX BRAND DYTOX 5 WITH SULFUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Sulfur*	5.00% 50.00%
PHOENIX BRAND DYTOX 5 WITH 75% SULFUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Sulfur*	5.00% 75.00%
PHOENIX BRAND DYTOX 7.5 WITH 50% SULFUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Sulfur*	7.50% 50.00%
PHOENIX BRAND DYTOX 10 Insecticide (Arizona)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	10.00%
PHOENIX BRAND DYTOX 10 PLUS ZINTOX 5 Insecticide, fungicide (Arizona)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis-(dithiocarbamate)	10.00% 5.20%
PHOENIX BRAND DYTOX 10 WITH SULFUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Sulfur*	10.00% 50.00%
PHOENIX BRAND DYTOX 10 WITH 70% SULFUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Sulfur*	10.00% 70.00%
PHOENIX BRAND ENDTOX 2 Insecticide (Arizona)	Endrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene)*	2.00%
PHOENIX BRAND ENTOX 2 WITH 50% SULFUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Endrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene)* Sulfur	2.00% 50.00%
PHOENIX BRAND HEPTOX DB-25 Insecticide (Arizona)	Heptachlor (heptachloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydroindane)* Related compounds	25.00% 9.72%
PHOENIX BRAND KARATOX .75 Fungicide (Arizona)	Dinitro (1-methyl heptyl) phenyl crotonate* Other nitro phenols and derivatives, chiefly dinitro (1-methyl heptyl) phenol	0.675/w 0.075/w

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PHOENIX BRAND KRYTOX 50 WITH SULFUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Sodium fluoaluminate* (fluorine as elemental 24.50%) Sulfur	45.00% 28.50%
PHOENIX BRAND KRYTOX 70 Insecticide (Arizona)	Sodium fluoaluminate* (fluorine as elemental 34.30%)	63.00%
PHOENIX BRAND MALATOX 5 Insecticide (Arizona)	Malathion*	5.00%
PHOENIX BRAND MALATOX DB-25 Insecticide (Arizona)	Malathion*	25.00%
PHOENIX BRAND MALATOX 5 & DYTOX 5 Insecticide (Arizona)	Malathion* Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*	5.00% 5.00%
PHOENIX BRAND MALATOX EC-57 Insecticide (Arizona)	Malathion* Xylene*	57.00% 32.00%
PHOENIX BRAND MALATOX EC-80 Insecticide (Arizona)	Malathion* Petroleum hydrocarbons	80.00% 4.00%
PHOENIX BRAND MALATOX 5 PLUS ZINTOX 5 Fungicide, insecticide (Arizona)	Malathion* Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis-(dithiocarbamate)	5.00% 5.20%
PHOENIX BRAND NICOTOX 10-X DRY Insecticide (Arizona)	Nicotine alkaloid*	3.60%
PHOENIX BRAND OVOTOX DB-50 Insecticide (Arizona)	p-Chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate*	50.00%
PHOENIX BRAND OVOTOX 7.5 Insecticide (Arizona)	p-Chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate*	7.50%
PHOENIX BRAND OVOTOX 10 Insecticide (Arizona)	p-Chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate* (Ovotran)	10.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PHOENIX BRAND PARATOX 1 Insecticide (Arizona)	Parathion* (o, o-diethyl-o-p-nitro-phenyl thiophosphate)	1.00%
PHOENIX BRAND PARATOX 1 PLUS CAMTOX 15 PLUS DYTOX 5 Insecticide (Arizona)	Parathion*	1.00%
	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene; chlorine content 67-69%)	15.00%
	DDT	5.00%
PHOENIX BRAND PARATOX 1 PLUS CAMTOX 15 PLUS DYTOX 5 PLUS ZINTOX 5 Fungicide, insecticide (Arizona)	Parathion*	1.00%
	Toxaphene*	15.00%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	5.00%
	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis-(dithiocarbamate)	5.20%
PHOENIX BRAND PARATOX 1 PLUS CAMTOX 15 PLUS DYTOX 5 WITH 40% SULFUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Parathion*	1.00%
	Toxaphene*	15.00%
	DDT	5.00%
	Sulfur	40.00%
PHOENIX BRAND PARATOX 1 PLUS CAMTOX 20 Insecticide (Arizona)	Parathion	1.00%
	Toxaphene*	20.00%
PHOENIX BRAND PARATOX 1 PLUS OVOTOX 7.5 Insecticide (Arizona)	Parathion*	1.00%
	Ovotran (p-chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate)	7.50%
PHOENIX BRAND PARATOX 1 PLUS ZINTOX 5 Insecticide, fungicide (Arizona)	Parathion*	1.00%
	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis-(dithiocarbamate)	5.20%
PHOENIX BRAND PARATOX 2 Insecticide (Arizona)	Parathion*	2.00%
PHOENIX BRAND PARATOX 2 PLUS CAMTOX 15 Insecticide (Arizona)	Parathion*	2.00%
	Toxaphene*	15.00%
PHOENIX BRAND PARATOX 2 PLUS DYTOX 5 Insecticide (Arizona)	Parathion*	2.00%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	5.00%
PHOENIX BRAND PARATOX 2 PLUS DYTOX 5 Insecticide (Arizona)	Parathion*	2.00%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	3.75%
	Other isomers dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	1.25%
PHOENIX BRAND PARATOX 2 PLUS DYTOX 10 Insecticide (Arizona)	Parathion*	2.00%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	10.00%
PHOENIX BRAND PARATOX 2 PLUS DYTOX 10 PLUS ZINTOX 5 Fungicide (Arizona)	Parathion*	2.00%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	10.00%
	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis-(dithiocarbamate)	5.20%
PHOENIX BRAND PARATOX 2 PLUS OVOTOX 7.5 Insecticide (Arizona)	Parathion*	2.00%
	Ovotran sulfonate (p-chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate)	7.50%
PHOENIX BRAND PARATOX 2 PLUS ZINTOX 5 Insecticide, fungicide (Arizona)	Parathion*	2.00%
	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis-(dithiocarbamate)	5.20%
PHOENIX BRAND PARATOX 2 PLUS ZINTOX 5 WITH 50% SULFUR Fungicide, insecticide (Arizona)	Parathion*	2.00%
	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis-(dithiocarbamate)	5.20%
	Sulfur	50.00%
PHOENIX BRAND PARATOX 2 WITH 50% SULFUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Parathion*	2.00%
	Sulfur	50.00%
PHOENIX BRAND PARATOX 20 PLUS DYTOX 5 WITH 50% SULFUR Insecticide (Arizona)	Parathion*	2.00%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	5.00%
	Sulfur	50.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PHOENIX BRAND PENTA-FOLIANT (Arizona)	Pentachlorophenol*	40.00%
	Petroleum solvents	35.00%
	Special solvents	25.00%
PHOENIX BRAND ZINTOX 5 Fungicide (Arizona)	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis-(dithiocarbamate)	5.20%
PHOENIX DUST MIXTURES MALATOX DB-25 Insecticide (Arizona)	Malathion (o, o-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate*)	25.00%
PHOENIX PAINTS (Adelphi)		
PHOSFUME WE-25 Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Parathion*	25%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent	70%
PHOSPHATON Tonic (Tosan)	Alcohol	10%
	Glycerophosphates	
	Lecithin	
	Avenine	
	Vitamin B1	
PHOSPHO-SODA (Fleet) Antacid (Fleet)	Each 100 cc.:	
	Sodium biphosphate	48 gm.
	Sodium phosphate	18 gm.
PHOTO ACID FIXING BATH (Uritcheck)		
PHYGON-2D Fungicide (Naugatuck)	Phygon (dichlone: 2, 3-dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone)	2%
PHYGON-3D Fungicide (Naugatuck)	Phygon (dichlone: 2, 3-dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone)	3%
PHYGON-4D Fungicide (Naugatuck)	Phygon (dichlone: 2, 3-dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone)	4%
PHYGON MINT DUST Fungicide (Naugatuck)	2, 3-Dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone	1.5%
PHYGON NAUGETS Insecticide (Naugatuck)	2, 3-Dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone* (dichlone)	50%
PHYGON PASTE Fungicide (Naugatuck)	2, 3-Dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone*	55%
PHYGON SEED PROTECTANT (Naugatuck)	Phygon (2, 3-dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone)* (dichlone)	50%
PHYGON TECHNICAL Insecticide (Naugatuck)	2, 3-Dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone* (dichlone)	95%
PHYGON-XL Fungicide (Naugatuck)	Phygon (2, 3-dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone)* (dichlone)	50%
PHYGON-XL-DDT Fungicide (Naugatuck)	Phygon (2, 3-dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone)* (dichlone)	50%
	DDT	3%
PHYGON-XL-N Fungicide (Naugatuck)	2, 3-Dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone* (dichlone)	50%
PHYLEX Nasal spray (Professional)	Phenylephrine hydrochloride* U.S.P.	1/4%
	Methylparaben	0.02%
	Propylparaben	0.01%
	Sodium bisulfite	0.2%
PHYLORINOL Oral antiseptic (Schaffer)	Iodophenol *	
	Chlorophyll	
	Boric acid	
PHYTEX OINTMENT Skin fungicide (medical) (Ames Drug)	Benzoic acid*	
	Salicylic acid*	
	Carbolic acid*	
PHYTICIDE Skin fungicide (medical) (Southern Res.)	Benzoic acid*	
	Thymol *	
	Salicylic acid*	
	Alcohol*	50%/v
PHYTOLINE Overweight diet supplement (Walker Pharm.)	Pure phytolacca berry juice	76%
	Alcohol	23-1/2%
PHYTOMYCIN Fungicide (Squibb)	Streptomycin (as nitrate)	20%
PHY-TOX ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT Skin fungicide (medical) (Rae Chem.)	Salicylic acid*	
	Benzoic acid	
	Mercuric salicylate*	
	Arsenic trioxide*	
PIAX PAINT (Debevoise)		
PICKARD 433 BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Pickard)	Isopropyl ester 2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	15%
	Isopropyl ester 2, 4, 5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	15%
	Pentachlorophenol*	15%
PICKARD 434 BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Pickard)	Isopropyl ester 2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid	3.75%
	Isopropyl ester 2, 4, 5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid	3.75%
	Pentachlorophenol*	10.0%
PICKERS FRIEND Hand lotion (Whayne)	Alcohol	8%
	Glycerin	
	Carbolic acid	0.1%
	Bay rum	
	Witch hazel	
PICK-GLO Poultry cannibalism control (Globe)	Oil chenopodium	2.5%
	Paraffin oil	68%
	Turkey red oil	1%
	Sulfur	5.5%
	Microcrystalline wax	23%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PICK-PASTE Poultry cannibalism control (Hess, Dr.)	Oil of chenopodium Pine oil	2.5% 1.0%
PIC-NIX Poultry cannibalism control (Hilltop)		
PICRAGOL Vaginal suppositories (Wyeth Labs.)	Silver picrate* 65 mg. or 0.13 gm. Boroglyceride-gelatin base	
PICRAGOL POWDER Vaginal antiseptic (Wyeth Labs.)	Silver picrate* Kaolin base	1%
PICRATAN OINTMENT Skin burns (Roemer)	Picric acid*	approx. 1/2%
PICRIDE Space fumigant (Dow)	Methyl bromide* Chloropicrin*	80%/w 20%
PICTOL Photo developer (Mallinckrodt)	Monomethyl-para-aminophenol sulfate*	
PICTONE Photographic agent (Mallinckrodt)		
PIEDMONT PAINT PRODUCTS (Purdum)		
PIED PIPER ANTU RAT KILLER (Pied Piper)	ANTU*	25%
PIED PIPER CHLOR-O-CIDE Insecticide (Pied Piper)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
PIED PIPER DOG SHAMPOO (Pied Piper)	Tech. chlordane*	6.5%
PIED PIPER FLEA POWDER (Pied Piper)	Lethane B71* Rhothane Dust	10% 50% 5%
PIED PIPER FLEA POWDER FOR PET BIRDS (Pied Piper)	Pyrethrins *	100%
PIED PIPER HOUSEHOLD INSECTICIDE (Pied Piper)	DDT*	
PIED PIPER INSECTICIDE (Pied Piper)	Tech. chlordane*	2%
PIED PIPER KWIK-KILL MOUSE SEED (Pied Piper)	Strychnine*	0.3%
PIED PIPER MOTH CRYSTALS (Pied Piper)	Paradichlorobenzene*	95%
PIED PIPER RAT & MOUSE KILLER (Pied Piper)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
PIED PIPER ROACHOCIDE (Pied Piper)	Pyrethrins Sodium fluoride*	15% 10%
PIED PIPER RODENTICIDE (Pied Piper)	Red squill*	5%
PIED PIPER SURFACE SPRAY Insecticide (Pied Piper)	DDT*	5%
PIED PIPER WEED KILLER (Pied Piper)	2, 4-D amine salt* (2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equiv. 32 oz./gal.)	
PIERCE S. S. COLOGNE (Pierce, S. S.)		
PIERCE OIL COLORS, PERFECT PAINT (Pierce, F. O.)		
DR. PIERCE'S A-NURIC TABLETS Diuretic, analgesic (Pierce's Prop.)	Sodium citrate Sodium salicylate* Sodium bicarbonate	
DR. PIERCE'S COMPOUND Tonic (Pierce's Prop.)	Extr. smart-weed herb Jamaica dogwood Wild yam Gum camphor Jamaica ginger	
DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION For menopause pain (Pierce's Prop.)	Caulophyllum Cimicifuga Berberis Black haw (Verburnum prunifoliam) Valerian	
DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY Tonic, gastric stimulant (Pierce's Prop.)	Gentian Berberis Sanguinaria Wild cherry bark Stone root Cascara Stillingia	
DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS Laxative (Pierce's Prop.)	Stramonium (alkaloid 1/6000 gr. Podophyllin Resin Jalap Aloin	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PIERRE CARTIER'S MEDICINE (Bay State)		
DR. PIERRE'S BORO-PHENO-FORM Suppositories (Pierre)	Boric acid* Salicylic acid* Methenamine* Chlorothymol* Oxyquinoline sulfate* Sodium phenolsulfonate* Lactic acid	
DR. PIERRE'S HYGEIAFORMS Douche (Pierre)	Each tablet: Acetanilid* Boric acid* Beta-naphthol Powdered extr. henbane Powdered hydrastis Zinc sulfate*	4 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/2 gr.
DR. PIERRE'S LIVRO TONE Laxative (Pierre)	Each tablet: Extr. belladonna* Extr. cascara Aloin * Podophyllin Oleoresin ginger	1/12 gr.
DR. PIERRE'S SANGUI-NEURO Tonic (Pierre)	Each tablet: Extr. nux vomica* Asafetida Extr. damiana Extr. sumbul Acid arsenous* Zinc phosphide Ferrous carbonate Extr. cascara sagrada	1/10 gr. 1/60 gr.
PIG-NEEM Food supplement (veterinary) (Anchor Serum)	Iron Copper Manganese Cobalt Arsenic trioxide	4000 ppm 1000 ppm 50 ppm 30 ppm 20 ppm
PIKE'S CENTENNIAL SALVE Ointment (Pike, J. J.)	Methyl salicylate* Paraffin oil and wax Pure yellow beeswax Artificial oil sassafras*	
PIK-NO-MOR Poultry cannibalism control (Pratt Food)	Steam-distilled pine oil* Carbolic acid* Petrolatum base	 4.5%
PILODERM Fungicide (medical) (Tarkan)	Sulfur* Salicylic acid* Oil of cade* Pilocarpine hydrochloride*	
PILOT Stove fuel (Carroll S. & V.)		
PIM Ointment (Randle)	PCMX (parachlorometaxylenol)* Oil of cloves* Oil of sassafras * Lanolin Vanishing cream base Camphor* Oil of cajuput* Zinc oxide	
PINATINE TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE (Baker P. & V.)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PINAUD'S AFTER SHAVE LOTION HAIR TONIC (Nestle-Le Mur)		
PINAUD'S EAU DE QUININE HAIR TONIC (Pinaud)		
PINEASENE Deodorant cleanser (dogs) (McClellan)		
PINE-CO DISIN-FECTANT (Lyons, I. L.)	Pine oil* Anhydrous soap	80% 10%
PINE DISINFECT-ANT (Lester Labs.)	Pine oil* Soap	
PINEE COUGH SYRUP (Daly-Herring)		
PINEE LIVESTOCK PREPARATION (Daly-Herring)		
PINE EMULSO NO. 194 Disinfectant (Troy Ind.)	Steam-distilled pine oil* Vegetable oil Resin soap	
PINE FUME INHALANT (Am. Pharm.)		
PINE-O-CIDE Disinfectant (Hillyard Chem.)	Pine oil* and soap	96%
PINE OIL SANITIZING FLUID (Uncle Sam)	Pine oil* Soap	
PINE-OLA Disinfectant cleanser (Holcomb)	Caustic soda*	
PINE-O-LEAN CLEANER (Edison)		
PINE-OLE DISINFECT-ANT (Robertson)		
PINE-O-LENE PRESERVA-TIVES & STAINS (Moore-Leland)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PINEOLEUM Nasal de-congestant (Baybank)	Menthol* Oil of cassia Pine needles Camphor* Oil of eucalyptus * Liquid petrolatum
PINEOLEUM WITH EPHEDRINE Nasal de-congestant (Baybank)	Menthol Oil of cassia Pine needles Ephedrine* Camphor* Oil of eucalyptus * Petrolatum
PINEOLEUM PINE OIL DIS-INFECTANTS (Hockwald)	
PINEOLL DISINFECT-ANT (Uncle Sam)	
PINE-OL PINE Disinfectant (Germo)	
PINE-OX-GEN GERMICIDE (Pine-Ox-Gen)	
PINESEPTIC HAIR LOTION (Pinetrine)	Resorcinol monoacetate N.N.R.* Beta-naphthol*
PINE-SOL Disinfectant (Milner)	Steam-distilled pine oil* Isopropyl alcohol*
PINE TAR Insecticide (Florida Chem.)	Distilled pine tar from yellow pine Mixed terpenes* Resin acids
PINE TREE DISINFECT-ANT (Ampion)	Pine oil* soap 90%
PINE TREE GLOSS-CLEANER (Clifton)	
PINETRINE Rubefacient (Pinetrine)	Camphor* Menthol Oil of wintergreen* Alcohol* 50% Chloroform Turpentine* Oil of pine
PINEX (Concentrate) (2-1/2 oz.) Antitussive (Pinex)	Alcohol 17% Chloroform* 18 m. Oil of pine tar * Potassium guaiacol sulfonate Oil of eucalyptus * Extr. grindelia Glycerin
PINEX (Prepared) (3.8 oz.) Antitussive (Pinex)	Alcohol 3% Chloroform 3 m. Potassium guaiacol sulfonate Oil of pine tar * Oil of eucalyptus * Extr. grindelia Glycerin
PINEXT WOOD PRESERVA-TIVE (Southern Pine Extr.)	
PINEY PINE DISINFECT-ANT (Martin, C. J.)	Pine oil* Soap
PINGO STOVWAX & STOVGLAZ (Pingo)	
PINGO TARFREE Tar remover (Pingo)	
PINK-A-DINE Analgesic (Etheridge)	Each fl. oz.: Phenacetin* 10 gr. Acetylsalicylic acid* Caffeine
PINK DREFT Detergent (Procter & Gamble)	See Dreft
PINK GARDEN EAU DE TOILETTE (Parfums Charbert)	
PINK ICE Cosmetic (Seager)	Magnesium oxide 0.042%
PINK MAGIC Hair rinse (Kroy)	Quaternary ammonium compound Wetting agent Glyceryl mono stearate D & C color Perfume
PINK SALVARINE DISHWASHING COMPOUND (Helder)	
PINKY NAIL POLISH REMOVER (Pinky)	
PINO ALL PURPOSE SALVE Counter-irritant (Pino)	Oil pine * Camphor* Petrolatum Menthol * Methyl salicylate*
PINO ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL Counter-irritant (Pino)	Oil of pine* Gum camphor* Menthol*
PINO-CEN Disinfectant (Central Chem.)	Steam-distilled pine oil* 83% Vegetable oil soap Phenol *

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PINO HOT OIL LINIMENT (Pino)	Pine oil * Oil of wintergreen* Oil of mustard* Methyl salicylate*	
PINOL ROOF COATING (Pinol)		
PINOL ROOFING CEMENT (Pinol)		
PINOL TAR MANGE SHAMPOO (veterinary) (Nat'l Prod.)		
PINOL WALL SIZE (Pinol)		
PINO PINE TAR & HONEY Antitussive (Pino)	Beechwood creosote * Menthol* Ipecac Cascarin Oil tar* Chloroform*	
PI-NO-SEPTIC Antiseptic (Owl)		
PINOTOL Disinfectant (McKesson)	Pine oil* Sulfonated vegetable oil anhydrous Artificial oil of sassafras	84.8% 6.0% 0.2%
PINOZENE OINTMENT (Barlow-Maney)	Carbolic acid * Zinc oxide Thymol Ichthyol Aromatic oils Aluminum acetate Menthol Camphor* Anesthesin	1%
PINTAR DISINFECTANT, DEODORANT & CLEANSER (Robbins, G.)	Pine oil* Anhydrous soap	
PINTOFF PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Internat. Paint)	Methylene chloride* Methanol*	
PINTO PONY PAINTS (Deer-O)		
PINUS-CODEIA COMPOUND Antitussive (Stoddard)	Each fl. oz.: Codeine acetate Belladonna leaves (total alkaloids 0.3%) White pine bark Wild cherry bark Ipecac Terpin hydrate Magnesium sulfate Senna Glycerin	 1 gr. 1/4 gr. 4 gr. 4 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/2 gr. 4 gr. 4 gr.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PINWAE PERMANENT WAVE SOLUTION (New Formula) (G. G.)	Waving solution: Thioglycolic acid* Monoethanolamine Ammonium sulfite* monohydrate Urea Cloud #104 Ammonia* Brij 35 Neutralizer: Ammonium dihydrogen phosphate Sodium bromate* Duponol M.E. or C.	
PINWAE PERMANENT WAVE SOLUTION (Standard) (G. G.)	Waving solution: Monoethanolamine Thioglycolic acid* Aqua ammonia* Ammonium carbonate* Nopco 1408 Neutroleum gamma Cloud #106 Neutralizer: Potassium bromate* Monosodium phosphate Trend	 100%
PINXAV Skin ointment (Bredenbeck)	Zinc and ferric oxide Aromatics Menthol Oleostearin Aluminum hydroxide Phenol Petrolatum Lanolin	 0.3%
PINX PASTILLES (Baker, W. A.)		
PIONEER HEAVY DUTY CLEANER (Pioneer)		
PIONEER-HUDSON WHITE FLOOR OILS (Pioneer)		
PIONEER LEATHER SHAMPOO (Pioneer)	Neatsfoot oil Saddle soap Beeswax	
PIONEER NEATSFOOT COMPOUND Leather cleaner (Pioneer)		
PIPEPLAST ENAMEL & PRIMERS (Indust. Mat.)		
PISO'S Antitussive (Piso)	Each fl. oz.: Chloroform Ipecac Ammonium chloride Menthol	 5 m.
PITCAIRN VARNISHES (Pittsburgh Plate Glass)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PITTSBURGH ALDRIN 20 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* (equiv. to 25% aldrin)	22.9%
	Related compounds	17.3%
	Aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbons	53.8%
PITTSBURGH 60% ALDRIN EQUIVALENT SOLUTION Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* (equiv. to 60.0% aldrin)	57.0%
	Related compounds	43.0%
PITTSBURGH BENZENE HEXA-CHLORIDE, TECHNICAL Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	13.5%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	86.5%
PITTSBURGH BRUSH CLEANER (Pittsburgh Plate Glass)		
PITTSBURGH 10-20 BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Isooctyl ester 2, 4-dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid*	24.5%
	Isooctyl ester 2, 4, 5-tri-chlorophenoxyacetic acid*	11.7%
PITTSBURGH BRUSH KILLER LO-VOL 4 Herbicide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Isooctyl ester 2, 4, 5-tri-chlorophenoxyacetic acid*	63.2%
PITTSBURGH BRUSH KILLER NO. 22 Herbicide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Isooctyl ester 2, 4-dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid*	33.7%
	Isooctyl ester 2, 4, 5-tri-chlorophenoxyacetic acid*	32.1%
PITTSBURGH 45% CHLORDANE EMULSION CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Chlordane tech.*	45.0%
	Aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbon*	45.0%
PITTSBURGH COMPOUND DRYER (Pittsburgh Plate Glass)		
PITTSBURGH 9-15 COTTON SPRAY CON-CENTRATE Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Gamma isomer hexachloro cyclohexane	10%
	Other isomers hexachloro cyclohexane	16%
	DDT	16%
	Aromatic petroleum hydrocarbons*	53%
PITTSBURGH CRACK FILLER (Pittsburgh Plate Glass)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PITTSBURGH CREOSOTE NO. 1 Wood pre-servative (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Paint Div.))	Coal tar creosote*	98-1
PITTSBURGH CREOSOTE NO. 2 Wood pre-servative (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Paint Div.))	Coal tar creosote*	98-1/2
PITTSBURGH DDT AL 20% Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	DDT*	20%
PITTSBURGH 50% DDT DUST CON-CENTRATE Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	DDT*	50.0%
PITTSBURGH 25% DDT SPRAY CON-CENTRATE Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	DDT	25.0%
	Aromatic petroleum hydrocarbons*	72.0%
PITTSBURGH DDT, TECH-NICAL Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	DDT, tech.*	100.00
PITTSBURGH 50% DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	DDT, tech.	50.0%
PITTSBURGH DIELDRIN-150 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Hexachloro epoxy-octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	15.8%
	Related compounds	2.8%
	Aromatic petroleum hydrocarbons*	76.4%
PITTSBURGH ESTER AIR SPRAY Herbicide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Butyl esters 2, 4-dichloro phenoxyacetic acid* (equiv. to 63.8% 2, 4-dichloro phenoxyacetic acid)	80.0%
PITTSBURGH ESTER WEED KILLER NO. 44 (Pittsburgh Coke)	Isopropyl ester 2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid* (equiv. to 38.3% 2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid)	45.5%
PITTSBURGH ESTER WEED KILLER NO. 80 (Pittsburgh Coke)	Butyl ester 2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	80%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PITTSBURGH ESTER WEED KILLER D-4 (Pittsburgh Coke)	Isooctyl ester 2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid* (equiv. to 45.0% 2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid) 67.8%
PITTSBURGH FLOOR CLEANER (Pittsburgh Plate Glass)	
PITTSBURGH FLORHIDE FLOOR ENAMEL (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Paint Div.))	
PITTSBURGH FLUID OIL COLORS (Pittsburgh Plate Glass)	
PITTSBURGH 10% GAMMA BHC DUST CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride * 10.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride * 64.0%
PITTSBURGH 10% GAMMA BHC WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 10.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 64.0%
PITTSBURGH GX-BHC SPRAY CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 10.7% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 19.9% Aromatic and aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbons* 66.4%
PITTSBURGH HERBICIDE LO-VOL 6 (Pittsburgh Coke)	Isooctyl ester 2, 4, 5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid 88.5%
PITTSBURGH ISOOCTYL ESTER OF 2, 4-D TECHNICAL Herbicide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Isooctyl ester 2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid (equiv. to 63.0% 2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid) 95.0%
PITTSBURGH ISOPROPYL ESTER OF 2, 4, 5-T TECHNICAL Herbicide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Isopropyl ester of 2, 4, 5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid* (equiv. to 84.6% 2, 4, 5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid) 98.5%
PITTSBURGH 20% LINDANE SPRAY CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 20.0% Aromatic petroleum hydrocarbons* 75.0%
PITTSBURGH 25% LINDANE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 25.0%
PITTSBURGH MCP WEED KILLER (Pittsburgh Coke)	Dimethyl amine salt 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid* (equiv. to 42.1% 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid) 52.0%
PITTSBURGH NITROX SPRAY CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Methyl parathion* (o, o-dimethyl-o-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) 25.3% Aromatic petroleum hydrocarbons 64.7%
PITTSBURGH 15% PARATHION WETTABLE POWDER, DUSTLESS Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Ethyl parathion* (o, o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenylthiophosphate) 15.0%
PITTSBURGH 25% PARATHION WETTABLE POWDER, DUSTLESS Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Ethyl parathion* (o, o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) 25.0%
PITTSBURGH PARATHION 25 WM Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Parathion* (o, o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenylthiophosphate) 25.0% Aromatic petroleum hydrocarbons 65.0%
PITTSBURGH SATINHIDE ENAMEL (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Paint Div.))	
PITTSBURGH SHINGLE STAIN (Pittsburgh Plate Glass)	
PITTSBURGH SODIUM PENTACHLOROPHENATE TECHNICAL Herbicide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Sodium pentachlorophenate* 75% Sodium salts of other chlorophenols 13%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PITTSBURGH SODIUM SALT OF 2, 4-D MONOHYDRATE Herbicide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Sodium salt 2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid* (equiv. to 82.0% 2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid) 96.8%
PITTSBURGH SODIUM TCA 90% Herbicide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Sodium salt trichloro acetic acid* (equiv. to 79.0% trichloro acetic acid) 90.0%
PITTSBURGH STREAKLESS PAINT CLEANER (Pittsburgh Plate Glass)	
PITTSBURGH SUN-PROOF HOUSE PAINT (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Paint Div.))	
PITTSBURGH SYSTOX SPRAY CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	o, o-Diethyl-o-2-(ethylmercapto)-ethyl thiophosphate* 21.2% Related organic phosphates 1.8% Emulsifier (thiosolve) 77.0%
PITTSBURGH SYSTOX SPRAY CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Demeton* 26.2% Related organic phosphates 2.3% Aromatic petroleum hydrocarbons* 64.5%
PITTSBURGH TOXAPHENE-40 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Tech. toxaphene* 45% Petroleum distillate 50%
PITTSBURGH TOXAPHENE-60 Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Toxaphene* 60.0% Aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbons 30.0%
PITTSBURGH 40% TOXAPHENE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Tech. toxaphene* (chlorine content 67-69%) 40%
PITTSBURGH VARNISH (Pittsburgh Plate Glass)	
PITTSBURGH VARNISH REMOVER (Pittsburgh Plate Glass)	
PITTSBURGH WALLHIDE (PBX) FLAT WALL PAINT, RUBBERIZED SATIN FINISH (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Paint Div.))	
PITTSBURGH WATERSPAR ENAMEL (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Paint Div.))	
PIVAL Rodenticide (Motomco)	2-Pivalyl-1, 3-indandione 0.5%
PIVALYN Rodenticide (Motomco)	Sodium salt of 2-pivalyl-1, 3-indandione
PIXSOL CREAM (MacEslin)	Liquor carbonis detergens 5% Coal tar 1%
PLA Paint for plastics (Testor)	Short oil penta alkyd Mineral spirits* and driers Pigments* the same as Testor's Colored Dopes
PLAM-LAK LINOLEUM FINISH (Great Lakes P. & V.)	
PLAM VAR FINISH, PRIMER, SEALER, PAINTS, VARNISH (Great Lakes P. & V.)	
PLANACIDE Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Chlordane tech. 2% Deodorized kerosene* 98%
PLAN-A-DIEL Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* 15.83% Related compounds 2.79% Petroleum hydrocarbons 73.38%
PLANA-THION Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Parathion* (o, o-diethyl-o-paranitrophenyl thiophosphate 25% Xylol 61.6%
PLANCELLO Cathartic (Am. Ferment)	Methyl cellulose Vitamin B1 Purified hemicellulose from Plantage loeflingii
PLAN-DANE Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Tech. chlordane* 46% Deodorized petroleum distillate* 44%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PLAN-DEE Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	DDT	25%
	Xylene*	70%
PLANETARY B-HEX Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	11%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	17%
	Methylated naphthalene*	35%
	Petroleum distillates	30%
PLANETARY 5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Chlordane tech.*	5%
PLANETARY COPPER-8 Fungicide (Planetary Chem.)	Copper-8-quinolinolate	25%
PLANETARY FARMCHLOR INSECT KILLER (Planetary Chem.)	Tech. chlordane*	46%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons*	44%
PLANETARY FORMULA 913 Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Chlordane tech.*	20%
	Petroleum distillate*	80%
PLANETARY FUMIGANT DAWSON FORMULA 82 (Planetary Chem.)	Ethylene dibromide*	80.0%
	Methyl bromide*	19.5%
PLANETARY 50% MALATHION Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Malathion*	50%
	Xylol *	39%
PLANETARY OMPA SYSTEMIC SPRAY Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Octamethyl pyrophosphoramide*	18.1%
	Related organic phosphates	5.2%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PLANETARY POP-UP Plant starter (Planetary Chem.)	Ammoniacal nitrogen	10%
	Available phosphoric acid	52%
	Potash	17%
PLANETARY PY-FLY Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Pyrethrins, ether, and related compounds	0.50%
	Pyrethrins	0.05%
	Petroleum distillate* (deodorized)	99.45%
PLANETARY SPREADER (Planetary Chem.)	Alkyl aryl sulfonate	25%
PLANETARY TCA SODIUM SALT 90% Herbicide (Planetary Chem.)	Sodium trichloroacetate*	90%
PLANETARY TET 200 Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate*	38%
	Other organic phosphates	57%
PLANETARY WARFARIN RAT & MOUSE BAIT (Planetary Chem.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
PLANETARY X-TERMIN-S Wood preservative (Planetary Chem.)	Tech. pentachlorophenol*	5%
	Petroleum solvent*	90%
PLANETIZER 6-12-6 Plant food concentrate (Planetary Chem.)	Nitrogen	6%
	Phosphoric acid	12%
	Potash	6%
PLANETIZER 8-8-8 Plant food concentrate (Planetary Chem.)	Nitrogen	8%
	Phosphoric acid	8%
	Potash	8%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PLANETIZER 20 Plant food concentrate (Planetary Chem.)	Nitrate nitrogen Ammoniacal nitrogen Nitrogen Phosphoric acid Potash	0.4% 0.10% 0.20% 0.20% 0.20%
PLANETIZER 1735 Plant food (Planetary Chem.)	Nitrate nitrogen Ammoniacal nitrogen Nitrogen Phosphoric acid Potash	0.8% 15.7% 17.5% 35.0% 17.5%
PLAN-O-LIN Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Xylol* Cyclohexanone	20% 56% 5.5%
PLAN-O- WEED Herbicide (Planetary Chem.)	Isopropyl ester 2, 4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid Aromatic petroleum naphtha *	44% 51%
PLANTABBS Plant food (Plantabbs)		
PLANT BOOSTER Plant nutrient (Collins Feed)		
PLANT DDT Insecticide (Plant Prod.)	DDT *	5%
PLANT DDT 50% WET- TABLE POWDER Insecticide (Plant Prod.)	DDT *	50%
PLANT DITHIO AEROSOL BOMB Insecticide (Plant Prod.)	Tetraethyl dithiono pyrophosphate*	5%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PLANTERS ALDRIN COTTON DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Hexachloro hexahydro- dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	2.375% 1.791%
PLANTERS 5% ALDRIN DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	4.750% 0.80%
PLANTERS 20% ALDRIN DUST BASE CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Planters)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	19.04% 3.20%
PLANTERS ALDRIN EMULSION CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Planters)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Petroleum hydrocarbons	23.5% 4.0% 65.0%
PLANTERS ALDRIN EQUIVALENT- DDT COTTON DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene * Related compounds DDT	2.375% 0.375% 5.000%
PLANTERS 2% ALDRIN EQUIVALENT DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	1.904% 1.432%
PLANTERS BLUE MOLD DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Ferric dimethyl dithio- carbamate	11.40%
PLANTERS 10% CHLOR- DANE DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Chlordane* tech.	10.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PLANTERS COMBINATION DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Parathion * DDT	1.00% 5.00%
PLANTERS COPPER- SULFUR DUST FOR PEANUTS Fungicide (Planters)	Basic copper sulfate* (expressed as metallic copper 4%) Sulfur*	7.7% 85%
PLANTERS 3-5-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride * Other isomers of benzene hexachloride and related compounds DDT*	3% 5.25% 5.00%
PLANTERS 3-5-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride * Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT* Sulfur*	3% 5.25% 5% 40%
PLANTERS CUKE & MELON DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Pyrethrins Basic copper sulfate* (expressed as metallic copper 5.00%)	0.50% 0.04% 9.62%
PLANTERS 1% DDT SULFUR DUST Insecticide (Planters)	DDT Sulfur*	1% 90%
PLANTERS 5% DDT- SULFUR DUST Insecticide (Planters)	DDT* Sulfur*	5.00% 75.00%
PLANTERS 10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Planters)	DDT*	10.00%
PLANTERS 25% DDT WATER EMULSION CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Planters)	Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* DDT Polyoxyethylene sorbitol esters of mixed fatty and resin acids	71% 25% 4%
PLANTERS DEE-KOP DUST Insecticide (Planters)	DDT Copper sulfate* (basic) (expressed as metallic copper 7.00%)	3% 13.46%
PLANTERS DEE-KOP DUST NO. 5 Insecticide (Planters)	DDT* Basic copper sulfate* (expressed as metallic copper 7.00%)	5.00% 13.46%
PLANTERS DEE-KOP DUST WITH COPPER A Insecticide (Planters)	DDT Tetra copper calcium oxychloride* (expressed as metallic copper 7.00%)	3.00% 15.25%
PLANTERS DOUBLE DUST Insecticide (Planters)	DDT Sulfur*	5% 40%
PLANTERS DOUBLE STRENGTH INSECT SPRAY (Planters)	DDT*	10%
PLANTERS 1-1/2% ENDRIN DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Endrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene)	1.5%
PLANTERS ENDRIN EMULSIBLE CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Planters)	Endrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene) Petroleum hydrocarbons	19.5% 70.5%
PLANTERS FERMATE- DDT PLANT BED DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate DDT	11.40% 3.00%
PLANTERS 1% GAMMA ISOMER BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Other isomers of benzene hexachloride and related compounds	1.00% 1.75%
PLANTERS 5% HEPTACHLOR DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Heptachlor* Related compounds	5.00% 1.94%
PLANTERS HEPTACHLOR EMULSION Insecticide (Planters)	Heptachlor* Related compounds Petroleum distillate	23.41% 9.10% 64.49%
PLANTERS 1% IMPREGNATED DDT DUST Insecticide (Planters)	DDT Petroleum hydrocarbons	1% 4%
PLANTERS JAP BEETLE KILLER (Planters)	DDT*	50%
PLANTERS 1% LINDANE-6% DITHANE DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) Zinc ethylene-bis(dithiocarbamate) Metallic zinc content	1.00% 3.90% 0.92%
PLANTERS 4% MALATHION DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Malathion*	4.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PLANTERS MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE DUST & GARDEN SPRAY (Planters)	Rotenone Sulfur* Other cube resins	0.75% 25% 1.5%
PLANTERS ONE PLUS SEVEN DUST Insecticide (Planters)	DDT Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* Basic copper sulfate* (expressed as metallic copper 7.00%)	1.00% 2.30% 13.46%
PLANTERS 1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Parathion*	1%
PLANTERS 2% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Parathion*	2%
PLANTERS PARATHION-ZINEB DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Parathion* Zinc ethylene-bis(dithiocarbamate) Metallic zinc content	1.00% 3.90% 0.92%
PLANTERS P C TWENTY DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Pyrethrins	0.5% 0.04%
PLANTERS PDQ BEAN & GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Pyrethrins Rotenone Other cube resins Sulfur	0.37% 0.03% 0.40% 0.8% 10%
PLANTERS PDQ TRIPLE DUST Insecticide (Planters)	DDT Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Pyrethrins Rotenone Other cube resins Sulfur*	3% 0.37% 0.03% 0.25% 0.50% 50%
PLANTERS RAT & MOUSE BAIT (Planters)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
PLANTERS 10% RHOTHANE-1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Planters)	TDE or DDD Parathion*	10.00% 1.00%
PLANTERS 10% SABADILLA DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Sabadilla alkaloids	0.4%
PLANTERS 20% SABADILLA DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Sabadilla alkaloids	0.8%
PLANTERS SAV-A-ROOT Insecticide (Planters)	Tech. chlordane* Xylene*	75.0% 20.0%
PLANTERS SEVEN KOP DUST Fungicide (Planters)	Basic copper sulfate* (7% as metallic copper)	13.46%
PLANTERS SEVEN KOP DUST WITH COPPER A Fungicide (Planters)	Tetra copper calcium oxychloride* (expressed as metallic copper 7%)	15.25%
PLANTERS SPECIAL INSECT SPRAY (Planters)	Chlordane	2%
PLANTERS SPECIAL JAP BEETLE KILLER (Planters)	Methoxychlor*	50%
PLANTERS SQUASH BUG, HARLEQUIN BUG KILLER (Planters)	Sabadilla	10%
PLANTERS SQUASH BUG, HARLEQUIN BUG KILLER (Planters)	Ground sabadilla seed	20%
PLANTERS 10% TDE DUST Insecticide (Planters)	DDD*	10.00%
PLANTERS 25% TDE EMULSION CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Planters)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane, tech. Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	25.0% 71.8%
PLANTERS TERMITOX 75% CHLORDANE EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Planters)	Tech. chlordane* Xylene*	75.00% 20.00%
PLANTERS TOMATO DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Tricalcium arsenate* Basic copper sulfate (expressed as metallic copper 5.00%) Total arsenic (as metallic 5.27% as water-soluble arsenic 0.50%	14.00% 9.62% 8.08%
PLANTERS TOMATO HORNWORM DUST (Planters)	Tricalcium arsenate* Copper acetoarsenite (Paris-green) Metallic copper	14% 3.32% 7%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PLANTERS TOXAPHENE COTTON DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene) (chlorine content 67-69%) Sulfur	20.00% 40.00%
PLANTERS TOXAPHENE-DDT DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene) (chlorine content 67-69%) DDT *	10.00% 5.00%
PLANTERS 10% TOXAPHENE DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene) (chlorine content 67-69%)	10.00%
PLANTERS TOXAPHENE 6 LB. EMULSION CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Planters)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene) (67-69% chlorine content) Petroleum distillates	60.2% 29.8%
PLANTERS TRIPLE DUST Insecticide (Planters)	DDT Rotenone Other cube resins Sulfur*	3% 0.5% 1% 50%
PLANTERS 5% TRUK DUST Insecticide (Planters)	DDT* Petroleum hydrocarbons	5% 4%
PLANTERS 40% WETTABLE CHLORDANE Insecticide (Planters)	Tech. chlordane*	40.00%
PLANTERS WETTABLE SULFUR FOR DUSTING & SPRAYING Fungicide (Planters)	Sulfur*	95%
PLANTERS ZINEB DUST Insecticide (Planters)	Zinc ethylene-bis(dithiocarbamate)	6.50%
PLANTERS ZINEB DUST WITH DDT Insecticide (Planters)	Zinc ethylene-bis(dithiocarbamate) Metallic zinc content DDT	3.90% 0.92% 3.00%
PLANTERS ZINEB DUST WITH IMPREGNATED DDT Insecticide (Planters)	DDT Methylated aromatic petroleum derivatives* Zinc ethylene-bis(dithiocarbamate) Metallic zinc content	1.00% 2.30% 3.90% 0.92%
PLANTEX-50 ANTI TRANSPIRANT Water-loss preventer (plant) (Larvacide)	Vinyl resin	50%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PLANTFUME 103 SMOKE GENERATOR Insecticide (Plant Prod.)	Tetraethyl dithionopyrophosphate*	15%
PLANTGARD BUG DUSTER Insecticide (Agkem)	Rotenone Rotenone extractives Cuprous oxide*	1% 2% 5%
PLANT PLATE Insecticide (Milligan)	Sulfur* DDT* Rotenone Other cube resins Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate (fermate) Beta chloro ethyl beta-(p-tertiary butyl phenoxy)-alpha methyl ethyl sulfide (aramite) Total nitrogen Potash	20% 5% 1.2% 2.4% 5.0% 1.6% 1.2% 3.0%
PLANT PLATE FUNGICIDE (Milligan)		
PLANT PLATE INSECTICIDE & FUNGICIDE (Milligan)	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate (ferbam) DDT* Micronized wettable sulfur Rotenone*and other cube resins (total 34.44%)	
PLANT PLATE WEATHERIZED DUST Insecticide (Milligan)	Sulfur* Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate Rotenone Other cube resins Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	20% 5% 5.0% 1.0% 2.0% 0.5%
PLANT PLATE WEATHERIZER Spray protector (Milligan)	Polyethylene polysulfide*	56%
PLANT PRODUCTS TEPP AEROSOL BOMB Insecticide (Plant Prod.)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* Other organic phosphates	4% 6%
PLANT SHINE Plant food (Plant Shine)		
PLANT SODIUM SELENATE Insecticide (Plant Prod.)	Sodium selenate*	99%
PLANTTHION AEROSOL BOMB Insecticide (Plant Prod.)	o,o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate*	10%
PLANTTHION AEROSOLS Insecticide (Plant Prod.)	Parathion*	10%

*Manufacturers, II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PLANTTHION 2% DUST Insecticide (Plant Prod.)	Parathion*	2%
PLANTTHION TECHNICAL Insecticide (Plant Prod.)	o,o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate*	95%
PLANTTHION 15% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Plant Prod.)	Parathion*	15%
PLASCOTE COLD WATER PAINT (Made Rite)		
PLASTICATE PLASTIC CEMENT (Stewart-Lunhal)		
PLASGON Plastic cement (Cabot)		
PLASTERKOTE PAINT (Vita-Var)		
PLASTER PARIS, PLASTER-PATCH (United Gilson.)	Calcine gypsum	
PLASTER-STIK & PIPE-SEAL (Leonard)	Vegetable drying oils Petroleum wax Titanium dioxide Calcium carbonate	
PLASTEX PLASTIC COATING (Plastex)		
PLASTEX Plastic texture paint (Reardon Co.)		
PLASTIC CAULK-PLASTIC COMPOUND (Maas & Waldstein)		
PLASTIC GLOSS POLISH (Uncle Sam)	Gums* Shellacs Isopropanol*	
PLASTICLEAR PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER, PORCELAIN, TILE, & MARBLE CLEANER, LINOLEUM & HARDWOOD CLEANER (Plasticlear)		
PLASTICO FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, CEMENT & WATER-PROOF FILLER (Technical Supply)		
PLASTIC PAINTS (Symolyn)		
PLASTIC STIK (Leonard)	Vegetable drying oils Petroleum wax Titanium dioxide Calcium carbonate	
PLASTIGILT POLISH (Uncle Sam)		
PLASTIGLEAM WIPE ON FLOOR & LINOLEUM FINISH (Deer-O)		
PLASTOY MODELING CLAY (Ill. Clay)		
PLATELUSTRE TRANSPARENT LACQUERS & SYNTHETIC FINISHES (Maas & Waldstein)		
DR. PLATT'S CAL RINEX FORMULA Analgesic, antispasmodic (Fougera)	Each capsule: Extract belladonna (total alkaloids 1/1280 gr.) Acetophenetidin* Aspirin* Each tablet: Calcium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate	1/16 gr. 1 gr.
PLEXIGLAS POLISHES (Park Chem.)	Paraformaldehyde*	
PLEXITE PORCELAIN LIKE ENAMEL INTERIOR & EXTERIOR PAINT (Sundure)		
PLEXTONE MULTI-COLOR ENAMELS (Maas & Waldstein)		
PLEZ-AIR Deodorizer (Winsale)		
PLI-NAMEL ENAMEL & CONCRETE SEALER (Glidden Co.)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PLIOBEX RUBBER BASE PAINT (Cheesman- Elliott)	
PLIOBOND RUBBER CEMENT (U.S. Plyood)	
PLI-X RUBBER BASE PAINT (Sunshine)	
PLOW BRAND FERTILIZER (Etiwan)	
PLUG-A-LEAK Roof paint & compounds (Toch)	
PLUMITE Drain cleaner (Dearborn Chem.)	Sodium hydroxide*
PLURAC Cleaning product (Wyandotte)	Conc. alkali*
99 PLUS INSECTICIDE (Brilco)	
PLUS PRE-SPOTTER Drycleaning spotter (Adco)	
PLUTO SPRING WATER (Pluto)	Sodium sulfate Magnesium sulfate
PLYMOUTH SEA FIRE Fire kindler (Plymouth)	
PLYTHERM ENAMELS (Ault & Wiborg)	
PMAS Herbicide (Cleary)	Phenyl mercuric acetate* 10%
PMAS 2-1/2% Herbicide, fungicide (Cleary)	Phenyl mercuric acetate* 2-1/2%
PMAS 3% Antiseptic (Cleary)	Phenyl mercuric acetate* 3%
PMAS 10% Herbicide, fungicide (Cleary)	Phenyl mercuric acetate* 10%
P.M.C. ASTRINGENT POWDER Vaginal douche (Thomas & Thompson)	Boric acid* Alum Phenol Eucalyptus * Oil of peppermint Menthol* Thymol *
P.M.C. DOUCHE POWDER Antiseptic (Handley)	Boric acid* Powdered alum Oil of peppermint Phenol liquefied*
PNEUMATICA Counter- irritant (Polk, C.)	Camphor* Methyl salicylate* Capsicum Belladonna* Phenol*
POCKET GOPHER POISON (Santa Clara)	Strychnine* 90.9%
PODAPHEN PILLS Cathartic (Norwich)	Extr. belladonna* 1/12 gr. Phenolphthalein Aloin* Podophyllin Ipecac
POISON BARLEY Rodenticide (Lake County)	Strychnine*
POISONED BRAN FOR EARWIGS Insecticide (Santa Clara)	Sodium fluosilicate* 10.4% Fluorine (as elemental fluorine) 6.3%
POISON GRAINS FOR MICE (Robbins, G.)	Strychnine*
POISON IVY- OAK BOMB (Thompson Chem.)	Butoxy ethoxy propyl ester of 2,4,5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid 8.1%
POISON OATS Rodenticide (Lake County)	Zinc phosphide*
POISON WHEAT Rodenticide (Sonoma)	Strychnine alkaloid* 0.25%
POKEY PUTTY (Chaulking Putty) (Houck)	
POL Cattle remedy (Hess, Dr.)	Alcohol 21% v Ether* 66% v Antimony trichloride * Salicylic acid*
POLANA WASHING POWDER (Polana)	
POLARCOTE FOR PAINTING OVER ASPHALT (Tremco)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
POLAR KOTE ENAMEL (Morris Paint)		
POLAR NAPHTHALENE MOTH BALLS, RING & FLAKES (Barrett)	Naphthalene*	100%
POLAR TYPE RUST PREVENTIVES (Am. Rust)		
POLERGEX For relief of hay fever (Marion Pharm.)	Chlorbutanol Benzocaine Ephedrine* Camphor* Menthol* Oil of pine needles * Oil of eucalyptus * Gamma propyl benzoate	0.5%
POLICE CORN REMEDY (Majestic)		
POLICE & FIREMEN'S CORN SALVE (Coast)	Salicylic acid*	
POLINEL Skin ointment (Polinel)	Zinc oxide Resorcin White petrolatum Phenol* Precipitated sulfur * Starch Camphor* Aromatic oils	
POLISHEEN Silver polish (Protective)	Phosphoric acid *	
POLLO FURNITURE POLISH (Cedar Hill)		
POL-MER-IK BOILED LINSEED OIL (Archer-D.-M.)	Linseed oil Lead	 0.2%
POLO LIQUID BOILER COMPOUND (Klenzade)	Caustic soda*	
POLORIS TABLETS Dental analgesic (Poloris)	Aspirin* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine alkaloid	3-1/2 gr. 2 gr. 1/3 gr.
POLO SPUR COLOGNE LODORANTE (Parfum L'Orle)		
POLYBOR Herbicide (Pacific Coast)	Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate* (equiv. boron trioxide 66%)	 98%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
POLYBOR-2 Boron supplement (agric.) (Pacific Coast)	Disodium octaborate tetra- hydrate* Sodium tetraborate penta- hydrate* (equiv. to boron trioxide 66.0% or boron 20.5%)	78% 20%
POLYBOR-3 Insecticide (Pacific Coast)	Sodium polyborates*	98%
POLYBOR- CHLORATE WEED & GRASS KILLER (Pacific Coast)	Disodium octaborate tetra- hydrate* Sodium chlorate *	73% 25%
POLYBOR- CHLORATE 88 WEED & GRASS KILLER (Pacific Coast)	Disodium octaborate tetra- hydrate* 55% or boron trioxide Sodium chlorate*	 36% 22%
POLYCHRO- MATIC ALPHASITE CHALKBOARD CHALK (Weber Costello)		
POLYMEROL SYNTHETIC VARNISH & INK (Wilson, W.D.)		
POLYMOL HAIR DRESSING (Farenga)		
POLYSEAM- SEAL NO. 710 Seam compound (Ferdinand)		
POLYSTAT Internal fungicide, tonic, anthelmintic (veterinary) (Salsbury's)	Acetyl-(para-nitrophenyl)- sulfanilamide Dibutyltin dilaurate Dinitro diphenyl sulfonyl ethylen diamine 3-Nitro-4-hydroxyphenylarsenic acid*(14.1 mg./gm. arsenic trioxide)	15.00% 10.00% 10.00% 3.75%
POLYTHIONATE LOTION For acne (Smith,Upsher)	Sulfur (polythionates of sodium)* Zinc oxide	1.5%
POMADA SAN PEDRO Rubefacient, (San Pedro)	Oil of eucalyptus * Cajuput Camphor* Menthol *	
POMAGEL SKIN CLEANER (Jay's)		
POMERIO-18 Disinfectant (Shiffer's)	Potassium mercuric iodide*	2.3%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
POMMADE HONGROISE Toiletry (Nestle-Le Mur)	
POMO HAIR POMADE (Rabin)	
POM-PO-LAY HAIR TONIC (Weyer)	
PONARIS OIL Nasal decongestant (Jamol)	Eucalyptus oil* Cajuput oil Pine oil*
PONCHOTEX CEMENT PAINT (Building)	
POND'S ANGEL FACE MAKE-UP MIST & PAT, POND'S HAND & FACE CREAMS, LIPSTICKS, LOTIONS, POWDERS, FRESHENERS, VANISHING CREAM (Pond's Extr.)	
POND'S LAXATIVE PILLS (Pond Pharm.)	Extr. belladonna* (total alkaloids 1/640 gr.) Cascarin Aloin* Podophyllin Ginger
PONTOCAINE CREAM Skin ointment (Winthrop)	Pontocaine hydrochloride* (tetracaine HCl) 0.5% Methylparaben 0.1% Sodium bisulfite 0.1%
POOF DEODORANT BODY POWDER (Montenier)	Aluminum hydroxide U.S.P. Magnesium stearate
POPULAR FLOOR ENAMEL (Woolsey)	
PORCELANITE ENAMEL (Hommel)	
PORCELITE ENAMELS (Thomson- Porcelite)	
PORCELPATCH ENAMEL (Hommel)	
PORCELYN ENAMEL (Sillers)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PORCENITE PAINTS (Advance Paint)	
POROUSEAL Wall Board Sealer (Foy)	
PORT BRAND ALDRIN-DDT EMULSION Insecticide (Port)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* 10.92% Related compounds 8.24% Dichloro diphenyl trichloro- ethane 23.00%
PORT BRAND ALDRIN EMULSION Insecticide (Port)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* 23.10% Related compounds 17.37%
PORT BRAND ALDRIN (Equiv.) 2-1/2% Insecticide (Port)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* 2.37% Related compounds 1.79% Sulfur 40.00%
PORT BRAND BHC-DDT EMULSION Insecticide (Port)	Benzene hexachloride* 27.44% Dichloro diphenyl trichloro- ethane 16.66%
PORT BRAND B H C EMULSION Insecticide (Port)	Benzene hexachloride* 34.55%
PORT BRAND BHC-DDT- SULFUR 3-5-40 Insecticide (Port)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro- ethane* 5% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 5.2% Sulfur* 40%
PORT BRAND BHC W-12% (Gamma) Insecticide (Port)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 12% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride and related compounds* 21%
PORT BRAND CHLORDANE 5% Insecticide (Port)	Tech. chlordane* 5.0%
PORT BRAND CHLORDANE 10% Insecticide (Port)	Tech. chlordane* 10.0%
PORT BRAND CHLORDANE EMULSION Insecticide (Port)	Tech. chlordane* 74%
PORT BRAND COMBINATION NO. 50 CONTAINS 50% CALCIUM ARSENATE Insecticide (Port)	Tricalcium arsenate* 40.25% Sulfur 50.00% Total arsenic (as metallic) 15.5% Arsenic in water-soluble form (as metallic) 4.0%

*See Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PORT BRAND CRYOLITE 50% Insecticide (Port)	Sodium fluoaluminate* 45%
PORT BRAND DDT 5% Insecticide (Port)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane* 5.0%
PORT BRAND DDT 10% Insecticide (Port)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane* 10.0%
PORT BRAND DDT 25% EMULSION Insecticide (Port)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane* 25.0%
PORT BRAND DDT NO. 5-S Insecticide (Port)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane* 5.0% Sulfur * 40.0%
PORT BRAND DDT NO. 20-S Insecticide (Port)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane* 20.00% Sulfur* 40.00%
PORT BRAND DDT 10- PARATHION 1 Insecticide (Port)	Parathion* (o,o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) 1.0% Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane 10.0%
PORT BRAND DDT-SULFUR 10-40 Insecticide (Port)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane* 10.00% Sulfur* 40.00%
PORT BRAND DIELDRIN 2-1/2% Insecticide (Port)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* 2.12% Related compounds 0.38%
PORT BRAND DIELDRIN-DDT 2-1/2-10 Insecticide (Port)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* 2.12% Related compounds 0.38% DDT 10.00%
PORT BRAND DIELDRIN-DDT- SULFUR 2-1/2- 10-40 Insecticide (Port)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalane* 2.12% Related compounds 0.38% DDT 10.00% Sulfur 40.00%
PORT BRAND DIELDRIN EMULSION Insecticide (Port)	Dieldrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*) 15.83% Related compounds 2.79%
PORT BRAND DIELDRIN SULFUR 2-1/2- 40 Insecticide (Port)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* 2.12% Related compounds 0.38% Sulfur 40.00%
PORT BRAND DITHANE 6% Fungicide (Port)	Dithane Z-78 (equiv. to 3.9% zinc ethylene-bis(dithio carbamate) 6.0%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PORT BRAND DITOX NO. 2-S 1-5-40 Insecticide (Port)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 1.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride and related compounds 1.7% Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane* 5.0% Sulfur* 40.0%
PORT BRAND DUSTING SULFUR 93% Insecticide, fungicide (Port)	Sulfur* 93.0%
PORT BRAND ENDRIN EMULSION Insecticide (Port)	Endrin* (hexachloro epoxy octahydro endo,endo-dimethano naphthalene) 19.5%
PORT BRAND HEPTACHLOR 2-1/2% Insecticide (Port)	Heptachlor* 2.5% Related compounds 1.25%
PORT BRAND HEPTACHLOR 5% Insecticide (Port)	Heptachlor* 5.00% Related compounds 2.50%
PORT BRAND HEPTACHLOR EMULSION Insecticide (Port)	Heptachlor* 23.2% Related compounds 11.4%
PORT BRAND HOP-TOX TOXAPHENE 10% Insecticide (Port)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene) (chlorine content 67-69%) 10.0% Sulfur * 40.0%
PORT BRAND KARATHANE 1% Fungicide (Port)	Dinitro (1-methyl heptyl) phenyl crotonate* 0.90% Other nitrophenols and derivatives, chiefly dinitro (1-methyl heptyl) phenol 0.10%
PORT BRAND LINDANE EMULSION Insecticide (Port)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 20.0%
PORT BRAND MALATHION EMULSION Insecticide (Port)	Malathion* (o,o-dimethyl dithio phosphate of diethyl mercapto succinate) 57%
PORT BRAND MANZATE 8% Fungicide (Port)	Manganese ethylene-bis(dithio-carbamate)*(as metallic 1.16%) 5.6%
PORT BRAND MANZATE 8%- PARATHION 1% Fungicide (Port)	Manganese ethylene-bis-(dithio-carbamate) 5.6% Parathion* 1.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PORT BRAND METHYL PARATHION 1-1/2% Insecticide (Port)	Methyl parathion* (o,o-dimethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) 1.5%
PORT BRAND METHYL PARATHION 2-1/2% Insecticide (Port)	Methyl parathion* (o,o-dimethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) 2.5%
PORT BRAND METHYL PARATHION EMULSION Insecticide (Port)	Methyl parathion* 25%
PORT BRAND PARATHION 1% Insecticide (Port)	Parathion*(o,o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) 1.0%
PORT BRAND PARATHION 2% Insecticide (Port)	Parathion* (o,o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) 2.0%
PORT BRAND PARATHION EMULSION Insecticide (Port)	Parathion* 25%
PORT BRAND PENTA (Pentachlorophenol 40%) DEFOLIANT & CROP DRIER Insecticide (Port)	Pentachlorophenol* 40.0% Aromatic hydrocarbons* 43.0%
PORT BRAND PORTHION-SULFUR Insecticide (Port)	Parathion* (o, o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) 1.0% Sulfur 40.0%
PORT BRAND PORT-PHEN EMULSION Insecticide (Port)	Toxaphene* (chlorine content 67-69%) 60%
PORT BRAND PORT-TOX 2-10-40 Insecticide (Port)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* 10.0% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 2.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 3.4% Sulfur* 40.0%
PORT BRAND PORT-TOX NO. 2-10-0 Insecticide (Port)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* 10.0% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 2.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride and related compounds 3.4%
PORT BRAND RHOTHANE (DDD) EMULSION Insecticide (Port)	Rhothane* (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane) 25.0%
PORT BRAND RHOTHANE 10% Insecticide (Port)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane 10%
PORT BRAND RHOTOX NO. 5 Insecticide (Port)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane 5%
PORT BRAND TAN-TOX NO. 2 3-5-0 Insecticide (Port)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* 5% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride and related compounds 5.2%
PORT BRAND TEPP 40% WATER MISCIBLE Insecticide (Port)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* 40% Other related organic phosphates (phosphorus expressed as elemental 12%) 60%
PORT BRAND TOXAPHENE 20% Insecticide (Port)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene) (chlorine content 67-69%) 20.0%
PORT BRAND TOXAPHENE 40% DUST BASE CONCENTRATE (Port)	Tech. chlorinated camphene* 40.00%
PORT BRAND TOXAPHENE-PARATHION 20-1 Insecticide (Port)	Toxaphene* (chlorine content 67-69%) 20.0% Parathion* (o,o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate) 1.0%
PORT BRAND TOXAPHENE SULFUR 20-40 Insecticide (Port)	Toxaphene* (chlorine content 67-69%) 20.0% Sulfur 40.0%
PORT CITY PAINTS & ENAMELS (Muskegon)	
PORTER PERFECT PAINT PRODUCTS (Porter Paint)	
PORTER'S ANTACID (Rundle)	Each tablet: Calcium carbonate Magnesium carbonate Bismuth subnitrate
DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC OIL For skin (Grove)	Camphorated phenol* Camphor* Cottonseed oil Linseed oil

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PORTER'S A.P.C. Analgesic (Rundle)	Each tablet: Aspirin* 3-1/2 gr. Phenacetin* 2-1/2 gr. Caffeine 1/2 gr.
PORTER'S ASPIRIN (Rundle)	Aspirin*
PORTER'S LINIMENT (Rundle)	Each fl. oz.: Ether 12 m. Ammonia Capsicum Camphor* Oil of cajuput* Cloves Myrrh Galangal Safrol Ethyl alcohol* 63%/v
PORTER'S LINIMENT SALVE (Rundle)	Each fl. oz.: Chlorotone 4 gr. Camphor* Oil of cloves * Myrrh Oil of cajuput* Petrolatum Cresylic acid* Ammonia Zinc oxide Oil of sassafras * Lanolin Beeswax
PORTER'S THROAT LOZENGES (Rundle)	Capsicum Clove oil* Myrrh Galangal Camphor* Safrol Cajuput oil* Chlorophyll
PORTLAND PERFUME, COLOGNE, TOILET- WATER (Duvelle)	Alcohol denatured with diethyl phthalate
PORTLAN- SEMENT PAINT (Missouri)	
POSITOS RECTAL OINTMENT (McKesson)	Tyrothricin 0.05% Benzocaine 3.3% Ephedrine hydrochloride* 0.5% Zinc oxide Bismuth subsalicylate Menthol
POSITOS RECTAL SUPPOSI- TORIES (McKesson)	Each suppository: Gramicidin 0.2 mg. Benzocaine 50 mg. Ephedrine hydrochloride* 10 mg. Zinc oxide Bismuth subsalicylate
POSLAM Skin ointment (Emergency)	Tar distillate* Sulfur Salicylic acid* Phenol* Zinc oxide Menthol Lanolin
POSNER'S WAX Hair preparation (Posner)	
POSNER'S BERGAMOT Hair conditioner (Posner)	Castor oil Olive oil Lanolin
POSNER'S PRESSING OIL Hair preparation (Posner)	Lanolin
POST AD BULLETIN COLORS & PAINTS (Glidden Co.)	
POS-TER-ART COLORED CHALK CRAYON (Binney & Smith)	
POSTER PASTELLO COLORED DUSTLESS CHALK (Am. Crayon)	
POTABLE- AQUA TABLETS Water sterlizer (Frost Labs.)	Tetraglycine potassium tri-iodide*
POTENTEX CLEANING COMPOUND (Texo)	
PO-TOX Lotion for poison ivy (Commerce)	Tannic acid * Carbolic acid 1% Isopropyl alcohol* 20%
POTSAL Antirheumatic (Baldwin)	Potassium bicarbonate Salicylic acid* Fl. extr. licorice Glycerin Antimony and potassium tartrate Spirit of ethyl nitrate Alcohol 4-5%/v
POTTER NURSERIES SPRAY DUST Insecticide (Chem. Form.)	o,o-Dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate* 5. Methoxychlor tech. Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate 7.8% Sulfur * 15.0% Talc 67.2%
POULAX Laxative (veterinary, avian) (Hilltop)	Epsom salts* 15% Potassium chlorate* Saltpeter Potassium dichromate*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
POULTRY HOUSE FUMIGANT (Elliott)	Furfuraldehyde* Formaldehyde* Methyl alcohol	50% 15.50% 5%
POULTRYTONE Tonic (vet- erinary, avian) (Martin, C.J.)	Quassia Capsicum Colombo Anhydrous manganous sulfate Copper sulfate Iron sulfate Nux vomica (containg strychnine*) Calcium carbonate Magnesium sulfate Calcium phosphate Magnesium carbonate Venetian red Iodized salt	 1-1/2% 1.4% 1% 10%
POUR LA PRINCESSE PERFUME (House of Goureilli)		
POUR UN HOMME EXTRACT Toiletry (Caron)		
POVINE Nasal decongestant (Success)	Povine hydrochloride Potassium biphosphate Potassium chloride Sodium phosphate Sodium chloride Dextrose	0.1% 0.7% 0.2% 0.2% 0.07%
POWDER CITY PAINT PRODUCTS (Rowe)		
POWDERED UTILITY CLEANER (Chemco)	Trisodium phosphate * Tetrasodium pyrophosphate Sesquicarbonate Bicarbonate of soda Nytron Santomerse Triton X-100	50% 10% 25% 12% 1% 1.5% 0.5%
POWDER-ENE Rug cleaner (Von Schrader)	Petroleum naphtha* Cellulose absorbent powder Calcium Aluminum Iron Silica	
POWER'S RELIEF Asthmatic, antispasmodic (Powers)	Stramonium* (0.125-0.15% stramonium alkaloid) Powdered mullein leaves Saltpeter	 50%
POWOW CLEANSER (West Coast)		
POW-R CAPS PLANT FOOD (Daniels, Ross)		
POWRITE METAL CLEANER (Whitfield)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PPP Rubefacient (Three P)	Fl. extr. poke root, prickly ash and stillingia Alcohol Potassium iodide * Sodium salicylate * Glycerin	 4.22%/v
PRACTI- KREME SKIN PROTECTOR AND CLEANER (Chem. Spec.)		
PRAEFECTA WATER LILY FERTILIZER (Tricker)		
PRAGMATAR OINTMENT Rubefacient (Smith, Kline & French)	Cetyl alcohol-coal tar distillate* Near-colloidal sulfur Salicylic acid*	4% 3% 3%
PRAMCYL TABS Anti- rheumatic (Allied Prod.)	Each tablet: Ammonium salicylate* Para-aminobenzoic acid Ascorbic acid	 0.3 gm. 0.3 gm. 50 mg.
PRANG CHARCOAL PENCILS, PASTELLO CRAYONS (Am. Crayon)		
PRANG TEMPERA, TEXTILE COLORS, WATER COLORS, DEK-ALL THERMO SETTING COLORS, DRAWING INK (Am. Crayon)		
PRATT'S BAG OINTMENT Antiseptic (Pratt Food)	Ortho phenyl phenol * Gum benzoin Gum turpentine* Petrolatum base	
PRATT'S BROILER WORMER (Pratt Food)	Nicotine (alkaloid)* Bentonite Fuller's earth	5.00%
PRATT'S CATTLE & BARN SPRAY Insecticide (Pratt Food	Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether Methoxychlor tech. Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* Petroleum distillate	 15% 8.00% 55% 14%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PRATT'S 50W CHLORDANE Insecticide (Pratt, B.)	Chlordane*	50%
PRATT'S 5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Pratt, B.)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
PRATT'S C-KA-GENE For coccidiosis (poultry) (Pratt Food)	Guaiacol* Sulfur* Copper sulfate Manganese sulfate Iron sulfate Red oxide of iron Ground limestone Vitamin D	0.2% 5.5%
PRATT'S COW TONIC (Pratt Food)	Nux vomica* Sodium bicarbonate Iron sulfate Manganese sulfate Calcium carbonate Irradiated yeast Fennel Salt Copper sulfate Cobalt carbonate Potassium iodide Fenugreek Red oxide of iron	10% 32% 10% 0.4%
PRATT'S D-X AERO SPRAY Insecticide (Pratt, B.)	Pyrethrum Rotenone * Piperonyl cyclonene Active carrier*	
PRATT'S D-X INSECT SPRAY (Pratt, B.)	Cyclonene Pyrethrins Rotenone Soya bean Pine oil*	2.0% 0.28% 0.75%
PRATT'S FLY SPRAY (Pratt Food)	Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether Beta thiocyanoethyl esters of mixed fatty acids containing 10-18 carbon atoms Petroleum distillate* Essential oils	2.00% 0.80% 96.95% 0.25%
PRATT'S FRUIT TREE SPRAY (Pratt, B.)	Basic lead arsenate* DDT Sulfur	14.4% 7.5% 62%
PRATT'S GARDEN & ROSE DUST OR SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Pratt, B.)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl cyclonene Rotenone Other cube resins Sulfur* Copper	0.03% 0.375% 0.50% 0.75% 30% 3.4%
PRATT'S HOG OIL Ectoparasiticide (veterinary) (Pratt Food)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* Petroleum distillate	2.0% 26.0% 67.0%
PRATT'S INHALANT Respiratory decongestant (veterinary, avian) (Pratt Food)	Oil of eucalyptus * Beechwood creosote * Oil of camphor * Pine oil * White mineral oil	85%
PRATT'S 622 INSECT REPELLENT (Pratt, B.)	Indalone (alpha, alpha-dimethyl alpha'-carbobutoxy dihydro-gamma-pyrone) Dimethyl phthalate Dimethyl carbate	
PRATT'S IN-TES-TROL (veterinary, avian) (Prat Food)	Methylrosaniline (gentian violet) Copper sulfate* (hydrated) Ferrous sulfate (Copperas) Zinc sulfate* Manganese sulfate Tartaric acid Calcium sulfate (native)	40% 50%
PRATT'S LICE KILLER (Pratt Food)	Rotenone Other cube extractives Methoxychlor tech.	1.0% 1.8% 0.5%
PRATT'S 5% LINDANE SPRAY Insecticide (Pratt, B.)	Lindane* (gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride)	5%
PRATT'S 50% MALATHION SPRAY Insecticide (Pratt, B.)	Malathion* (o,o-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate)	50%
PRATT'S MILL-MIX POULTRY REGULATOR Tonic (veterinary, avian) (Pratt Food (Phila.))	Potassium iodide Iron sulfate Copper sulfate* Zinc sulfate* Manganese sulfate Oxide of iron Cobalt carbonate 200-Mesh limestone flour	
PRATT'S NICOTINE SPRAY Insecticide (Pratt, B.)	Nicotine* Soya bean oil Pine oil	20%
PRATT'S PARA-SCALECIDE Insecticide (Pratt, B.)	Miscible oil (scalecide) Paradichlorobenzene*	12.6%
PRATT'S POTASSIUM CYANATE CRAB GRASS KILLER (Pratt, B.)	Potassium cyanate*	77.35%
PRATT'S POULTRY TABLETS Drinking water antiseptic (Pratt Food)	Potassium permanganate* Alum Salt Bentonite Calcium sulfate Parawax Calcium stearate	30.00%
PRATT'S POULTRY WORM POWDER (Pratt Food)	Nicotine (alkaloid)* Phenothiazine	4.00% 15.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PRATT'S RAT & MOUSE KILLER (Pratt Food)	2-Pivalyl-1,3-indandione 0.025%
PRATT'S RED MITE SPECIAL Insecticide (Pratt Food)	Tech. chlordane (60% octachloro-4,7-methano tetrahydro indane and 40% related compounds) 0.5% Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether 1.0% Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane* 5.0% Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv. * 10.0% Essential oils 0.25% Petroleum distillate* 83.25%
PRATT'S ROOST PAINT Ectoparasiticide (veterinary, avian) (Pratt Food)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 1.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 1.0% Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane 2.0% Polymethylated naphthalenes * 3.5% Petroleum oils* 92.0% Essential oils 0.5%
PRATT'S ROSE & FLORAL SPRAY Insecticide (Pratt, B.)	Pyrethrum Rotenone * Piperonyl cyclonene Volatile carrier *
PRATT'S 3.4% ROTENONE DUST OR SPRAY Insecticide (Pratt, B.)	Rotenone 0.75%
PRATT'S SCREW-WORM KILLER Insecticide (Pratt Food)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* 3% Pine oil* 35%
PRATT'S SODIUM ARSENITE WEED KILLER (Pratt, B.)	Sodium arsenite* 35%
PRATT'S SULFA-QUINOXA-LINE LIQUID Coccidiosis (veterinary, avian) (Pratt Food)	Sodium sulfaquinoxaline* 3.44 gr.
PRATT'S SUPERIOR DORMANT OIL Insecticide (Pratt, B.)	Emulsifiable oil 98%
PRATT'S SWINE BUILDER Antibiotic, food suplement (Pratt Food)	Dried fermentation solubles Niacin Irradiated yeast Nux vomica* 2.0% Copper sulfate Manganese sulfate Zinc sulfate* Corn distillers dried grains with solubles Dried brewers yeast Calcium pantothenate Corn distillers dried solubles Iron sulfate Potassium iodide Cobalt sulfate Soybean oil meal
PRATT'S TOMATO DUST OR SPRAY Fungicide (Pratt, B.)	Copper* 7.0%
PRATT'S TRIPLE ACTION WORMER (veterinary, avian) (Pratt Food)	Nicotine* 2.20% Phenothiazine 12.80% Dihydroxy dichlorodiphenyl methane 15.00%
PRATT'S VEGETABLE DUST OR SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Pratt, B.)	Rotenone 0.75% Copper* 7.0%
PREACHER'S HAIR TONIC (Preachers)	
PRECEPTIN Vaginal jelly (Ortho)	Diisobutyl phenoxy polyethoxy ethanol 1.00% Ricinoleic acid 1.17%
PREDICAINE Skin ointment (Rhodes Pharm.)	Methyl benzethonium chloride Ethyl p-aminobenzoate (benzocaine) p-Chloro-m-xylenol Tyrothricin
PREEN Wax (Harrison, A.S.)	Natural and petroleum waxes Oil-soluble dyes Stoddard solvent* Turpentine *
PREENET Wax (Harrison, A.S.)	Natural and petroleum waxes Stearates Ammonia*
PREEN WALL WAX (Harrison, A.S.)	Similar to PREEN
PREEN WAVE SET (Julienne)	
PRE-FAB PREFABRI-CATED HOUSE PAINT (Arco)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PRELIM Wax (Harrison, A.S.)	Petroleum waxes Tall oil Stearates
PRELL Shampoo, gel or liquid (Procter & Gamble)	Anionic synthetic detergent Fatty acid amide Methyl cellulose Ethyl alcohol
PREMEER POWDER Insecticide (Destruxol)	Pyrethrum powder 70% Sodium acid fluoride* 5%
PRE-MENS Premenstrual tension (Purdue)	Each tablet: Ammonium chloride 5.0 gr. Homatropine methylbromide* 0.5 mg. Caffeine alkaloid 0.5 gr. Vitamin B_1 (thiamine hydrochloride) 2.0 mg. Vitamin B_2 (riboflavin) 1.0 mg. Vitamin B_6 (pyridoxine hydrochloride) 0.5 mg. Calcium pantothenate 1.0 mg. Niacinamide 5.0 mg.
PREMERGE (Dow)	Ethanolamine and isopropanolamine series salts of dinitro-o-sec-butylphenol*
PREMIER PAINTS (Bishop-Conklin)	
PREMIER VARNISHES (Louisville Varnish)	
PREMIER WATERPROOF ADHESIVE (Metal)	
PREMIUM Paints & Varnishes (Pratt Paint)	
PREMO C.R.C. TABLETS Cathartic (Premo)	Calomel* 2 gr. Extr. colocynth* Aloes * Rhubarb U.S.P. Resin scammony Myrrh
PREMOPHEN Laxative (Premo)	Extr. belladonna leaves * 1/12 gr. Phenolpthalein 1/2 gr. Aloin * 1/4 gr. Ipecac 1/15 gr.
PREMO SYRUP EUCILLANA COMPOUND Antitussive (Premo)	Ethyl morphine hydrochloride* 1/4 gr. Alcohol 6% Cocillana 4 m. Extr. euphorbia pilulifera 120 m. Syrup squill compound 24 m. Syrup wild lettuce 120 m. Cascarin 1 gr. Menthol 2/25 gr.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PREMO-TOSS Antitussive (Premo)	Alcohol 9%/v Ammonium chloride 1-1/2 gr. Thenylpyramine hydrochloride* 10 mg.
PRENTILS TABLETS Analgesic (Prentil)	Acetophenetidin* 2-1/2 gr. Aspirin* 2-1/2 gr.
PRENTISS ANTU Rodenticide (Prentiss)	Alpha naphthyl thiourea* 97.5%
PRENTISS PYRETHRUM POWDERS Insecticide (Prentiss)	Pyrethrins 0.5-1.3%
PRENTOX BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE POWDER (Wettable) Insecticide (Prentiss)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 5% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 40%
PRENTOX 20% CHLORDANE CONCENTRATE (Oil-Soluble) Insecticide (Prentiss)	Chlordane* 20% Petroleum distillates* 80%
PRENTOX CHLORDANE 20% (Oil-Soluble) Insecticide (Prentiss)	Chlordane* 1.45 lb./gal.
PRENTOX CHLORDANE 46% & 72% EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Prentiss)	Chlordane* 4 and 8 lb./gal.
PRENTOX CHLORDANE 62% EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Prentiss)	Chlordane* 6.3 lb./gal.
PRENTOX 50% CHLORDANE POWDER Insecticide (Prentiss)	Chlordane*
PRENTOX CHLORDANE TECH. AG & REFINED Insecticide (Prentiss)	Chlordane*
PRENTOX CHLORDANE 40% & 50% WETTABLE POWDERS Insecticide (Prentiss)	Chlordane* 40 and 50%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PRENTOX CUBE POWDER Insecticide (Prentiss)	Ground cube root Rotenone* and other active resins	90% 4-6%
PRENTOX CUBE RESINS Insecticide (Prentiss)	Rotenone*	30-45%
PRENTOX 25% DDT EMULSIFIABLE CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Prentiss)	DDT*	25%
PRENTOX 50% DDT MICRO-MESH DRY POWDER (Clay Base) Insecticide (Prentiss)	DDT*	50%
PRENTOX 50% DDT MICRO-MESH DRY POWDER (Pyrophyllite Base) Insecticide (Prentiss)	DDT*	50%
PRENTOX 30% DDT OIL SOLUBLE CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Prentiss)	DDT*	30%
PRENTOX 10% DDT POWDER Insecticide (Prentiss)	DDT*	10%
PRENTOX 50% DDT TRACKING POWDER Rodenticide (Prentiss)	DDT*	50%
PRENTOX 25% DDT WATER MISCIBLE Insecticide (Prentiss)	DDT Methyl naphthalenes*	25% 70%
PRENTOX 95% LINDANE Insecticide (Prentiss)	Lindane *	95%
PRENTOX LINDANE TECH. Insecticide (Prentiss)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	99%
PRENTOX 25% LINDANE WETTABLE Insecticide (Prentiss)	Lindane*	25%
PRENTOX MICRO MESH 50% & 75% DDT DUST CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Prentiss)	DDT*	50 and 75%
PRENTOX MICRO MESH 50% to 75% DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Prentiss)	DDT*	50 and 75%
PRENTOX 20% OIL & EMULSIFIABLE CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Prentiss)	Lindane*	1.78 and 1.74 lb./gal.
PRENTOX PHENO-THIAZINE DRENCH POWDER (Veterinary) (Prentiss)	Phenothiazine N.F.*	99%
PRENTOX PHENO-THIAZINE* N.F. Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Prentiss)	Phenothiazine*	
PRENTOX PYRETHRUM CONCEN-TRATE NO. 20 Insecticide (Prentiss)	Pyrethrins Oil *	2.4% 97.6%
PRENTOX PYRETHRUM CONCEN-TRATE #100 Insecticide (Prentiss)	Pyrethrins * Inert ingredients	11.8%
PRENTOX ROACH POWDER (Prentiss)	Pyrethrins Chlordane	0.4% 2%
PRENTOX SABADILLA 50% DUST CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Prentiss)	Alkaloids of sabadilla*	2.0%
PRENTOX 500 SERIES OF CON-CENTRATE Insecticide (Prentiss)	Pyrethrum or allethrin Piperonyl butoxide with or without DDT* Inert ingredients*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PRENTOX STABILIZED RED SQUILL Rodenticide (Prentiss)	Fortified red squill*	equiv. to 100%
PRENTOX TECHNICAL GRADE DDT Insecticide (Prentiss)	DDT*	
PRENTOX TOXAPHENE CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Prentiss)	Toxaphene*	40%
PRENTOX 5% WETTABLE CUBE POWDER Insecticide (Prentiss)	Rotenone*	5%
PREPARAKOTE PRIMER- SURFACERS Automotive finish (du Pont)		
PREPARATION H CONTAINS BIO-DYNE (Suppositories & ointment) Hemorrhoid relief (Whitehall)	Live yeast cell deriv. (skin respiratory factor) Shark liver oil Phenyl mercuric nitrate	2,000 units/oz. 3.0% 1:10,000
PREPARATION NO. B 2851 (Myers Labs.)	Potassium iodide* Fl. extr. cimicifuga (black cohash) Sodium salicylate* Ascorbic acid	
PREPARATION NO. 77 SHIPPING MEDICINE Conditioner (veterinary) (Thoroughbred)	Ether* Salol * Eucalyptol * Oil of eucalyptus * Oil of peppermint Olive oil Fl. ext. belladonna (0.0108 gr./ fl. oz. alkaloids) Linseed oil	8%/v
PREP BRUSHLESS CREAM (Allen, Mark)	(Same as Prep shaving cream)	
PREP-COAT ENAMEL UNDERCOAT (Lasting)		
PREPICK MICRO- SCOPIC Fungicide (Bartlett, N.M.)	Sulfur*	99%
PREP SHAVE LOTION (Allen, Mark)	S.D. alcohol* #40 Menthol*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PREP SHAVING CREAM (Allen, Mark)	Saponified stearic acid Free stearic acid Mineral oil Glycerin Menthol, thymol, camphor, and phenol (less than 1/4%)	approx. 1.1%
PREP-SOL SOLVENT (du Pont)		
PRESCO BABY CREAM (Prescrip. Spec.)	Zinci carbonas Oxycholesterin Ung. aq. ros. Petrolatum	1.5 gm. 3.0 gm. 15.0 gm. 30.0 gm.
PRESCO CARMINATIVE (Prescript. Spec.)	Calcium carbonate Syrup rhei Aqua gaultheriae	2.5 gm. 2.5 cc. 30.0 cc.
PRESCO CRADLE CAP OINTMENT (Prescript. Spec.)	Sulfur* Resorcin Oxycholesterin Petrolatum	
PRESCO NOSE DROPS (Prescript. Spec.)	Phenylephrine Sodium chloride Sodium benzoate Sodium bisulfite Methylparaben Propylparaben	0.25% 0.5%
PRESCO NURSERY OIL (Prescript. Spec.)	Olive and vegetable oils	
PRESCRIPTION CREAM LOTION Cosmetic (LaFayette)	Homogenized lanolin Aethol Urea Almond oil Mineral oil Benzoic acid	
PRESCRIPTION TWENTY- FIVE (Buschemeyer's) Analgesic (Heywood Labs.)	Methenamine* Pipsissewa Cimicifuga Magnesia carbonate Uva ursi Sodium acid phosphate* Sodium salicylate*	
PRESERVALL Wood preservative (Van Sickle)		
PRESERVAR VARNISH (Martin Varnish)		
PRESERVO Water, mildew- proofing (cotton duck) (Robeson)	Copper naphthenate Di-(phenyl mercury) dodecenyl succinate* Zinc naphthenate (if colored fabric)	8% 8%
PRESIDENT PAINTS & VARNISHES (Harrison P. & V.)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PRESSURIZED ROACH SPRAY (Holcomb)	Chlordane* Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide
PRESSURIZED YARN TREAT (Holcomb)	Stoddard solvent*
PRESTO CLOSET BOWL CLEANER (Chamberlain Haber)	
PRESTO CORN CURE (Olliffe)	Salicylic acid* Alcohol Carbolic acid Flexible collodion Acetone Benzocaine
PRESTO DRAIN PIPE CLEANER (Chamberlain Haber)	
PRES-TO FABRIC CEMENT (Dural)	
PRESTO-NAMEL ENAMEL (Perry & Derrick)	
PRESTONE Anti freeze (Nat'l Carbon)	Ethylene glycol *
PRESTON'S POISON IVY REMEDY (Preston Drug)	
PRESTO PORCELAIN, TILE & MARBLE CLEANING COMPOUND (Chamberlain Haber)	
PRES-TO RUBBER CEMENT (Dural)	
PRESTO SARCOPTIC MANGE REMEDY (Presto)	Linseed oil Diethyl ether* Mineral oil Turpentine*
PRESTO SPOT REMOVER (Gobberdiel)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PRETONE HARDWOOD FLOOR CLEANER, PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER, PORCELAIN, TILE & MARBLE CLEANER (Pretone)	
PRE-VENT-RUST (Stull, A.J.)	
PREWEED Herbicide (Wilson, Jack)	Isopropyl-n-(3-chlorophenyl)-carbamate* 47%
PRIDE Furniture polish (Johnson, S.C.)	Petroleum naphtha* Silicone fluid Petroleum waxes
PRIMATENE Asthmatic, antispasmodic (Whitehall)	Theophylline * Ephedrine hydrochloride* Phenobarbital 1/8 gr.
PRIMATROL House paint primer (Kurfees)	
PRIM CREAM SPRAY OR STICK DEODORANT (Daggett & Ramsdell)	
PRIMECOTE WOOD PRIMER (White Co.)	Pigment: Titanium dioxide 43.69% Titanium calcium pigment 19.07% Basic silicate white lead* 17.05% Magnesium silicate 22.84% Vehicle: Refined linseed oil 29.10% Heat-treated fish oil 10.00% Varnish 32.46% Mineral spirits and driers* 28.44%
PRIMEKOTER (Pioneer)	
PRIMOX LACQUER SEALER (Oxidermo)	
PRIMOX METAL PAINT (Cheesman-Elliott)	
PRIMROSE HOUSE ALL-PURPOSE CREAM Face cream (Daggett & Ramsdell)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PRIMROSE HOUSE BUBBLE BATH (Daggett & Ramsdell)	
PRIMROSE HOUSE COLOGNE & TOILET WATER (Daggett & Ramsdell)	
PRIMROSE HOUSE CREAM SHAMPOO (Daggett & Ramsdell)	
PRIMROSE HOUSE FACE POWDER (Daggett & Ramsdell)	
PRIMROSE HOUSE HAND LOTION (Daggett & Ramsdell)	
PRIMROSE HOUSE LIPSTICK (Daggett & Ramsdell)	
PRIMROSE HOUSE MAKE-UP BASE (Daggett & Ramsdell)	
PRIMROSE HOUSE SHAMPOO (Liquid) (Daggett & Ramsdell)	
PRINCE MATCHA-BELLI PERFUMES & COLOGNES (Prince)	Aldehydes* Amyl salicylate * Benzyl alcohol Citronellol Phenyl ethyl alcohol Eugenol * Linalyl acetate Nitro musks Ethyl alcohol* Diethyl phthalate Citrus oils
PRINCESS ENAMELS (Monroe Sander)	
PRINCESS EVE CHLORA STICK Deodorant (Whitehall)	Chlorophyll
PRINCESS PAT BATH FRAGRANCE, COLOGNE, DEODORANT CREAM, GORDON'S EX-ODOR, LIQUID ICE ASTRINGENT (Princess Pat)	
PRINCESS WHITE SHOE DRESSING (Packard Dressing)	
PRIOR-LITE ENAMEL (Payson Corp.)	
PRISMA PAINTS (New Orleans)	
PRIVATE BRANDS WARFARIN RAT & MOUSE KILLER (Private Brands)	Warfarin Corn and oat meal
PRIVATE FORMULA Analgesic (Reese Chem.)	Quinine sulfate* Camphor monobromated* Salicylamide * Caffeine
PRIVINE HYDRO-CHLORIDE JELLY 0.05% Nasal decon-gestant (Ciba)	Naphazoline hydrochloride 50 mg. Sodium ethyl mercurithio-salicylate 1 mg. Aromatics
PRIVINE SOLUTION Nasal decongestant (Ciba)	Naphazoline hydrochloride (0.05%) 50 mg. Phenylmercuric acetate 1-50,000
PRO-ACET DOUCHE CONCEN-TRATE (Pro-Acet)	Citric acid U.S.P. 2.5% Acetic acid U.S.P. 4.0% Lactic acid U.S.P. 2.0% Sodium lauryl sulfate U.S.P. 3.0% Dextrose U.S.P. 5.0% Lactose (beta) U.S.P. 2.5% Sodium acetate U.S.P. 2.5% Methyl paraben U.S.P. 0.5%
PROCESS 33 Paint brush cleaner (Coughlan)	
PROCTOREX Rectal lotion (Marion Pharm.)	Alcohol* 33% v Extr. ti tree oil Menthol Camphor* Soft soap n-Butyl parahydroxybenzoate

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PROCTOREX Rectal suppositories (Marion Pharm.)	Each suppository: Extr. stramonium 0.15 gr. Ephedrine sulfate* 0.3 gr. Bismuth oxyiodide Bismuth subgallate Benzocaine n-Butyl para-hydroxybenzoate Extr. tree oil Cocoa butter
PRO-DERMA Skin cream (Westwood)	Silcone (polydimethyl siloxane) 52.5% Aluminum base
PRODERMIC S.F. MFR. NO. 625 For skin (Specialists)	Acetic acid Iodine*
PROFESSIONAL PAINTS & VARNISHES (Pratt)	
PROFESSOR FOSTER'S DISCOVERY Liquid detergent (Sexton)	
PROGESIC Analgesic (Vitec)	Sodium salicylate* 5 gr. Para-aminobenzoic acid 5 gr. Ascorbic acid 15 mg.
PROHEXINOL Nasal decongestant (Sharp & Dohme)	Propadrine-(phenyl propanol amine hydrochloride*) 1.5% Caprokol (hexylresorcinol) 1-3000
PRO-HYGIN Vaginal douche (Pinkham)	Benzalkonium chloride * Boric acid* Lactic acid Glucose Glycerin
PROKETUSS Antiallergic antitussive (Sharp & Dohme)	Each 5 cc.: Alcohol 5% Methapyrilene hydrochloride 10 mg. Propadrine phenyl propanolamine hydrochloride 15 mg. Potassium citrate 0.15 gm. Chloroform 15 mg. Menthol 1 mg.
PROKRAFT INTERIOR PAINT (Elliott)	
PROLARMON JELLY (rectal) (Meco)	
PROM DYE CREAM SUEDE DRESSING (Kelly, G.J.)	
PROMETIN Asthmatic antitussive (Sumlar)	Each fl. oz.: Ephedrine sulfate* 3 gr. Potassium iodide Ammonium carbonate Extr. senega and squill
PROM HOME PERMANENT (Toni)	Ammonium thioglycolate Free ammonia Ammonium salts
PROMICROL Film developer (Murphy, G.)	
PRONETHSIN BURN OINTMENT (Chemical Ind.)	
PRONIDE For coccidiosis (poultry) (Salsbury's)	Dinitro diphenyl sulfonyl ethylene diamine * 50% Acetyl-(paranitrophenyl) sulfanilamide 30%
PRONTO DRAIN OPENER (Wyandotte)	Concentrated alkali*
PRONTO IGNITION SEALER (Aerosol Prod.)	
PRONTO INSECT KILLER (Aerosol Prod)	
PRONTO LIQUID ANALGESIC (Commerce)	Methyl salicylate* Menthol Isopropyl alcohol * 62%
PRONTO MOTH PROOFER (Aerosol Prod.)	
PRONTO-SAN PINK TABLETS Analgesic (Tosan's)	Aspirin* 3-1/2 gr. Acetophenetidin * 2-1/2 gr. Caffeine 1/2 gr.
PRONTO WATER PROOFER (Aerosol Prod.)	
PRO PAINTS & VARNISHES (Atlas P.&V.)	
PROPON 4 Herbicide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Isooctyl ester of 2-(2,4,5-tri- chlorophenoxy) propionic acid* 62.9%
PROQUANOL Douche powder (Mu-col)	Cetyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride * Boric acid* Citric acid Sodium chloride Oil of eucalyptus * Methyl salicylate* Menthol * Thymol *

*[illegible], H., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PROQUIL Sedative (Hance)	Methapyrilene hydrochloride*	25 mg.
PRORYZA TABLETS Nasal decongestant (Clapp, Otis)	Atropine sulfate* Acetophenetidin* Acetanilid* Caffeine Sodium bicarbonate Camphor* Quinine arsenate* Arsenic	1/2000 gr. 1/4 gr. 0.175 gr. 0.025 gr. 0.05 gr. 1.4 gr. 1.100 gr. 0.0008 gr.
PRO SALUS DISINFECTANT (United Chem.)		
PROSOL Ear eczema (Torch)	Mercury oleate Coal tar Salicylic acid* Phenol p-Nitrophenol Isopropyl alcohol*	0.25% 0.60% 1.50% 0.25% 0.25%
PROTECTIVE PASTE S.F. NO. 789 Skin protective (Specialists)	Zinc oxide Amylum Calcium lactate Sodium phosphate Petrolatum Adeps lanae	
PROTECTOLINE RUST PREVENTIVE (Magnus)		
PROTEGEL For skin irritation (Wyeth Labs.)	Gel of alumina Kaolin	
PRO-TEK PROTECTIVE HAND CREAM (du Pont)		
PRO-TEK- SHUN PAINTS, VARNISHES, ENAMELS (Steelcote)		
PROTEX Insecticide (Chem. Insect.)	Methylated naphthalene*, rotenone, and other cube extractives Acetone* Soap of petroleum sulfonates Polyethylene glycol ester of fatty acid	64.5%
PROTEX (Magitex) Seasonal protection (dogs) (Magitex)	Citronella oil* Lemongrass oil*	
PROTEXAL Antibacterial (Nat'l Milling)	Sodium orthophenylphenate* Trisodium phosphate	2% 10%
PROTEXALL HEP Insecticide (Pro-Tex-All)	Chlordane Oil*	2%
PRO-TEX-ALL ROACH-NOK- R Insecticide (Pro-Tex-All)	Pyrethrins Sodium fluoride* Sodium silicofluoride	0.2% 38% 0.8%
PROTEXALL SYNTHETIC ENAMEL (Pratt Paint)		
PROTEX DISINFECTANT (McVicker)		
PROTEX FABRIC CEMENT (Garland)		
PROTEXO STUCCO CONCRETE PAINT (Sillers)		
PROTEX RUST PREVENTIVE & REMOVER COMPOUND (Wayne)		
PROTEX (Wilke's) Protective dressing (veterinary) (Wilke)	Sulfonated linseed oil Raw linseed oil Turpentine* Resin	28.57% 25.33% 26.64% 19.46%
PROTOSEP Food supplement (poultry) (Whitmoyer)	Cod liver oil concentrate Oil of eucalyptus * Thymol* Lactic acid Hydrochloric acid Benzoic acid Glycerin Copper gluconate* Calcium gluconate	
PROTESEP-B For cecal coccidiosis (poultry) (Whitmoyer)	Hydrochloric acid Benzoic acid Lactic acid Thymol Oil of eucalyptus * Fortified cod liver oil Cod liver meal Dried brewers yeast Sulfur Calcium gluconate Copper gluconate	
PROTO-TABS Tablets for poultry drinking water (Whitmoyer)	Copper sulfate* Calcium phenolsulfonate Sodium phenolsulfonate Zinc phenolsulfonate Boric acid*	
PROX Rust preventative (Kano)	Resinous compounds *	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PEURILAX Laxative (Bell Pharm.)	Each tablet: Acetophenolisatin Prune (powdered)	 5 mg. 5 gr.
PRUCIDE Fungicide (medical) (Prucide)	Benzoic acid* Salicylic acid* Boric acid* Thymol * Benzyl trialkonium chloride* Isopropyl alcohol*	 50%
PRUCOFF SYRUP Antispasmodic (Prucide)	Ephedrine sulfate* Potassium guaiacol sulfate Citric acid Sodium citrate Syrup squill Sanguinaria Alcohol Menthol Glycerin	1/2 gr. 8 gr. 5.75%/v
PRULEZE TABLETS, IMPROVED Cathartic (Preston Labs.)	Methyl cellulose Prune concentrate Acetophenolisatin	400 mg. 100 mg. 2 mg.
PRULOSE COMPLEX (Harrower) Laxative (Warner- Chilcott)	Each tablet: Dehydrated prune concentrate Methylcellulose Diacetylhydroxyphenylisatin	 130 mg. 390 mg. 1 mg.
PRULOSE COMPLEX LIQUID (Harrower) Cathartic (Warner- Chilcott)	Each 15 cc.: Liquid prune concentrate (70% solids) Diacetyl hydroxy phenylisatin Carboxymethyl cellulose sodium	 3.37 gm. 0.002 gm. 0.75 gm.
PRUNACEL Cathartic (Tutag)	Each tablet: Prune concentrate Acetophenolisatin Methylcellulose	 3/4 gr. 2 mg. 1 gr.
PRUSCORBIN CAPSULES Analgesic, antipyretic (Prucide)	Phenobarbital Aspirin* Phenacetin* Caffeine Ascorbic acid Atropine sulfate	1/8 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/4 gr. 10 mg. 1/500 gr.
PRU VAGINAL JELLY (Commonwealth)	Oxyquinoline sulfate Lactic acid Alum Glycerin Boric acid Benzoic acid Gum tragacanth	
PSC ALDRIN EMULSIFI- ABLE CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Petroleum aromatic deriv.	 23.10% 17.40% 52.00%
PSC ALDRIN 25% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	 23.80% 17.90%
PSC AMINE WEED KILLER (Pacific Supply)	Alkanolamine salts (ethanol and isopropanol series) of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid *	 65.00%
PSC ARSENATE OF LEAD 15 & SULFUR 85 DUST Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Lead arsenate*	15.00%
PSC BASIC COPPER SULFATE 10 DUST Fungicide (Pacific Supply)	Copper expressed as metallic*	5.25%
PSC CHLORDANE 5 DUST Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
PSC CHLORDANE EMULSIFIABLE CONCEN- TRATE 72-1/2 Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Tech. chlordane* Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent	72.5% 15.0%
PSC CHLORDANE 5 GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Tech. chlordane*	5.0%
PSC CHLORO IPC EMULSIVE Herbicide (Pacific Supply)	o-Isopropyl-n-(3-chlorophenyl)- carbamate*	47.5%
PSC CO-OP ALDRIN 25% WETTABLE Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	 23.8% 4.00%
PSC CO-OP AMINE WEED KILLER (Pacific Supply)	Alkanolamine salts (ethanol and isopropyl series of 2,4- dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	 65.00%
PSC CO-OP CHLORO IPC EMULSIVE Herbicide (Pacific Supply)	Isopropyl-n-(3-chlorophenyl)- carbamate*	47.5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PSC CO-OP ESTER WEED KILLER (Pacific Supply)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid * (equiv. to 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid 37%) 44%
PSC CO-OP GERMICIDE (Pacific Supply)	Sodium hypochlorite* 8.00%
PSC CO-OP HEPTACHLOR 2E Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Heptachlor* (heptachloro-tetrahydro-4,7-methanoindene) 23.22% Related compounds 9.64%
PSC CO-OP HEPTACHLOR 2-1/2 DUST Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Heptachlor*(heptachloro-tetrahydro-4,7-methanoindene) 2.50% Related compounds 0.97%
PSC CO-OP IPC EMULSIVE Herbicide (Pacific Supply)	Isopropyl-n-phenyl-carbamate* 25.00%
PSC CO-OP METHOXY-CHLOR 5 DUST Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Methoxychlor, tech. 5.00%
PSC CO-OP ROTENONE 5 SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Rotenone* 5% Other cube resins 10%
PSC CO-OP SHEEP DIP Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Phenols* 15% Sulfur dioxide extr. of petroleum 53% Soap (anhydrous) 22%
PSC CO-OP SLUG PELLETS Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Metaldehyde* 3% Calcium arsenate* 5.16%
PSC CO-OP SODIUM ARSENITE 4 SOLUTION Herbicide (Pacific Supply)	Arsenic trioxide* (water-soluble form expressed as metallic 24.7%) 32.6%
PSC CO-OP STOCK SPRAY (Pyrenone) Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide 0.193% Pyrethrins 0.024% Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent* 99.783%
PSC CO-OP TOXAPHENE 40% WETTABLE Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Toxaphene* 40%
PSC COPPER SULFATE 15 SULFUR 10 WALNUT BLIGHT DUST Fungicide (Pacific Supply)	Monohydrated copper sulfate* 15.00% Hydrated lime 30.00% Sulfur 10.00%
PSC CREOSOTE Wood preservative (Pacific Supply)	Neutral tar oils* 97.00%
PSC CUPROCIDE 8 DUST Fungicide (Pacific Supply)	Cuprous oxide* 7.20%
PSC DDT 5 & BASIC COPPER SULFATE 10 DUST Fungicide, Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane* 5.00% Copper expressed as metallic* 5.25%
PSC DDT 5 & CUPROCIDE 8 DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane tech.* 5.00% Yellow cuprous oxide* 7.20%
PSC DDT 5 DUST Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane tech.* 5.00%
PSC DDT 10 DUST Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane tech.* 10.00%
PSC DDT 25 EMULSION Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane 25.00% Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent* 65.00%
PSC DDT 10 GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	DDT* 10.00%
PSC DDT 5 SPECIAL DUST Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane tech.* 5.00% Petroleum oils 2.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PSC DDT 5 & SULFUR 50 DUST Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane* tech. 5.00% Sulfur* 50.00%
PSC DDT 50% WETTABLE Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane* 50.00%
PSC 2,4,5-T ESTER BRAMBLE KILLER Herbicide (Pacific Supply)	2,4,5-Trichloro phenoxy acetic acid, isopropyl ester* 34.00%
PSC 2,4-D & 2,4,5-T ESTER BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Pacific Supply)	2,4-Dichloro phenoxy acetic acid, isopropyl ester* 18.0% 2,4,5-Trichloro phenoxy acetic acid, isopropyl ester* 18.0%
PSC ESTER WEED KILLER (Pacific Supply)	Isopropyl ester 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid* 44.00%
PSC GERMICIDE (Pacific Supply)	Sodium hypochlorite* 8.00%
PSC HEPTACHLOR 2-1/2 DUST Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Heptachlor* 2.50% Related compounds 0.97%
PSC HEPTACHLOR 2E Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Heptachlor* 23.22% Related compounds 9.64% Aromatic petroleum deriv.* 63.66%
PSC IPC EMULSIVE Herbicide (Pacific Supply)	Isopropyl-n-phenyl-carbamate* 25.00%
PSC LEAD ARSENATE 40 DUST Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Lead arsenate* 40.00%
PSC 2,4,5-T LOW VOLATILE ESTER 66 BRAMBLE KILLER Herbicide (Pacific Supply)	2,4,5-Trichloro phenoxy acetic acid, propylene glycol butyl ether esters* 65.30%
PSC 2,4-D & 2,4,5-T LOW VOLATILE ESTER BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Pacific Supply)	2,4-Dichloro phenoxy acetic acid, propylene glycol butyl ether esters* 34.80% 2,4,5-Trichloro phenoxy acetic acid, propylene glycol butyl ether esters* 33.00%
PSC LOW VOLATILE ESTER 70 WEED KILLER (Pacific Supply)	2,4-Dichloro phenoxy acetic acid, propylene glycol butyl ether esters* 70.50%
PSC METHOXY-CHLOR 5 DUST Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Methoxychlor* tech. 5.00%
PSC MONOHY-DRATED COPPER SULFATE 15 DUST Fungicide (Pacific Supply)	Monohydrated copper sulfate* 15.00%
PSC NICOTINE 10 DUST Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Nicotine sulfate* 5.20%
PSC PARATHION 25 EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Parathion* 25.00% Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent 65.00%
PSC ROTENONE 50 DUST Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Rotenone 0.50% Other cube resins 1.25%
PSC ROTENONE 100 DUST Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Rotenone 1.00% Other cube resins 1.75%
PSC ROTENONE 100 GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Rotenone 1.00% Other cube resins 2.00%
PSC ROTENONE 5 SPRAY POWDER Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Rotenone * 5.00% Other cube resins 10.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PSC SHEEP DIP Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Total phenols*	15.00%
	Sulfur dioxide, extr. of petroleum	53.00%
	Anhydrous soap	22.00%
PSC SLUG PELLETS (Pacific Supply)	Metaldehyde*	3.00%
	Calcium arsenate*	5.16%
PSC SODIUM ARSENITE 4 SOLUTION Herbicide (Pacific Supply)	Arsenic trioxide*	32.6%
PSC TOXAPHENE 8 EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Pacific Supply)	Toxaphene*	72.00%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	20.0%
PSC WARFARIN CONCENTRATE Rodenticide (Pacific Supply)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.5%
PSC WOOD PRESERVATIVE (Pacific Supply)	Pentachlorophenol*	36.08%
	Other chlorophenols	4.92%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent *	40.00%
P.S. LIQUID DEODORANT (Noblesse)		
P & S UNGUENTINE (Baker, Chester)		
PTZ PASTURE MIX Food supplement (veterinary) (Hess, Dr.)	Salt	
	Defluorinated phosphate	
	Phenothiazine*	
	Bone black	
	Molasses	
	Copper sulfate	0.20%
	Cobalt carbonate	
	Potassium iodide*	
PTZ PELLETS WITH LEAD ARSENATE Insecticide (Hess, Dr.)	Each pellet:	
	Phenothiazine (drench grade)*	7.5 gm.
	Lead arsenate (spray grade)*	0.3 gm.
PULVEX AEROSOL FLEA KILLER & DEODORANT (Cooper)	Pyrethrins	0.06%
	Piperonyl butoxide*	0.48%
	Methoxychlor*	0.5%
	Methylated naphthalenes*	4.3%
	Petroleum distillate*	4.41%
	Essential oil*	25%
PULVEX ANALGESIC TABLETS Veterinary (Cooper)	Each tablet:	
	Aspirin*	3 gr.
	Atropine sulfate*	1/600 gr.
	Caffeine	1/8 gr.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PULVEX ANTI-SCRATCH FLEA POWDER (Cooper)	Gamma isomer benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	0.5%
	Hexachlorophene(2,2'-methylene-bis-3,4,6-trichlorophene)	0.5%
	Dichlorophene(2,2'-methylene-bis-4-chlorophenol)	0.5%
PULVEX ASTRINGENT TABLETS Intestinal irritation (veterinary) (Cooper)	Bismuth subcarbonate	3 gr.
	Phenyl salicylate (salol)*	1 gr.
	Zinc sulfocarbolate	1/2 gr.
PULVEX CAT FLEA POWDER (Cooper)	Rotenone	0.75%
	Other cube resins	1.0%
PULVEX COUGH MEDICINE FOR DOGS & CATS (Cooper)	Each fl. oz.:	
	Fl. extr. ammonium chloride	1 gm.
	Ipecac	0.5 cc.
	Tinct. balsam Tolu	1 cc.
PULVEX DRY CLEANER FOR DOGS & CATS (Cooper)	Naphthalene*	
	Calcium carbonate	
	Magnesium carbonate	
	Sulfur*	
	Hydrous aluminum silicate	
PULVEX EYE LOTION Veterinary (Cooper)	Each fl. oz.:	
	Boric acid	5 gr.
	Zinc sulfate	1 gr.
	Phenol	1 gr.
	Camphor water	10 m.
PULVEX FLEA SOAP (Cooper)	Soap (anhydrous)	80.0%
	Steam-distilled pine oil	4.0%
	Petroleum distillate	2.0%
	Beta-thiocyanoethyl esters of mixed fatty acids (10-18 carbon atoms)	1.5%
	B-butoxy B' thiocyano diethyl ether	0.5%
PULVEX IMPROVED CONDITIONETS Food supplement (veterinary) (Cooper)	Each colored tablet:	
	U.S.P. vitamin A	3120 units
	U.S.P. vitamin D	312 units
	Each white tablet:	
	Tricalcium phosphate	5 gr.
	Manganese hypophosphite	1-1 2 gr.
	Copper sulfate	1 200 gr.
PULVEX LAXATIVE TABLETS Veterinary (Cooper)	Extr. cascara	2 gr.
	Aloin	1/8 gr.
PULVEX LINIMENT Veterinary (Cooper)	Oil of turpentine	
	Methyl salicylate*	
	Oil of pine *	
	Oil of sassafras *	
	Oleoresin capsicum	
	Alcohol*	61%
PULVEX PARASITIC EAR CANKER TREATMENT Veterinary (Cooper)	Phenol*	4.5%
	Camphor*	4.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PULVEX PEPSIN & PAPAIN TABLETS Digestant (veterinary) (Cooper)	Each tablet: Pepsin Papain	 2 gr. 1-1/2 gr.
PULVEX PINE OIL DEODORIZING DISINFEC- TANT (Cooper)	Steam-distilled pine oil* Soap	70% 20%
PULVEX R-H-W WORM CAPSULES (Cooper)	Each capsule: n-Butyl chloride*	 1.0 cc.
PULVEX SHAMPOO FOR DOGS Insecticide (Cooper)	Rotenone Other cube resins Methoxychlor	0.1% 0.1% 0.5%
PULVEX TAPE WORM TABLETS (Veterinary) (Cooper)	Arecoline hydrobromide*	1/15 gr.
PULVEX TICK POWDER (Cooper)	Rotenone	3%
PULVEX TONIC TABLETS Veterinary (Cooper)	Iron sulfate U.S.P. Potassium iodide Extr. nux vomica Strychnine	2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/60 gr. 0.000123 gr.
PULVEX 6-USE DOG SOAP (Cooper)	Soap Mineral oil Oil Siberian pine needle Rotenone Other cube resins	82.7% 2.0% 1.4% 0.3% 0.6%
PULVEX WORM CAPSULES Veterinary (Cooper)	Capsule #1: Arecoline* Castor oil Capsule #2: n-Butyl chloride*	 1/16 gr. 10 m. 1.0 cc.
PULVEX WORM CAPSULES Veterinary (Cooper)	Capsule #1: Arecoline* Oil of chenopodium Castor oil Capsule #2: n-Butyl chloride *	 1/32 gr. 1/2 m. 5 m. 0.5 cc.
PULVIS ANTISEPTICUS FORTIOR Antiseptic douche powder (Case)	Menthol * Phenol * Oil of eucalyptus * Zinc sulfate C.P.* Boric acid* Tartaric acid Thymol * Camphor* Oil of peppermint Alkyl aryl sulfonate Salicylic acid* Alum *	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PUMP LUBE (Park Chem.)	Mineral oil Soap Petroleum sulfonate	
PUPPY LOVE COLOGNES (Manon)		
PURASAN AD Germicide (Gallowhur)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	50%
PURSAN DC Disinfectant (Gallowhur)	Alkyl dimethyl 3,4-dichloro- benzyl ammonium chloride *	50
PURASEED Disinfectant fungicide (Gallowhur)	Phenyl mercury formamide* Anilinocadmium dilactate*	6.25% 6.25%
PURATIZED AGRICUL- TURAL SPRAY Fungicide (Gallowhur)	Phenyl mercuric triethanol ammonium lactate* (equiv. to 3% metallic mercury)	7.5%
PURATIZED APPLE SPRAY (Puratized B) Fungicide (Gallowhur)	Phenyl mercury monoethanol ammonium acetate*	11.5%
PURATURF Crab grass killer (Gallowhur)	Phenyl mercuri triethanol ammonium lactate*	3%
PURATURF 177 Fungicide (Gallowhur)	Anilinocadmium dilactate*	20%
PURE O DENT Astringent mouthwash (Purepac)	Zinc chloride * Oil of cinnamon Formaldehyde* Thymol Menthol Oil of cloves Eucalyptol*	
PUREOSEPTIC 511 Mouthwash (Purepac)	Thymol Menthol Benzoic acid Methyl salicylate* Boric acid Alcohol	 28%/v
PUREPAC ANALGESIC BALM Rubefacient, (Purepac)	Methyl salicylate* (synthetic) Camphor* Menthol* Oil of mustard (synthetic) Lanolin	
PUREPAC ANTISEPTIC DOUCHE POWDER (Purepac)	Carbolic acid Zinc sulfate* Eucalyptol * Boric acid* Salicylic acid* Thymol	approx.0.01%
PUREPAC BAY RUM (Purepac)	Alcohol	50%/v

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PUREPAC BLUE OINTMENT Ectoparasiticide (Purepac)	Mercury*	10%
PUREPAC BROWN LOZENGES PLAIN (Purepac)	Extr. licorice Tartar emetic *	
PUREPAC BROWN MIXTURE N.F. Antitussive (Purepac)	Each fl. oz.: Opium* Alcohol	 0.23 gr. 10%/v
PUREPAC CARMINATIVE COMPOUND (Purepac)	Blackberry bark Cinnamon Cloves Ginger Glycerin Alcohol	 16%/v
PUREPAC CASTORIA Laxative (children) (Purepac)	Fl. extr. senna Infusion of pumpkin seed Rochelle salt Sodium bicarbonate Glycerin Oil of fennel	
PUREPAC CHLOROFORM LINIMENT Counter-irritant (Purepac)	Alcohol Chloroform* approx.	45% 30%/v.
PUREPAC COLD SORE LOTION (Purepac)	Camphor benzoin* Aluminum chloride Alcohol*	 60%/v
PUREPAC CORN REMOVER Keratolytic (Purepac)	Alcohol Ether* Salicylic acid* Flexible collodion	12%/v 41%/v
PUREPAC COUGH SYRUP (Purepac)	Extr. white pine bark Chloroform Spikenard root Balm Gilead buds Rectified oil of tar Extr. wild cherry Blood root	
PUREPAC LARKSPUR LOTION WITH SABADILLA & ACETIC ACID Ectoparasiticide (Purepac)	Alkaloids of larkspur Alkaloids of sabadilla Acetic acid	0.05% 0.03% 2.40%
PUREPAC RECTAL SUPPOSITORY (Purepac)	Nutgall Zinc oxide Boric acid Benzocaine Cocoa butter	
PUREPAC RHINITIS TABLETS 1/2 STRENGTH For colds (Hance)	Each tablet: Belladonna leaves (total alkaloids 0.000357 gr.) Quinine sulfate Camphor*	 1/8 m. 1/4 gr. 1/4 gr.
PUREPAC RHINITIS (Half Strength Modified) For colds (Purepac)	Each tablet: Belladonna (1/2560 gr. alkaloids) Camphor*	 1/32 gr. 1/4 gr.
PUREPAC RHINITIS TABLETS (Full Strength) For colds (Hance)	Each tablet: Belladonna leaves (total alkaloids 0.000713 gr.) Quinine sulfate Camphor*	 1/4 m. 1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
PUREPAC RHINITIS (Full Strength Modified) For colds (Purepac)	Each tablet: Belladonna (1/1280 gr. alkaloids) Camphor*	 1/16 gr. 1/2 gr.
PUREPAC SEIDLITZ POWDERS U.S.P. Laxative (Purepac)		
PUREPAC SULFUR & CREAM OF TARTAR LOZENGES (Purepac)	Sublimed sulfur Cream of tartar	
PUREPAC SULFUR OINTMENT Fungicide (Medical) (Purepac)	Sulfur	10%
PUREPAC THROAT GARGLE (Purepac)	Potassium chlorate* Ferric chloride Glycerin	
PUREPAC TINCTURE OF BENZOIN COMPOUND Inhalant (Purepac)	Alcohol* Benzoin	77%/v
PUREPAC TINCTURE MERTHIOLATE Antiseptic (Purepac)	Sodium ethyl mercuri thiosalicylate (Lilly) Alcohol	1-1000 50%
PUREPAC TOOTHACHE DROPS (Purepac)	Chlorobutanol* (chloroform derivatives) Oil of cloves* Camphor	9.5%
PUREPAC TOOTHACHE GUM (Purepac)	Benzocaine Carbolic acid* approx. Oil of clove * Oil of cassia * Turpentine *	 1%
PUREPAC WHITE LINIMENT (Purepac)	Turpentine* Ammonium chloride Aromatic liquid soap Ammonia Camphor*	
PUREX BOWL CLEAN (Purex Corp.)	Acid*	
PUREX DRAIN OPENER (Purex Corp.)	Caustic*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PUREX DRY BLEACH (Purex Corp.)	Calcium hypochlorite* 7.5%
PUREX HOUSEHOLD BLEACH (Purex Corp.)	Sodium hypochlorite* approx. 5-1/4% Sodium chloride approx. 4%
PUREX ONE COAT WALL PAINT (Murphy Paint)	
PURGA LAXATIVE TABLETS (K & B)	Each tablet: Aloin * 1/4 gr. Phenolphthalein 1/2 gr. Extr. belladonna leaves * 1/16 gr. Extr. cascara sagrada 1/2 gr.
PURI-GLOSS SELF POLISHING WAX (Puritan Chem.)	
PURI-KLEAN COMPOSITION FLOOR CLEANER (Puritan Chem.)	
PURINA DAIRY SPRAY (New Formula) Insecticide (Ralston)	Pyrethrins Thiocyanates* Methoxychlor * Inert ingredients*
PURINA HOME SPRAY (New Formula) Insecticide (Ralston)	Pyrethrins Octyl sulfoxide of isosafrole*
PURINA INSECT KILLER (New Formula) (Ralston)	Methoxychlor Lindane* Sulfur Inert ingredients*
PURI-SORB Grease absorbent compound (Puritan Chem.)	
PURI-SYN CONCENTRATE SYNTHETIC FLOOR CLEANER (Puritan Chem.)	
PURITAN API THREAD COMPOUND Grease (Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	Aluminum stearate base grease 20.46% Silicone compound 12.85% Silicone fluid 2.59% Graphite 18.60% Lead* 30.50% Copper 3.30% Zinc 12.30%
PURITAN COCONUT SOAP (Liquid & Paste) (Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	Potash type soap from coconut oil
PURITAN CONVEYOR LUBRICANT (Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	Liquid potash soap from blend of vegetable fatty acids and potassium hydroxide*
PURITAN DEODORANT (Puritan Sales)	
PURITAN DISINFECTANT (Puritan Sales)	
PURITAN FLUSHING FLUID FOR BRAKE SYSTEMS (Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	Methanol*
PURITAN GASKA SEAL #1 (Hardening type) (Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	Alcohol*
PURITAN GASKA SEAL #2 & #3 (Non-Hardening Type) (Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	
PURITAN GLAD HAND SOAP (Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	
PURITAN HYDRAULIC BRAKE FLUIDS (Regular & Super) (Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	Lubricant (synthetic or castor oil)* Glycol component Diluent (alcohol or glycol ether)*
PURITAN HYDRO-LECTRIC FLUID (Hydraulic Window Fluid) (Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	Synthetic type lubricant* Glycol component* Alcohol type diluent*
PURITAN #84 INDUSTRIAL HAND SOAP (Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	
PURITAN METAL POLISH (Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	
PURITAN OIL SOAP (Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	Potash soap (40% anhydrous)
PURITAN PENETRATING OIL (Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PURITAN PLASTIC COATING (3 Types) (Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	Synthetic resins Low-boiling diluents * Plasticizers Dyes * Solid dispersant (alum powder, copper)
PURITAN RUG & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Puritan Sales)	
PURITAN SCRUB SOAPS (Plain & Pinezo) Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	
PURITAN SHOCK ABSORBER FLUID (Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	Petroleum oil* (naphthenic base)
PURITAN SPECIAL LIQUID CONCEN-TRATE Soap (Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	Anhydrous soap 36%
PURITAN SURGICAL SOAPS (Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	
PURITAN VAPOR PHASE INHIBITORS (3 Types) (Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	Di-isopropyl ammonium nitrite* Dicyclohexyl ammonium nitrite*
PURITAN WIRE DRAWING COMPOUND (Mathieson Chem. Corp.)	
PURITOX MOTH KILLER (Chamberlain Haber)	
PURITY CROSS SHAMPOO (Fairfield)	
PURO ASPHALT PAINTS (Puroseal)	
PURO CHLOROFORM SUBSTITUTE Drycleaning spotter (Adco)	
PUROIL PAINTS, VARNISHES, ENAMELS (Murphy Paint)	
PURO PINE OIL DISINFEC-TANT (United Chem.)	
PURO SOLVENT & CEMENT CLEANER (Puro)	
PUROZONE DEODORANT (Brilco)	
PURPAKOTE PAINTS (Pettit)	
PURPALITE MILL WHITE Paint (Piedmont)	
PUSEY'S LOTION OR LINIMENT (Handley)	Prepared calamine Zinc oxide Glycerin Liquefied phenol 0.17%
PUSH Antacid (Gibbs)	Magnesium carbonate Calcium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate Re-distilled oil of peppermint
PUSH-BUTTON CHARCOAL LIGHTER (Bostwick)	Copper naphthenate Perfume hickory Dispersol Isopropanol * Freon
PUSH BUTTON REAL-KILL BUG KILLER (Cook Chem.)	Pyrethrins 0.046% n-Octyl sulfoxide of isosafrole 0.101% and related compounds .014% Dieldrin* 0.500% Phenyl mercuric lactate 0.016% Polymerized glycerol oleate 0.100% Petroleum distillates* 74.223%
PUTITE CAULKING COMPOUND (Ever-Plastics)	
PUTNAM BATH BLOOM (Monroe Chem.)	Sodium aryl sulfate Trisodium phosphate* Sodium tripolyphosphate* Sodium sesquicarbonate
PUTNAM DRY CLEANER (Monroe Chem.)	Soap and kerosene-like solvent*
PUTNAM FADELESS DYE (Monroe Chem.)	Aniline dyes*
PUT SPOT REMOVER (Monroe Chem.)	Naphtha*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PUZZY & SIZZY Bubble bath, shampoo (House of Puzzy)		
PYACADO FACE CREAM (Frenco)	Avacado and mineral oils Stearic acid Glycerin Triethanolamine Dow's Tego-Sept P. Paraffin Papain	
PYCOPAY TOOTH POWDER (Pycope)	Sodium chloride Sodium bicarbonate Tricalcium phosphate Calcium carbonate Magnesium carbonate Oil of cloves and methyl salicylate	50% 35% 5% 7% 2% 1%
PYGOLAC Dip for crucifer transplants (Hanna)	Calomel* and gypsum	1-20
PYLOX Rectal ointment (Drexel)	Oxyquinoline sulfate* Tannic acid * Menthol * Lanolin Stearic acid Ethyl aminobenzoate Camphor Glycerin	
PYNAMITE HOUSEHOLD CLEANER (Pine)		
PYNAMITE STOVE CLEANER (Pine)	Pine oil*	
PY-NEL PINE OIL DISINFECTANT (Winsale)		
PYNITE DISINFECTANT (Clifton)		
PYNOL PINE DISINFECTANT (Germo)		
PYRACOL Analgesic, antihistamine (Carroll Chem.)	Pyrilamine maleate* Acetophenetidin* Salicylamide* Caffeine	12-1/2 mg. 1-1/2 gr. 1-1/2 gr. 1/4 gr.
PYRADIN Analgesic (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Antipyrine* Caffeine Tinct. hyoscyamus Tinct. gelsemium	 4 gr. 1 gr. 1/8 gr. 8 m. 4 m.
PYRA HISTAMINE Nasal spray (Mayfair)	Phenylephrine hydrochloride Diethylene diamine hydrochloride Methylparaben Propylparaben	0.31% 0.025%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PYRAK Burns (Germ O Form)	Thymol * Bismuth Iodine*	
PYRAMID CANVAS PRIMING (Nobema)	Hide glue Boiled linseed oil Zinc oxide Titanium oxide Calcium carbonate	
PYRAMID FINISHER Floor Varnish (O'Brien Corp.)		
PYRAMID VERMILION STUDENTS OIL COLOR (Nobema)		
PYREFUME EMULSIFIABLE SUPER 20 Insecticide (Penick)	Pyrethrins	2.5%
PYREFUME SUPER 100 Insecticide (Penick)	Pyrethrins* Petroleum distillate*	11.9% 88.1%
PYREM DETERGENT (Bunn)		
PYRENE Fire extinguisher (Pyrene)	Carbon tetrachloride*	
PYRETHROL INDUSTRIAL SPRAY Insecticide (Mc Cormick)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide tech. Petroleum distillate*	0.29% 2.33% 97.38%
PYREXCEL LIVESTOCK CONCENTRATE 5.5 EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Penick)	Butoxy polypropylene glycol* n-Octyl sulfoxide of isosafrole Related compounds Pyrethrins Petroleum distillate* Alkyl aryl polyether alcohol Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate	52.70% 4.67% 0.63% 0.53% 27.70% 7.38%
PYREXCEL EMULSIFIABLE SULFOXIDE 1-10 Insecticide (Penick)	Petroleum distillate* Polyethylene oxide sorbitan n-Octyl sulfoxide of isosafrole* (sulfoxide) Butoxy polypropylene glycol 2-Butoxy ethanol Compounds related to sulfoxide Pyrethrins*	
PYREXCEL 20 Insecticide (Penick)	Petroleum distillate* Ethanol butoxide Di-n-propyl maleate isosafrole condensate Pyrethrins	
PYRILAMINE MALEATE CAPSULES (West-Ward)	Pyrilamine maleate*	75 mg.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PYRILATE Dietary supplement (Keenan)	Iron (ferric ammonium citrate) Cobalt (cobalt carbonate) Copper (copper citrate) Zinc (zinc citrate) Manganese (manganese citrate) Germanium (germanium dioxide) Molybdenum (molybdenum trioxide) Nickel (nickel citrate) Vanadium (vanadium pentoxide)	25 mg. 2 mg. 3 mg. 3 mg. 2 mg. 1 μ gm. 1 mg. 2 mg. 1 μ gm.
PYRIMALON TABLETS Analgesic (Veltex)	Each tablet: Pyranisamine maleate Acetylsalicylic acid* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine alkaloid	25 mg. 3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
PYRIMAL TABLETS Analgesic (Veltex)	Each brown tablet: Pyranisamine maleate* Each white tablet: Pyranisamine maleate*	50 mg. 25 mg.
PYRINATE A-200 LIQUID Parasiticide (McKesson)	Pyrethrins Dinitroamisole Oleoresin parsley fruit Sesamin Oleic acid Benzyl alcohol	1.0% 1.0% 0.5% 0.037% 3.5% 8.0%
PYRIX 10-FOG Insecticide (Chem. Insect.)	Petroleum distillate* n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide,* and pyrethrins	100%
PYRIX 20-P.B. Insecticide (Chem. Insect.)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Other related compounds Pyrethrins	
PYRO CHROME PAINT (Preferred)		
PYROCIDE 20 Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Oil* Pyrethrins	97.5% 2.5%
PYROCIDE 88 Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Oil* Pyrethrins	
PYROCIDE 175 Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Oil* Pyrethrins*	80% 20%
PYROCIDE AUTOMATIC SPRAYER CONCENTRATE Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Petroleum distillate* 79% n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide* 10% Pyrethrins 1%	
PYROCIDE BOOSTER CONCENTRATE C Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Oil* Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	94.37% 5% 0.63%
PYROCIDE BOOSTER CONCENTRATE D Insecticide (McLaughlin)	DDT* Pyrethrins	20.8% 1%
PYROCIDE BOOSTER CONCENTRATE E Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Oil* Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	91% 7.5% 1.5%
PYROCIDE BOOSTER CONCENTRATE F Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Piperonyl butoxide Oil* Pyrethrins	50% 45% 5%
PYROCIDE BOOSTER CONCENTRATE G Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Piperonyl butoxide Oil* Pyrethrins	60% 37% 3%
PYROCIDE BOOSTER CONCENTRATE K Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Piperonyl butoxide Oil* Pyrethrins	50% 45% 5%
PYROCIDE BOOSTER CONCENTRATE M Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Petroleum distillate* n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide* Pyrethrins	45% 50% 5%
PYROCIDE BOOSTER CONCENTRATE T Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Petroleum distillate Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* Beta-butoxy-beta'thiocyano-diethyl ether Tech. methoxychlor n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin I)	41.86% 29.82% 10.75% 8.94% 8.20% 0.43%
PYROCIDE BOOSTER CONCENTRATE U Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Petroleum distillate*, deodorized n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin I) Pyrethrins	76.2% 20.0% 2.2% 1.6%
PYROCIDE BOOSTER CONCENTRATE V Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Petroleum distillate* 62.87% Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* 13.65% Beta-butoxy-beta'thiocyano-diethyl ether* 10.75% n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide* 8.20% Tech. methoxychlor 4.10% Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin I) 0.43%	
PYROCIDE BOOSTER CONCENTRATE X Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Petroleum distillate, deodorized* Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv. * n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide* Tech. methoxychlor Allethrin	66.41% 17.40% 10.44% 5.21% 0.54%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PYROCIDE BOOSTER CONCEN- TRATE Y Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Petroleum distillate*	66.44%
	Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.*	17.40%
	n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide*	10.44%
	Tech. methoxychlor	5.21%
	Allethrin	0.27%
	Related compounds	0.24%
PYROCIDE BOOSTER CONCEN- TRATE Z Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Petroleum distillate*, deodorized	81.19%
	n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide*	17.00%
	Allethrin	1.08%
	Pyrethrins	0.73%
PYROCIDE COMMERCIAL GROWERS SPRAY Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Pyrethrins	1.4%
	Oil	23.6%
	Pine oil*	45%
	Dodecyl benzene sodium sulfonate	20.0%
PYROCIDE DRY Insecticide (McLaughlin)	Oil*	45.8%
	Pyrethrins	2.2%
PYROCIDE DUST NO. 10 Insecticide (Sunland)	Pyrethrins	0.2%
PYROCIDE- MULTICIDE DUST CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (McLaughlin)	DDT*	10%
	Pyrethrins	1.2%
	Oil*	22.8%
	Methylated petroleum*	15%
PYRODERM Rubefacient (Chicago Pharm.)	Each oz.:	
	Hyoscyamine	1/80 gr.
	Camphor*	
	Oleoresin capsicum	
	Methyl salicylate*	
	Menthol*	
	Oil mustard artificial	
PYROIL Engine lubricant (Pyroil)		
PYRONAMEL ENAMEL (Pemco)		
PYRONOX Insecticide (Faranm)	Piperonyl butoxide tech.	4.325%
	Pyrethrins	0.432%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons	3.368%
	Butoxypolypropylene glycol*	50.320%
	Pine oil*	31.555%
PYRONYL #20 Insecticide (Prentiss)	Pyrethrins	0.62%
	Piperonyl butoxide	5.03%
PYRONYL DUST CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Prentiss)	Pyrethrins	0.6%
	Piperonyl butoxide	6.0%
PYRONYL EMULSION #101 Insecticide (Prentiss)	Pyrethrins	1.2%
	Piperonyl butoxide	12%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
PYRONYL 50-5 EMULSION CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Prentiss)	Pyrethrins	5.0%
	Piperonyl butoxide	50%
PYRONYL 50-5 OIL CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Prentiss)	Pyrethrins	5.0%
	Piperonyl butoxide	50%
PYRONYL ROACH CON- CENTRATE (Prentiss)	Pyrethrins	1.49%
	Piperonyl butoxide	7.48%
PYRONYL UNIVERSAL CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Prentiss)	Pyrethrins	1.25%
	Piperonyl butoxide	5.05%
PYRO-SANA (Mouth,throat) (Pyro-Sana)	Modified beechwood creosote *	3%
PYRO-SANA OINTMENT Skin (Pyro-Sana)	Modified beechwood cresote *	3%
	Petrolatum	97%
PYROTOX NO. 2 INSECTICIDE SPRAY (Mortex)	Petroleum distillates*	49.144%
	Mineral oil	45.00%
	Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.*	5.20%
	Sesame oil extractives (including 0.087% sesamin)	0.522%
	Pyrethrins	0.134%
PYROX Insecticide (Am. Agric. Chem.)	Arsenate*	
	Copper*	
PYROX GARDEN SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Am. Agric. Chem.)	Copper expressed as metallic	7.00%
	Calcium arsenate as tricalcium arsenate*	8.75%
	Nicotine*	1.60%
PYRTOX CONTACT SPRAY Insecticide (Thompson- Hayward)	Oil*	
	Piperonyl butoxide	
	Pyrethrins	
PYRTOX NO. 20 NEW CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Thompson- Hayward)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	4.73%
	Pyrethrins	0.47%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	25.00%
	Petroleum distillate	64.80%
PYRTOX WE-100 Insecticide (Thompson- Hayward)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	10.0%
	Pyrethrins	1.0%
	Petroleum distillate*	74.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
PYSOL, PYSOLUX & PYSOLITE Paints (Pysol)	
PYSOROL (Liquid) Antiseptic (Massengill)	Each fl. oz.: Gentian violet 0.18 gm. Alcohol 1.2 cc. Pine oil,*soap and rosin q.s.
PYXOLA Antiseptic (Pyxola)	Alcohol* 60% Acetone* 38%
QB-DUST GROUND ROOT SPRAY DUST Insecticide (Bonide)	Rotenone 1%
Q.D.S. (Holcomb)	Hyamine (para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate)*
Q.M. DISINFECTANT (Manco)	
QUAKER OIL SHAMPOO (Quaker)	Klearol Deo base Oil coloring Vanillin
QUAKER POMADE (Quaker)	Petrolatum Lanolin Olive oil Oil of sage Flowers of sulfur Synth. oil of bergamot
QUAKER PRESSING OIL (Quaker)	Petrolatum Paraffin Vanillin
QUAKERSOL (Commercial Solv.)	Ethyl alcohol*
QUAT-A-FOUR 4NH4 Sanitizer, disinfectant for farm and dairy (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Alkyl poly methyl trimethyl ammonium chlorides* 5%
QUAT-A-MONE Germicide, sanitizer, deodorant, fungicide (Russell, I.)	Methyl dodecyl benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride* 10%
QUATRASAL (Formerly Fungi-Treat) Fungicide (Dome)	Salicylanilide (Shirlan extra)* 5% Trimethyl octadecyl ammonium pentachloro phenate* 1% Isopropyl alcohol* 94%
QUATRICIDE Disinfectant, fungicide, germicide (Biorganic)	Alkyl tolyl methyl trimethyl ammonium chlorides* 2-1/2%
QUATROL For nose and throat (Munsch)	[illegible]* [illegible]* Thymol iodide * Camphor * Thymol * Liquid petrolatum
QUATROSAN Vaginal douche (Veltex)	[illegible] 3.71% Lactose U.S.P. 63.21% Papain N.F. 0.50% Cinnamic acid 0.20% Menthol U.S.P. 0.1[illegible]% Lavender oil U.S.P. 0.80% Boric acid U.S.P.* 26.50% Citric acid U.S.P. 0.50% Sodium lauryl sulfate U.S.P. 2.00% Eucalyptol U.S.P. 0.1[illegible]% Magnesium carbonate 2.00%
QUEEN ANNE FURNITURE POLISH (No-Dust)	
QUEEN ANNE LOTION Hand lotion (Assoc. Prod.)	Alcohol* 51%
QUEEN ANNE LOTION (Peoples)	Alcohol Castile soap Diethyl phthalate Tertiary butyl alcohol Oils of bergamot, lemon and rose geranium
QUEEN ANT KILLER (Drug Prod. Ga.)	Sodium arsenate* 3.29%
QUEEN BLEACH WASHING FLUID (Wonder)	
QUEEN CHRISTINA DEODORANT (Countess)	
QUEEN CHRISTINA TOILET WATER (Countess)	
QUEEN ESTER Hair pomade (Corpus Christi)	
QUEEN'S PORCELAIN FINISH Paint (Howell, C.H.)	
QUEEN VARNISH (Federal Varnish)	
QUEL Insecticide (Brooks Chem.)	Petroleum distillate* o-Dichlorobenzene* p-Dichlorobenzene* Piperonyl butoxide tech. Pyrethrins
QUELL DEODORANT (Hartlett)	Hydrous aluminum chloride

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
QUENATE Fungicide (Mallinckrodt)	Oxyquinoline benzoate*	10%
QUEST DEODORANT POWDER (Clark-Cleveland)	Kaolin Talc Zinc peroxide	
QUICK- ACTION GULF SPRAY Insecticide (Gulf)	Methoxychlor Pyrethrins Inert ingredients*	0.5% 0.10%
QUICK ACTION NON- INFLAMMABLE PAINT REMOVER (Masco)		
QUICK ARROW Soap flakes (Swift)		
QUICK-BATH Concentrated dog cleaner (Ackerman's)	Tech. chlordane Isopropyl esters of fatty acids Hexachlorophene (2,2-methylene bis-3,4,6-trichlorophenol)	2% 5% 4%
QUICK-BRITE AUTO POLISH (Cochrane)		
QUICK DEATH INSECTICIDE & DEODORANT (Victory Chem.)		
QUICK-DIP SILVER POLISH (Boyle- Midway)	Thiourea Sulfuric acid Detergent Perfume	less than 2%
QUICK-DRI ENAMELS (DeSoto P. & V.)		
QUICKDRY ASPHALT PAINT (Am.- Marietta)		
QUICK & EASY NON- POLISHING WAX (Internat. Chem.)		
QUICK & EASY SHAVING POWDER (Williams, J.B.)	Sodium and potassium soaps	
QUICKEE Waterless Hand Cleaner (Quickee)	Oleic acid Stearic acid Amine Oil Lanolin Trisodium phosphate	
QUICKEE WATERLESS HAND CLEANER (Tudor)		
QUICK ELASTIC Laundry starch (Hubinger)		
QUICK-EVAC Cathartic (Schiff)	Glycerin Sodium stearate (a fatty acid deriv.) Chlorophyll	
QUICK-FLOOR Floor main- tenance and resurfacing materials (Dura Tred)		
QUICK HAIR COLOR (Goldman, M.)	Pyrogallic acid* Sodium sulfite*	
QUICKILL INSECTICIDE, LIQUID (Warren Chem.)	DDT* Chlordane Lindane Pyrenone	6% 2% 1.2% 5%
QUICKILL POWDER Insecticide (Warren Chem.)	DDT* Chlordane *	10% 5%
QUICK POLISHING COMPOUND (McAleer)		
QUICK PRESERVA- SEAL PENETRATING FLOOR SEAL (U. S. Sanitary)		
QUICK RUB For colds (Rexall)	Spirits turpentine* Camphor* Menthol Oil of eucalyptus* Oil of pine Oil of cloves	
QUICKSEAL Concrete sealer (Standard Dry)		
QUICK-SET For stopping leaks (Glidden Co.)		
QUICK SET COMPOUND & INKS (General Printing)		
QUICK-SHINE METAL POLISH (Du-Rite)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
QUICKSHYNE FURNITURE POLISH (U. S. Sanitary)		
QUICKSTIKER PASTE & MUCILAGE (Ink)		
QUICK TUFEN-BRYTE FLOOR SEAL & VARNISH (U. S. Sanitary)		
QUICK WORK METAL POLISH (Nat'l. Soap)		
QUICO BRAND ENAMELS (Longman)		
QUIETABS Sedative (Commerce)	Potassium bromide* Sodium bromide* Ammonium bromide* Belladonna leaf Passiflora	
QUIETABS Sedative (Wright, M.)	Potassium bromide * Sodium bromide * Ammonium bromide * Powdered belladonna leaf (9/10,000 gr. alkaloids) Powdered passiflora	3 gr. 3 gr. 1-1/2 gr. 1/4 gr. 1 gr.
QUIETOL Antacid, adsorbent (Commerce)	Pectin Bismuth subsalicylate Salol Kaolin Zinc sulfocarbolate Methyl salicylate	
QUIKSEEL ROOFING CEMENTS (Atlantic Paint)		
QUINAMINE CREAM For skin irritations (C & M)	Quinoform (iodochloro hydroxy quinoline)* Duamine (antihistamine)* Aranol penetrant Emollient cream	3% 2%
QUINATROL For coccidiosis (veterinary, avian) (Whitmoyer)	Sulfaquinoxaline	25%
QUINITABS (Harrison's)	Quinine * Acetanilid* Cascara ext. Ext. belladonna leaves Phenolphthalein Caffeine alkaloid	1 gr./tablet 1/2 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/16 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/4 gr.
QUINK Ink (Parker Pen)		
QUINK 51 Ink (Parker Pen)		
QUINK BLUE-BLACK Ink (Parker Pen)	Dyes Iron salts* Gallic acid * Tannic acid* Mineral acids	 0.1%
QUINK PERMANENT BLUE Ink (Parker Pen)	Dyes Mineral acid Iron salts* Gallic acid *	 0.1%
QUINK WASHABLE BLUE Ink (Parker Pen)	Dyes Mineral acid	 0.1%
QUINN'S HORSE LINIMENT (Davis, C.H.)		
QUINOIL HAIR TONIC FITCH'S (Fitch, F.W.)		
QUINO-JEL Antiseptic, prophylactic (Western Pharm.)	Chinosol Boric acid Demulcent.	0.05% 2.00% q.s.
QUINOLOR COMPOUND OINTMENT Antiseptic for dressings (Squibb)	White petrolatum Anhydrous lanolin Benzoyl peroxide Chlor-hydroxy-quinoline	 10% 0.5%
QUINSANA Beauty aid (Mennen)	Boric acid* Hydroxyquinoline sulfate* Magnesium stearate Talc	
QUINSEPTIKONS Antiseptic vaginal suppositories (Tablax)	Oxyquinoline sulfate Salicylic acid* Quinine hydrochloride Methyl and propyl para-hydroxybenzoates Boric acid* Cocoa butter	
QUINTALINE Nasal decongestant (Myers Labs.)	Camphor* Menthol* Boric acid*	
QUIT To discourage thumb-sucking and nail-biting (Pharmex)	Capsicum Aloes * Storax Tolu Alcohol	
QUIT ADHESIVE TAPE REMOVER (Patron)		
QUIT-IT To discourage nail-biting (Nicholson Chem.)	Sucrose Octa-acetate Acetone* Castor oil Isopropyl alcohol* Capsicum	 70% 1%
QUIX Solvent (Am. Lacquer)		
QUIX FLEA POWDER Insecticide (Bonide)	Rotenone Other cube resins Methyl naphthalenes * Beta, beta dithiocyano diethyl ether	1.25% 2.50% 2.04% 1.00%
QUIX MIDCOAT Solvent (Am. Laquer)		
QUIXOL (Commercial Solv.)	Ethyl alcohol * Denaturant	
QUIXOL STOVE FUEL (Commercial Solv.)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
RABIN 200 LIGHTER & CLEANING FLUID (Rabin)	
RAB ROWE'S ANALYZED BRAND BUILDING PAINT (Rowe)	
RAPGO WRITING INK REMOVER (Wilson, A. L.)	
RAD HARDWOOD FLOOR CLEANER (Milrose)	
RADIANT FURNITURE POLISH (Boyle-Midway)	Refined petroleum oil-color water white Cedar wood oil * Turpentine* Color
RADIANT LEMON OIL POLISH (Boyle-Midway)	Petroleum polish oil Lemon oil synthetic Citronella synthetic
RADIANT LIQUID WAX (Germo)	
RADIANT MACHINE OIL (Boyle-Midway)	Petroleum oil Vegetable oil Corrosion or rust-inhibiting agents
RADIANT PAINT BRUSH CLEANER (Liquid Form) (Boyle-Midway)	Naphtha* (hi flash) Turpentine*
RADIANT PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Boyle-Midway)	Benzol* Alcohol denatured Wax
RADIANT POLISH (Boyle-Midway)	Refined petroleum oil-color water white Cedar wood oil* Turpentine*
RADIATOR STOP LEAK (Park Chem.)	Proprietary solvent
RADIO-GLOSS INSIDE ENAMEL (Waterall)	
RADIOLITE BLEACH (Imperial Prod.)	Sodium hypochlorite*
RADIOLITE WASHING FLUID (Imperial Prod.)	
RADIO METAL POLISH (United Chem.)	
RADNAI HAND CREAM (Gaby)	
RAD PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Milrose)	
RAD PORCELAIN, TILE & MARBLE CLEANER (Milrose)	
RAD RUG & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Milrose)	
RAD VENETIAN BLIND CLEANER (Milrose)	
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF (Albemarle)	Camphor* 0.570 gm. Castile soap 0.428 gm. Potassium carbonate 0.280 gm. Oleoresin capsicum 0.119 gm. Dist. water 33.690 gm. Alcohol 95% Ammonia water * 4.880 gm. Caramel 0.325 gm.
RAECO (Rae, J. H.)	Turpentine*
RA-ED-O Rectal suppositories (Helm)	Aesculi semina Cinchona succirubra Phenol Benzocaine U.S.P. Oxyquinoline Benzoate
RAFEA EYE DROPS (Rafea)	Each fl. oz.: Chlorbutanol (chloroform deriv.) 1 gr. Berberine sulfate 1/8 gr. Zinc sulfate 1/4 gr. Boric acid 10 gr.
RAFEA TABLETS Antacid, adsorbent (Rafea)	Magnesium trisilicate Aluminum hydroxide Calcium carbonate Thiamine hydrochloride Magnesium carbonate
RAGGETT'S RAPID RELIEF LINIMENT (Ozark)	Spirits turpentine* Cresol* Carbolic acid* Methyl salicylate* Oil mustard (syn.) Oil eucalyptus* Camphor* Refined kerosene* Isopropanol*
RAINBOW ANILINE COLORS Dry wood stains (Murray-Williams)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
RAINBOW DRY COLORS For tinting paint and cement (Murray-Williams)	
RAINBOW FOAM RUG & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Parker, C.W.)	
RAINBOW READY MIXED HOUSE PAINT (Johnston)	
RAIN DROPS WATER SOFTENER (Bu-Tay)	Sodium sesquicarbonate Sodium tripolyphosphate* Trisodium phosphate* Alkyl aryl sulfonate* Bluing (alphazurine blue* 2-G) Potassium bi-tartrate
RAINKOTE ROOF COATING (Harrison P. & V.)	
RAIN REM Maintenance material (Speco)	Silicone compound in aromatic solvent*
RAIN-SEAL ROOF COATINGS (Pabco)	
RAINTITE ROOF COATING (Pabco)	
RAINY DAY (Protection)	Inert water-repellents Petroleum solvents *
RAKIL Rodenticide (Russell, I.)	Warfarin (3(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.025%
RALEX Asthmatic antispasmodic (Partola)	Each fl. dr.: Alcohol* 47% Potassium iodide 2.453 gr. Tincture belladonna* 3.589 m. Tincture cinchona compound Aromatic spirit of ammonia
RALLAC Shellac substitute (Dings)	
RALSTON BLACK HEAD CONTROL Veterinary, avian (Ralston)	Nitrothiazole*
RALSTON CAGE DROPPINGS SPRAY Insecticide (Ralston)	Malathion*
RALSTON DAIRY SPRAY CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Ralston)	Methoxychlor* Butoxypolypropylene glycol*
RALSTON DISINFECTANT & DISINFECTANT CONCENTRATE (Ralston)	Quaternary ammonium type*
RALSTON FLY BAIT Insecticide (Ralston)	Malathion*
RALSTON GRUB KILLER CONCENTRATE (Ralston)	Rotenone*
RALSTON HOME AERO SPRAY Insecticide (Ralston)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide Inert ingredients*
RALSTON INSECT OIL & INSECT OIL CONCENTRATE (Ralston)	Pentachlorophenol*
RALSTON LIN-DANE INSECTICIDE (Ralston)	Lindane*
RALSTON LIQUID BUILDING SPRAY (Ralston)	Malathion*
RALSTON LIQUID PIG WORMER & POULTRY WORMER (Ralston)	Piperazine
RALSTON LIQUID STOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Ralston)	Toxaphene* Lindane*
RALSTON MANGE CONTROL Insecticide (Ralston)	Lindane*
RALSTON PIGTAB GRANULES Veterinary (Ralston)	Phenothiazine Santonin*
RALSTON PIG WORMER CONCENTRATE (Ralston)	Cadmium oxide*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
RALSTON POULTRY INSECTICIDE (Ralston)	Lindane*
RALSTON PURINA DAIRY SPRAY (New Formula) Insecticide (Ralston)	Pyrethrins Thiocyanates* Methoxychlor
RALSTON PURINA HOME SPRAY Insecticide (Ralston)	Pyrethrins n-Octyl sulfoxide of isosafrole Inert ingredients*
RALSTON RANGE CATTLE SPRAY Insecticide (Ralston)	Toxaphene* Lindane*
RALSTON SCREW- WORM KILLER (Ralston)	Lindane* Chloroform* Pine tar oil
RALSTON SCREW- WORM REMEDY EQ 335 (Allied Drug)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* 3% Pine oil* 35% Mineral oil 42%
RALSTON SCREW- WORM SMEAR (Hess, Dr.)	Diphenylamine 35% Benzol* 35% Turkey red oil 5.5%
RALSTON SULFA-NOX (Powder, Liquid, Conc.) Veterinary (Ralston)	Sulfaquinoxaline*
RALSTON WOUND PROTECTOR Veterinary (Ralston)	Lindane* Butoxypolypropylene glycol* Pine oil* Chloroform*
RALTIX For menstrual, irregularities (Tailby)	Each tablet: d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride 1 mg. Powd. ext. viburnum opulus 30 mg. Salicylamide 200 mg.
RAMODELL'S SULFUR CREAM For dandruff (Pougera)	Precipitated sulfur*
RAMON'S BROWNIE PILLS Diuretic (Brown Mfg.)	Theobromine sodiosalicylate* Ext. uva ursi Meth. blue

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
RAMON'S CO-TABS For colds (Brown Mfg.)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Stramonium alkaloids Sodium salicylate* Caffeine Ext. cascara Aloin Podophyllin Capsicum
RAMON'S COVAC Antihistamine, analgesic (Brown Mfg.)	Each tablet: Pyranisamine maleate 12.50 mg. Acetophenetidin* 1.50 gr. Sodium salicylate* 1.50 gr. Caffeine 0.25 gr.
RAMON'S HERBS Laxative (Brown Mfg.)	Compound of senna leaves Jalap Mandrake roots Aromatic and flavoring herbs
RAMON'S MILD LAXATIVE WITH BILE SALTS (Brown Mfg.)	Yellow phenolphthalein not U.S.P. Cascara ext. Oleoresin capsicum Salts of bile Sodium glycocholate Sodium taurocholate
RAMON'S PINK PILLS Laxative (Brown Mfg.)	Aloin* Podophyllin Yellow phenolphthalein, not U.S.P. Ext. cascara sagrada
RAMON'S RED OIL Liniment (Brown Mfg.)	Chloroform 8-3/4 m./fl. oz. Oils of origanum comm'l. tech., cedar, and camphor* sassafrass* with aromatics Petroleum base
RAMON'S RUB For colds (Brown Mfg.)	Menthol* Camphor* Thymol* Oils of eucalyptus* Cedar leaf* Turpentine* Sassafras* Nutmeg White petrolatum base
RAMON'S TABS Analgesic (Brown Mfg.)	Aspirin* 5 gr. Caffeine 1/4 gr.
RAND ZONE ANTI-FREEZE (Randall)	
RANGER ADULT CAPSULES Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Ranger)	n-Butyl chloride* capsules 16 m.
RANGER CANKER WASH TABLETS For ear canker (veterinary) (Ranger)	Sodium borate* 5 gr. Boric acid* 5 gr.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RANGER EYE WASH TABLETS (Ranger)	Zinc sulfocarbolate Boric acid*	1/4 gr. 2 gr.
RANGER FLEA POWDER (Ranger)	Rotenone Other cube resins	1% 2%
RANGER LAXATIVE TABLETS Veterinary (Ranger)	Aloin Ext. cascara sagrada Oleoresin ginger Extract belladona leaves	1/16 gr. 1/16 gr. 1/16 gr. 1/32 gr.
RANGER PUPPY CAPSULES Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Ranger)	n-Butyl chloride* capsules	8 m.
RANGER SPECIAL EX-PECTORANT TABLETS Veterinary (Ranger)	Ipecac Terpin hydrate* Ammonium chloride Extract licorice Extract hyoscyamus*	1/10 gr. 2 gr. 1 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/8 gr.
RANGER TAPEWORM TABLETS Veterinary (Ranger)	Arecoline hydrobromide*	1/20 gr.
RANOLL'S Laxative (Myers Labs.)	Aloe* Gentian mandrake Oleoresin capsicum*	
RANSOM'S SYRUP COMPOUND Antitussive (Myers Labs.)	Tartar emetic* White squill Lobelia Senega root Skunk cabbage Tolu	2/5 gr.
RAP BRUSH CLEANER (Glidden Co.)		
RAPID ASPHALT PAINT (Ruberoid)		
RAPID COTE VARNISH (Glidden Co.)		
RAPID FIXER Photographic supply (Urell)		
RAPID FIXOL Photographic supply (FR)		
RA-PID-GRO Plant food (Ra-Pid-Gro)	Nitrogen Phosphoric acid Potash	23% 21% 17%
RAPIDO ENAMEL (Chi-Namel)	Titanium dioxide Titanium calcium Alminum silicate Soya alkyd resin Drier Mineral spirits*	28.0 % 17.0 % 8.0 % 24.0 % 1.0 % 32.0 %
RAPIDO FLOOR VARNISH (Chi-Namel)	Chinawood oil* Modified phenolic resin Mineral spirits*	29.8% 20.7% 49.5%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RAPIDOL CONDITION-ING SHAMPOO & HAND LOTION (Rapidol)		
RAP-I-DOL MASTER HAIR COLORING & SHAMPOO TINT (Rapidol)		
RAPIDRY ENAMEL & VARNISH (Cook P. & V.)		
RAPONEX Rodenticide (Hydroponic)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
RAP PAINT REMOVER (Glidden Co.)		
RARE JEWEL TOILET WATER (Countess)		
RASEMA For skin irritation (Melvin)	Resorcin Sodium salicylate* Naphthalin* Glycerin Refined distillates of coal tar* Oil of cade*	
RASP CHILDREN'S COUGH SYRUP (Commerce)	Alcohol Spruce Wild cherry Sanguinaria Ammonium chloride Honey Menthol	2%
RAT-A-KILL Rodenticide (Eradico)		
RATAWAY Rodenticide (Crane)	Warfarin	0.025%
RAT-A-WAY Rodenticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	3-(a-Phenyl-b-acetyl ethyl) 4-hydroxycoumarin*	0.5%
RAT-A-WAY BAIT Rodenticide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	3-(Alpha-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin	0.025%
RAT BALM Rodenticide (Foster's W.C.)	Acid arsenic* liquid syrup	75%
RAT-B-GON RAT & MICE BAIT (Calif. Spray)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
RAT-BIS-KIT PASTE Rodenticide (Rat Biscuit)	Phosphorus*	2%
RAT CHECK Rodenticide (Chek)		
RAT DEATH (Germo)		
RAT DOOM (Crane)	Zinc phosphide*	5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RAT-ERASE (Burrell-Dugger)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
RATERASER Rodenticide (Crane)	Red squill*	
RAT EXIT (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	
RAT-KIL WITH WARFARIN (Durham's)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
RAT KRAX Rodenticide (Koch)	Warfarin	0.025%
RAT LUNCHES Rodenticide (Rat)	Red squill*	10%
RAT NIP Rodenticide (Liquid)	Phosphorus	1.1%
RAT-NOTS Rodenticide (Nott)	Red squill*	10%
RAT-O-CIDE (Amer. Fumig.)	Red squill*	
RATOPAX Rodenticide (Biocerta)	Convallaria* Maritima scilla* Digitalis*	6.5% 3.5% 2%
RATRID Rodenticide (Vineland)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.5%
RAT RIDDER (Internat. Stock)	Warfarin* (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
RATSAULT Rodenticide (Barrett Chem.)	ANTU*	20%
RAT SCENT Rodenticide (Woods, C. G.)	Strychnine alkaloid*	0.29%
RAT SLAYER (Slayer)	Warfarin	0.025%
RAT-STOP Rodenticide (K-R-O)	Alpha naphthyl thiourea*	15%
RATTER Rodenticide (Dill)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl) 4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
RAT-TOX Rodenticide (Rex Res.)	Alpha naphthyl thiourea*	20%
RAT-TROL BAIT & CONCENTRATE (Thompson-Hayward)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
RAT-X Rodenticide (Davis, O. D.)	Alpha naphthyl thiourea	1%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RAVEN STOVE POLISH (Black & White Chem.)		
RAWLEIGH'S INSECT DUST NO. 1 (Rawleigh)	Rotenone Sulfur	0.50% 2.92%
RAWLEIGH'S INSECT DUST NO. 2 (Rawleigh)	Rotenone Sulfur	0.75% 2.92%
RAWLEIGH'S INSECT DUST NO. 3 (Rawleigh)	Rotenone Copper as metallic copper*	0.50% 7.00%
RAX WARFARIN Rodenticide (Prentiss)	Warfarin	0.5%
RAYDERM OINTMENT For dryness following irradiation (Velvet)	Euphorbia (anti-histamine) Phenyl salicylate Neatsfoot oil Cod liver oil Olive oil Lanolin Oxycholesterol Cetyl alcohol	
RAYDEX Abrasive cleaner (Pennsylv. Salt)	Soda ash Alkaline phosphate Wetting agent	
RAYDIZED PAINTS (Vita-Var)		
RAYDUR SYNTHETIC ENAMELS & VARNISHES (Waldstein)		
RAYFLEX WEATHER WAX POLISH (Rathgeber)		
RAY-LAX Laxative (Raymond, M.)	Aloin * Ext. belladonna leaves Strychnine* Ext. cascara sagrada	1/2 gr. 1/16 gr. 1/120 gr. 1/2 gr.
RAYMOND'S OINTMENT (Raymond, M.)	Petrolatum Camphor gum* Oil hemlock* Oil cajuput* Oil wormwood* Oil peppermint* Oil spearmint* Oil cade* Yellow wax	
RAYNO Fungicide (medical) (Purepac)	Isopropyl alcohol* Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid Methyl salicylate*	85%/v
RAY-NOX Prevents sunburn (Torch)	PABA containing cream	

*Cosmetic Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

ame & Use anufacturer	Ingredients	
AYVE CREME SHAMPOO (Lever)	Duponol WA Stearic acid Lanolin Perfume	
AZON ENAMEL (Tremco)		
L.C.B. HARDWOOD FLOOR CLEANER (Tamma)		
R & C SAL SODA WATER SOFTENER (Calif. Soda)	Tech. sal soda Sulfate Borate *	
R E A 2% CHLORDANE RESIDUAL SPRAY Insecticide (Hunter)	Tech. chlordane Petroleum hydrocarbons*	2% 98%
R E A 10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Hunter)	Pyrethrins Tech. piperonyl butoxide DDT*	0.067% 0.336% 10.000%
R E A DDT 50% WET- TABLE POWDER Insecticide (Hunter)	DDT*	50%
REAL-COAT ENAMEL (Sargent- Gerke)		
REAL-KILL BUG KILLER (Cook Chem.)	Pyrethrins n-Octyl sulfoxide of isosafrole Related compounds Dieldrin Phenyl mercuric lactate Polymerized glycerol oleate Petroleum distillates*	0.046% 0.101% 0.014% 0.500% 0.016% 0.100% 99.223%
REAL-KILL INSECT BOMB (Cook Chem.)	Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide Allethrin Beta butoxy beta thiocyano diethyl ether n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide Methoxychlor tech. Petroleum distillates*	0.050% 0.125% 0.200% 0.500% 1.000% 2.000% 11.125%
REAL-KILL MOTH PROOFER (Cook Chem.)	Chlordane Petroleum distillates*	2.00% 48.00%
REALSEAL ROOF COATINGS (Detroit)		
REALTEX PLASTIC PAINT (Fox)		
REALWHITE PURE WHITE PAINT (Heath & Milligan)		
R E A 7-1/2 RESIDUAL SPRAY Insecticide (Hunter)	b-Butoxy b-thiocyano diethyl ether DDT* Polymethylated naphthalenes* Petroleum distillate*	1.500% 5.000% 12.500% 81.000%
REARDON'S MOUSE SEED (Reardon, W.)	Strychnine*	0.4%
RECALSAN Analgesic (Reese Chem.)	Each tablet: Salicylamide* Sodium salicylate* Sodium para aminobenzoate Thiamine hydrochloride Ascorbic acid	 3 mg. 5 mg.
R-E-C OINTMENT For hemor- rhoids (Barlow- Maney)	Carbolic acid Extract stramonium Extract arnica Hydrastis Thymol * Benzocaine Extract witch hazel Tannic acid * Menthol * Eucalyptol *	1/2% 4% 1/2%
RECREO POWDER (Plain) Dusting powder (Recreo)	Stearate of zinc compound Balsam Peru Boric acid* Talcum	
RECTAL MEDICONE Suppositories (Medicone)	Anesthesin (benzocaine) Ephedrine hydrochloride Oxyquinoline sulfate Zinc oxide Balsam Peru Cocoa butter	2 gr. 1/16 gr. 1/4 gr. 3 gr. 1 gr. q.s.
RECTALGAN For hemor- rhoids (Doho)	Benzocaine Carbolic acid Menthol Ephedrine alk.	4.5% 1.75% 0.5% 0.125%
RECTAL SUPPOSI- TORIES #35A For hemor- rhoids (Sharp & Dohme)	Each suppository: Extract stramonium Lead carbonate* Potassium alum Sol. lead subacetate * Creosote	 30 mg. 60 mg. 60 mg. 0.12 cc. 30 mg.
RECTO Fungicide for aquarium water (Spratts)		
RECTOCAINE Suppositories (Kirk, C. F.)	Urea Propyl aminobenzoate Procaine Phenol	5% 5% 0.5% 1%
RECTOCAINE OINTMENT (Kirk's) For rectal irritation (Kirk, C. F.)	Propyl aminobenzoate Procaine base Phenol Benzyl alcohol Lanolin	7% 0.5% 1% 7%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RECTODYNE OINTMENT For rectal irritations (Massengill)	Each oz.:	
	Powdered opium	2 gr.
	Carbolic acid	5 gr.
	Tannic acid	20 gr.
	Ext. stramonium*	5 gr.
	Ext. hamamelis leaf	20 gr.
	Balsam Peru	15 gr.
	Tetracaine	2 gr.
	Thymol and resorcinol	q.s.
RECTOID OINTMENT (Rectal) (Massengill)	Atropine sulfate	0.028%
	Ephedrine sulfate	1%
	Benzocaine	3%
	Carbolic acid	1.37%
	Camphor	0.68%
	Menthol	1%
	Ointment zinc oxide	q.s.
RED-ANKA Rubefacient (Turner's Pharm.)	Sodium salicylate*	
	Potassium iodide*	
	Alcohol	3%
RED ARROW D-50 WATER DISPERSIBLE POWDER Insecticide (Hy-Gro)	DDT*	50%
RED ARROW DUST Insecticide (Hy-Gro)	Rotenone	0.75%
	Other cube resins	1.5%
RED ARROW GARDEN SPRAY Insecticide (Hy-Gro)	Pyrethrins	0.50%
	Piperonyl cyclonene	3.00%
	Rotenone	1.50%
	Other cube resins	3.50%
	Steam distilled pine oil*	20.0%
	Polyoxyethylene sorbitol esters of mixed fatty acids	8.00%
RED ARROW SPECIAL GARDEN SPRAY Insecticide (Hy-Gro)	Pyrethrum	2%
	Inert ingredients*	
RED ARROW TOMATO-POTATO DUST D3RC Insecticide (Hy-Gro)	Rotenone	0.75%
	DDT*	3%
	Copper*	6%
RED ARROW VEGETABLE GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Hy-Gro)	Rotenone	1.00%
	Other cube resins	2.00%
	Inert ingred.	97.00%
RED ARROW WEED KILLER (Hy-Gro)	Alkanolamine salts	30.00%
	2, 4-Dichloro phenoxy acetic acid *	9.24%
	Propylene glycol	
	Butyl ether esters of 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid *	
	2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	
RED BOAT PAINT (George, P. D.)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RED CHECK BUG & ROACH POWDER (Girard, Felix)	DDT dust*	10%
RED CHECK PREPARED BAIT FOR RATS & MICE (Girard, Felix)	Arsenic trioxide*	25%
RED CHECK RAT & MOUSE KILLER (Girard, Felix)	Arsenic trioxide*	99%
RED CHURN LACQUER NO. 2301 (George, P. D.)		
RED CIRCLE ANT KILLER (Red Circle)		
RED CIRCLE GERM DESTROYER (Red Circle)		
RED CIRCLE INSECT KILLER (Red Circle)		
RED CIRCLE ROACH DESTROYER (Powder) (Red Circle)		
RED CLOUD BERRIES Laxative (Clarke, H.)	Colocynth N.F. (powd. ext.)	
	Aloe U.S.P. *	
	Aloin U.S.P.*	
	Podophyllin U.S.P.	
	Ipecac U.S.P.	
	Scammony resin N.F.	
	Cardamom U.S.P.	
RED CROSS NURSE GERMICIDE DEODORIZER (Hubbard, J.)	Alcohol *	75%/v
	Oil lavender, oil rosemary, terpenyl acetate, oil eucalyptus,* linalyl acetate	3%
RED-DEVIL DUST Insecticide (Pearson & Co.)	Sabadilla alkaloids (derived from 20% sabadilla seed, powdered and activated)	
RED DEVIL FOR CLOGGED DRAINS Solvent (Babbitt)	Sodium hydroxide*	
RED DEVIL N 22 AUTO POLISH (Technical Color)		
RED DEVIL PAINT & VARNISHES (Technical Color)		

*[illegible] Inc., II., Ingredient Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RED DEVIL'S LIGHTER FLUID (Devil)		
RED DEVIL SOOT & CARBON REMOVER (Powder Form) (Marine Elect.)	Copper chloride* Lead oxide*	
RED DEVIL SOOT REMOVER (Liquid) (Marine Elect.)	Lead naphthenate* F. O. dispersant Kerosene*	
REDDI-LITE CHARCOAL LIGHTER (Reddi-Lite)		
RED DOT SHAVING SOAP (Mem)		
REDDY WATERLESS CLEANSER (Commercial Paste)		
RED FEATHER DE-WORMING POWDER Veterinary (Red Feather)	Cucurbita pepo Wormseed meal*	80% 20%
RED FEATHER DOG BATH SHAMPOO Insecticide (Red Feather)	Pure coconut oil soap base Oil of cedar leaves Phenol	 0.2%
RED FEATHER DOG BATH SHAMPOO WITH CHLOROPHYLL Insecticide (Red Feather)	Pure coconut oil soap base Oil of cedar leaves Phenol	 0.2%
RED FEATHER FORMULA 48 Antiseptic for mange (veterinary) (Red Feather)	Petroleum distillate* Pine oil* Chlordane* Dichlorophene	51% 25% 8% 8%
RED FEATHER For heart worms (veterinary) (Red Feather)	Naphthalene* Benzoic acid * Worm oil seed * Chloroform* Iodine*	
RED FEATHER KENNEL KEEPER Insecticide (Red Feather)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. chlordane* Pyrethrum	
RED FEATHER SPONGE BATH Insecticide (Red Feather)	Petroleum distillate* Emulsifier (polyethylene glycol oleate) Tech. chlordane* Pyrethrum	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RED FEATHER TICK, FLEA & LOUSE POWDER (Red Feather)	Rotenone Other cube resins Pyrethrins Sulfur*	1.5% 2.0% 0.5% 15.0%
RED FEATHER VETERINARY V F FORMULA Insecticide (Red Feather)	Thanite* Methoxychlor Petroleum distillate*	12.0% 9.0% 69.0%
RED HEAD ANTI-POX REMEDY (Blue Ball)		
RED HEAD GERMICIDE (Blue Ball)		
RED HEADS For colds (Abbott)	Acetophenetidin * Camphor monobromated * Acetylsalicylic acid * (aspirin) Extract belladonna Total alkaloids 0.000416 gr. Strychnine sulfate	1 gr. 1 gr. 2 gr. 1/30 gr. 1/120 gr.
RED HEAD SOREHEAD REMEDY Veterinary (Blue Ball)		
RED HEAD SULPHUR SOLUTION (Blue Ball)		
RED HEAD WORMNOT (Blue Ball)		
RED HOT ALUMINUM PAINTS (Sheffield Bronze)		
REDIBLEND PAINTS (Adelphi)		
RED-I-CAT Rodenticide (Pearson & Co.)	Warfarin	0.5%
REDIMIXED ALUMINUM PAINT (Yates & Smart)		
RED JACKET NO. 465 PITLESS UNDER- GROUND DISCHARGE For sterilizing wells and pump- ing equipment (Red Jacket)	Hypochlorite powder*	
RED JASMINE PERFUME (Caswell- Massey)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RED KAPS Analgesic (Profant)	Calcium succinate Acid acetosalicylic* Sodium salicylate* Acetophenetidin*	3 gr. 2 gr. 2 gr. 1 gr.
RED MARVEL METAL POLISH (Uncle Sam)	Oleic acid Oxalic acid* Alcohol Ammonia Silica	
RED METAL ROOF PAINT (Futland)	Pigment: Red iron oxide Aluminum silicate Vehicle: Lecithin Soya-alkyd Mineral spirits and drier*	31%/w 69%/w
RED OINTMENT S.F. MFR. NO. 730 (Specialists)	Salicylic acid* Merbromin* Boric acid*	
REDOX PAINT (Continental Prod.)		
RED PANTHER ALDRIN 2 LB. EMUSIFIABLE CONCON- TRATE Insecticide (Coahoma)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Petroleum hydrocarbon	21.85% 16.48% 51.67%
RED PANTHER 2-1/2-5-0 ALDRIN EQUIVALENT DDT DUST (Coahoma)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT	2.375% 1.791% 5.000%
RED PANTHER CHLORO IPC EMULSIFIABLE CONCEN- TRATE Herbicide (Coahoma)	Isopropyl n-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate*	46%
RED PANTHER 3-10-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Coahoma)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT*	3% 14% 10%
RED PANTHER 3-10-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Coahoma)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT* Sulfur*	3% 14% 10% 40%
RED PANTHER DDT 25% EMUSIFIABLE CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Coahoma)	DDT Aromatic petroleum hydrocarbon*	25% 70%
RED PANTHER DIELDRIN 1.5 LB. EMUSIFIABLE CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Coahoma)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthelene* (from dieldrin) Related compounds (from dieldrin) Petroleum hydrocarbons	15.83% 2.70% 73.38%
RED PANTHER 1-1/2-0-0 DIELDRIN EQUIVALENT DUST Insecticide (Coahoma)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* (from dieldrin) Related compounds (from dieldrin)	1.275% 0.225%
RED PANTHER 1-1/2-10-0 DIELDRIN EQUIVALENT DUST Insecticide (Coahoma)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* (from dieldrin) Related compounds (from dieldrin) DDT*	1.275% 0.225% 10.000%
RED PANTHER 10% DIELDRIN GRANULAR Insecticide (Coahoma)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	8.50% 1.50%
RED PANTHER ENDRIN 1.6 LB. EMUSIFIABLE CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Coahoma)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro- endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene* Petroleum hydrocarbons	19.5% 70.5%
RED PANTHER 12% GAMMA BHC WET- TABLE POWDER Insecticide (Coahoma)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	12% 18%
RED PANTHER 50% MALATHON EMULSIFI- ABLE CONC. Insecticide (Coahoma)	Malathion* Aromatic petroleum distillate solvent*	50% 30%
RED PANTHER 1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Coahoma)	Parathion*	1%
RED PANTHER 1-1/2% ROTENONE CATTLE GRUB & GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Coahoma)	Rotenone Other cube resins	1.50% 1.50%
RED PANTHER 5% ROTENONE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Coahoma)	Rotenone* Other cube resins	5% 10%
RED PANTHER TOXAPHENE- LINDANE LIVESTOCK EMULSIFI- ABLE CONC. Insecticide (Coahoma)	Toxaphene* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	60.0% 2.4%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RED PANTHER TOXAPHENE 6 LB. EMUSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Coahoma)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene containing 67% to 69% chlorine) Petroleum distillates	59% 31%
RED PANTHER TOXAPHENE LIVESTOCK EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Coahoma)	Toxaphene*	61%
RED PANTHER 20-1 TOXAPHENE-PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Coahoma)	Toxaphene* Parathion*	20.00% 1.00%
RED POLISH (Watkins, J.)	Linseed oil Cobalt* Linoleate Mineral seal oil	
RED RANGER FLEA, TICK & LOUSE POWDER (Coop. Seed)	Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Pyrethrins Rotenone Other cube extractives	1.0% 0.1% 0.5% 1.0%
RED ROBIN DUST Insecticide (Pearson & Co.)	Rotenone Other cube resins	1.00% 2.00%
RED SEAL PAINTS, STAINS, VARNISHES & ENAMELS (DeSoto P. & V.)		
RED SPIDER DUST Insecticide (Imperial Chem.)	Rotenone Cube resins Sulfur*	0.80% 1.00% 78.12 %
RED SPOT PAINTS & VARNISHES (Red Spot)		
RED STAR COLD CAPSULES (Commerce)	Acetophenetidin* Quinine Gelsemium* Podophyllin Capsicum Camphor* Aloin* Belladonna leaves Alkaloids	1 gr. 1/40 gr. 1/3000 gr.
RED S VARNISHES & LACQUERS (Schaefer V.)		
RED-TOP ALDRIN 24 SPRAY Insecticide (Fresno Agric.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Petroleum hydrocarbons	22.8% 17.2% 50.0%
RED-TOP ARAMITE 25 SPRAY Insecticide (Fresno Agric.)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite Petroleum hydrocarbons*	25% 75%
RED-TOP BHC 11 SPRAY Insecticide (Fresno Agric.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* Petroleum hydrocarbons*	11% 30% 54%
RED-TOP CHLORDANE 74 SPRAY Insecticide (Fresno Agric.)	Tech. chlordane*	74%
RED-TOP DDT 25 SPRAY Insecticide (Fresno Agric.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane Aromatic petroleum derivatives*	25% 65%
RED-TOP DIELDRIN 15 SPRAY Insecticide (Fresno Agric.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Petroleum hydrocarbons	15.83% 2.79% 73.38%
RED-TOP LINDANE 20 SPRAY Insecticide (Fresno Agric.)	Lindane (gamma isomer of BHC)* Petroleum hydrocarbons	20.0% 72.0%
RED-TOP MALATHION 5 SPRAY Insecticide (Fresno Agric.)	Malathion*	55%
RED-TOP NICOTINE 10 DUST Insecticide (Fresno Agric.)	Nicotine* expressed as alkaloid	3.6%
RED-TOP PARATHION 200 DDT-5 SULFUR 50 DUST Insecticide (Fresno Agric.)	Parathion* DDT (setting point 89°C) Sulfur	2% 5% 50%
RED TOP PARATHION 200 DUST Insecticide (Fresno Agric.)	Parathion (o, o-diethyl o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)*	2%
RED-TOP PARATHION 45 SPRAY Insecticide, fungicide (Fresno Agric.)	Parathion* Aromatic solvents	45% 47%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RED-TOP PENTA-FOLIANT CONC. Herbicide (Fresno Agric.)	Pentachlorophenol*	32%
	Other chlorophenols	4%
RED-TOP PERTHANE 25 SPRAY Insecticide (Fresno Agric.)	Diethyl diphenyl dichloro-ethane*	25%
RED-TOP TEPP 100 DUST Insecticide (Fresno Agric.)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate*	1.0%
	Other related organic phosphates	1.5%
RED-TOP TEPP 50 SPRAY Insecticide (Fresno Agric.)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate*	20.0%
	Other related organic phosphates*	30.0%
RED-TOP TOXAPHENE 4-DDT 2 SPRAY Insecticide (Fresno Agric.)	Tech. toxaphene*	40%
	Dichloro diphenyl tri-chloroethane	20%
RED TOP TOXAPHENE 15-DDT 5-SULFUR 40 DUST Insecticide (Fresno Agric.)	Tech. chlorinated camphene*	15%
	Dichloro diphenyl tri-chloroethane	5%
	Sulfur	40%
RED-TOP TOXAPHENE 61 SPRAY Insecticide (Fresno Agric.)	Tech. toxaphene*	61%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons	29%
RED-TOP WOOD PRES. CONC. (Fresno Agric.)	Pentachlorophenol*	32%
	Other chlorophenols	4%
RED TOP ZEB 3-DDT 5-SULPHUR 25 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Fresno Agric.)	Zinc ethylene-bis(dithio-carbamate)	3%
	Dichloro diphenyl tri-chloroethane*	5%
	Sulfur*	25%
REDUCER FOR FABULON For thinning and cleaning brushes (Pierce & Stevens)	Similar to FABULON solvents*	
REDUCIT ALL-PURPOSE THINNER (O'Brien Corp.)		
REDUSOL THINNER (McQuade, J.)		
REDWOOD EUCALYPTOL COMPOUND Inhalant, nasal decongestant (Redwood Zone)	Gum of redwood	
	Oil of redwood*	
	Oil of eucalyptus*	
	Oil of cassai*	
	Camphor*	
	Thymol*	
	Benzoic acid	
	Boric acid*	
	Glycerin	
	Alcohol	
REDWOOD FINISH Paint (Chi-Namel)	Linseed oil	18.0%
	Alkyd resin	22.2%
	Drier	1.8%
	Petroleum spirits*	58.0%
RED-X STAINS, FILLERS, ETC. (Reliance Varnish)		
RED X 3-IN-1 RUBBER CEMENT (St. Louis Rubber)		
REEDER'S ANTI-FOULING Paint (Balto. Copper)		
REEDER'S BRAND GREEN BOOTTOP (Balto. Copper)	Chrome green containing lead chromate*	
REE-LEAF CORN REMOVER (Phenacedol)	Salicylic acid*	
	Hyoscyamus*	
	Ether*	
	Flexible collodion	
REE-LEAF TOOTHACHE DROPS (Phenacedol)	Benzyl alcohol	24%
	Oil cloves	
	Creosote*	24%
	Camphor	
	Chloroform*	
	Carbolic acid	1.2%
REESE'S BLU-TABS Nasal de-congestant (Reese Chem.)	Each tablet:	
	Ephedrine sulfate*	1/8 gr.
	Ortho iodo benzoic acid	
	Calcium lactate	
REESE'S BUNION RELIEVER (Reese Chem.)	Carbolic acid*	
	Iodine *	
	Methyl salicylate*	
	Potassium iodide	
REESE'S CALLUS REMOVER (Reese Chem.)	Salicylic acid*	
	Camphor*	
REESE'S COLD CAPSULES For colds (Reese Chem.)	Each capsule:	
	Salicylamide*	3 gr.
	Acetophenetidin*	2 gr.
	Caffeine	0.5 gr.
	Atropine sulfate	1/600 gr.
	Pyrilamine maleate	25 mg.
	Quinine sulfate	0.5 gr.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
REESE'S CORN REMOVER (Reese Chem.)	Salicylic acid* Camphor*	
REESE'S SEDATIVE TABLETS (Reese Chem.)	Each tablet: Sodium bromide * Potassium bromide * Ammonium bromide* Scopolamine hydrobromide *	3 gr. 3 gr. 1-1/2 gr. 1/400 gr.
REESE'S SPECIAL FORMULA Analgesic, nasal de-congestant (Reese Chem.)	Acetanilid* Salicylamide* Camphor monobromated* Ephedrine sulfate*	1 gr. 1/8 gr.
REESE'S STIMULANT DIURETIC FOR THE KIDNEYS (Reese Chem.)	Theobromine* Sodium salicylate* Potassium citrate U.S.P. Powdered ext. of buchu leaves Powdered ext. of uva ursa leaves	
REESE'S THROAT LOZENGES (Reese Chem.)	Each lozenge: Benzocaine Tyrothricin Ammonium chloride Cetyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride	5 mg. 2 mg. 1/2 gr. 1 mg.
RE-FINIS-HR Cleaner for hardwood floors (Andersen)	Bleach	
REFLECT-O-LITE PASTE PAINT (Glidden Co.)		
REFLEXIONS EAU DE TOILETTE & EXTRACT (Parfums Ciro)		
REFLEX MILL WHITE PAINTS (Briggs-Maroney)		
REGAL OIL A (Texas Co.)	Paraffinic lubricating oil	
REGAL'S NO ACID SOLDERING FLUX (Regal)		
REGAL TONE Rubber base paint (Atlantic V. & P.)		
REGATTA PAINTS (Balto. Copper)		
REGLO METAL POLISH (Silver Suds)		
REGOE'S ANTI-SKIPPER COMPOUND Insecticide (Rigo)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	1.33% 0.10%
REGOE'S PINEGARD Disinfectant, deodorant (Rigo)	Pine oil* Anhydrous soap	81% 9%
REGULATORS Laxative (Wecker)	Aloin Powdered ipecac Ext. belladonna leaves Phenolphthalein	1/4 gr. 1/15 gr. 1/12 gr. 1/2 gr.
REGULIN Laxative (Regulin)	Jelly-forming coating of blond psyllium seed Ext. cascara Ext. licorice	
REHISCO TABLETS For colds (Reese Chem.)	Each tablet: Aspirin* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine alkaloid Pyrilamine maleate	3-1/2 gr 2-1/2 gr 1/2 gr. 25 mg.
REID'S ANT POISON (Reid's)	Arsenic *	
REILLY MOTH BALLS & MOTH FLAKES (Reilly)	Naphthalene*	
REL For colds (Maryland Pharm.)	Ephedrine* Sodium benzoate Menthol Tragacanth Essence of pine needles	
RELAXO DRAIN PIPE CLEANER (McVicker)		
RELIABLE AIR CLEANER Bathroom deodorant (Reliable Chem.)	Paradichlorobenzene*	
RELIABLE MOTH KILLER (Reliable Chem.)	Paradichlorobenzene*	
RELIABLE MOTH SQUARES (Reliable Chem.)	Refined naphthalene* Perfume oils	99-1/2% 1/2%
RELIABLE PARA-ZENE & PARA-ZENE VAPORIZER Insecticide (Reliable Chem.)	Paradichlorobenzene*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
RELIABLE SULPHUR CANDLE FUMIGATOR (Reliable Chem.)	Sulfur*
REL-KA-SOL Antiseptic solution (Rel-Ka-Sol)	Chlorthymol* Carbolic acid* Boric acid* Alcohol 12% Glycerin Sodium chloride Sodium saccharin Ext. calendula
RELPLEXIN (For Children) Antitussive (Massengill)	Stillingia Lobelia Oil cassia (imit.) Oil cajuput
REM Antitussive (Maryland)	
REMEDOL Antacid, adsorbent (Remedol)	Each tablet: Dried aluminum hydroxide gel 5 gr. Ascorbic acid 20 mg. Pyridoxine hydrochloride 1 mg. Nicotinic acid 10 mg.
REMEMBER PERFUME (Scandia)	
RE-MOV-ALL OIL & GREASE REMOVER (Stull)	
REMUVIT DRAIN PIPE CLEANER (Eastern Sanitary)	
RENAMEL STAIN VARNISH (Becker)	
RE-NEER FLOOR & FURNITURE POLISH (Stafford)	
RENEE THORNTON SKIN LOTION (Thornton, R.)	
RENEUD DEODORANT SPRAY Cosmetic (Germo)	
RENOFAB CUSTOM HOME DRY CLEANER (Renofab)	Carbon tetrachloride * Savosol #3
RENO-LAC AUTO POLISH (Stafford)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
RENOL CREAMY WHITE POLISH (Stafford)	
RENOLWAX NO-RUB FLOOR WAX (Stafford)	
REN-O-SAL (Salsbury's)	3-Nitro-4-hydroxyphenyl arsonic acid* 0.2 gr. Ammonium and sodium phenolsulfonates Boric acid
RENOVATOR Floor cleaner (Hillyard Sales)	
REN-O-VOTE AUTO & FURNITURE POLISH (Glidden Co.)	
RE-NU-A- BRUSH PAINT BRUSH CLEANER (Bridges, Smith)	
RE-NU-ALL PAINTS, ENAMELS & STAINS (Born)	
RENU DRAIN PIPE CLEANER (Renu)	Sodium hydroxide *
RE NU HOME TINT (Re-Nu Home)	
RENUIT VARNISH STAINS (Jewell P. & V.)	
RENU SPOT & STAIN REMOVER (Renu)	Carbon tetrachloride*
RE-NU-WIZE POLISH (Do-Ra)	
RENUZIT ALL PURPOSE HOME DRY CLEANER & SPOT & STAIN REMOVER (Renuzit)	Petroleum distillate* Contains no carbon tetrachloride
REN-W-WAX SELF- POLISHING WAX (Glidden Co.)	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
REO LIQUID CLEANER (Internat. Chem.)		
REPABA CAPSULETS Analgesic (Reese Chem.)	Each capsule:	
	Sodium salicylate*	4 gr.
	Para amino benzoic acid	4 gr.
	Ascorbic acid	30 mg.
	Thiamine hydrochloride	3 mg.
REPELITEX KEEPS PETS OFF FURNITURE (Magitex)	Allyl isothiocyanate	0.05%
REPELITEX PROTECTS PLANTS FROM DOGS & CATS (Magitex)	Allyl isothiocyanate	0.46%
REPELLA BUG-FIX Insecticide (Thompson Chem.)	Dimethyl phthalate	12.77%
	2-Ethyl hexanediol-1, 3	3.77%
	Butyl dimethyl dihydro gamma pyrone carboxylate	3.46%
	Isopropanol	10.00%
	Propellent	70.00%
REPELLO INSECT REPELLENT (Binday)	Ethyl hexanediol*	100%
REPEL-O-STIK Repellent (Sintos)	Dimethyl phthalate	10%
	Ethyl hexanediol	4%
	Butyl dihydro gamma pyrone carboxylate	2%
REP-GLO SEMI-GLOSS ENAMEL (Republic)		
REP-QUIK ENAMEL (Republic)		
REQUA'S STYPTIC PENCIL (Requa)	Alum sulfate *	90%
RESCOLOR LIQUID (Thomas & Thompson)	Carbolic acid	1.9%
	Boric acid*	
	Fuchsin	
	Resorcinol*	
	Acetone*	
RESENT CRAYON (United Crayon)	Paraffin wax	
	Pigments	
RESENT SEMI-MOIST WATER-COLOR PAINT SETS (United Crayon)	Earth filler	
	Gums	
	Pigments	
RESENT WHITE & COLORED CHALK (United Crayon)	Gypsum	
	Pigments	
RESIDEX 2 Insecticide (Residex)	Tech. chlordane	2%
	Aliphatic petroleum distillate*	98%
RESIDEX 70 CHLORDANE EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Residex)	Tech. chlordane*	70%
RESIDEX PIVAL Rodenticide (Residex)	2-Pivalyl-1, 3-indiandione	0.025%
RESIDEX 0.5% WARFARIN CONCENTRATE Rodenticide (Residex)	Warfarin	0.5%
RESIDEX WATER SOLUBLE WARFARIN Rodenticide (Residex)	Sodium salt of warfarin	0.54%
RESIKILL FLY SPRAY (Residex)	Petroleum distillate*	98.31%
	n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide	1.092%
	Tech. methoxychlor	0.546%
	Pyrethrins	0.026%
	Allethrin	0.026%
RESIKILL FLY SPRAY CONCENTRATE (Residex)	Petroleum distillate*	83.87%
	n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide	10.44%
	Tech. methoxychlor	5.21%
	Pyrethrins	0.24%
	Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1)	0.24%
RESIKILL LIVESTOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Residex)	Petroleum distillate*	98.31%
	n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide	1.092%
	Tech. methoxychlor	0.546%
	Pyrethrins	0.026%
	Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1)	0.026%
RESIMENE (Liquid Solution) Resins for baked enamel and industrial finishes (Monsanto)	Melamine	
	Urea	
RESIMENE (Soluble Spray Dried Powder) Laminating material (Monsanto)	Melamine resin	
RESIMUS TRACKING POWDER Insecticide (Residex)	DDT*	50.0%
	Pyrophyllite	50.0%
RESINOL For skin irritations (Resinol)	Resorcin*	
	Oil of cade*	
	Prepared calamine	
	Zinc oxide	
	Bismuth subnitrate	
	Boric acid*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
RESINOL OINTMENT (Resinol)	Resorcinol* Calamine Boric acid* Zinc oxide Bismuth subcarbonate Oil of cade*
RESINOX Laminating material (Monsanto)	Phenolic resin Alcohol* or other organic solvent
RESIPEL LIVESTOCK PROTECTANT Insecticide (Residex)	Butoxypolypropylene glycol 50.0% Methoxychlor tech. 5.0% Methylated naphthalenes* 40.6% Mixed alkyl aryl polyether alcohol 4.4%
RESISTO FLOOR SEALER (Upco)	
RESISTOIL PAINT (Armor)	
RESP AID Veterinary (Anchor Serum)	Ammonium chloride 181.6 gm. Potassium guaiacol sulfonate 90.8 gm. Sodium iodide 4.54 gm.
RES-PER-X Antitussive (veterinary) (Wilke)	Cresote* Gum turpentine* Sulfur* Oil of tar*
RESRATTUS Rodenticide (Residex)	Warfarin 0.025%
RESTO Sedative (Harrisón's)	Each dr.: Bromide* 15 gr. Antipyrine* 1/2 gr.
RESTO FOOT CREAM (Chandler)	
RES TON For CRD, infectious sinusitus and blue comb Veterinary (avian) (Pratt Food)	Para-amino benzoic acid Procaine penicillin Dried skimmed milk and grain fermentation solubles Vitamins A and D feeding oil Niacin Choline chloride Vitamin B12 supplement
RE-STO-R STOVE POLISH (Lusterine)	
RESULFOLIN (Torch)	Resorcinol monoacetate* 3% Sulfur dispersion 5% Monobase
RESULTS Cathartic (Van Dyke)	Phenolphthalein (yellow)
RETONE TILE REFINISHER (Lester Labs.)	Alkali*

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
RETONGA TONIC Food supplement (Package)	Iron from ferric ammonium citrate 200 mg. Vitamin B1 (thiamine chloride) 10 mg. Vitamin B2 (riboflavin) 10 mg. Niacin 15 mg. Niacinamide 30 mg. Detannated gentian extract
REU-MASAN Antirheumatic (Tosan)	Each tablet: Sodium salicylate* 0.3 gm. Sodium para-aminobenzoate 0.3 gm. Ascorbic acid 20 mg.
REVARNCO VARNISHES (Reliance Varnish)	
REVELRY PERFUME & EAU DE COLOGNE (Millot)	
REVENGE DISINFECTANT LIQUID DIP (Russell, I.)	Coal tar neutral oils* Soap Coal tar phenols*
REVENGE LICE DESTROYER Insecticide (Russell, I.)	Phenol and creosote from coal tar* 7% Molecular sulfur 6% Naphthalene* 3%
REVENGE LITTER SPRAY DISINFECTANT (Russell, I.)	Coal tar neutral oils* Soap Coal tar phenols*
REVENGE ROOST PAINT Insecticide (Russel, I.)	Creosote oils Nicotine alkaloid*
REVIVA FURNITURE POLISH & HARDWOOD FLOOR CLEANER (Jackson of London)	
REVLON CAKE ROUGE (Revlon)	Talc Glycerin Tragacanth Covering agents Preservative
REVLON CHEEKSTICK (Revlon)	Petrolatum Lanolin Wax Covering agent Preservative
REVLON CUTICLE OIL (Revlon)	Petrolatum
REVLON CUTICLE REMOVER (Revlon)	Polyethoxy ether Substituted ammonium hydroxide Propylene glycol Preservative

*[illegible]., II., Ingredient. Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are injected.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
REVLON EYEBROW PENCIL (Revlon)	Fatty acids Lanolin Waxes Vegetable oil Glycerides Resin
REVLON FACE CREAM (Revlon)	
REVLON FACE POWDER (Revlon)	
REVLON HAND COLOGNE (Revlon)	Alcohol Polyethylene glycols
REVLON INDELIBLE CREAM LIPSTICK (Revlon)	Waxes Glycol Glycol ester Vegetable oils Cholesterol absorption base Covering agent Preservative
REVLON LOVE PAT Cake make-up (Revlon)	Talcs Clay Earth pigments Emulsifiers Gums Oils Preservatives
REVLON NAIL CREAM (Revlon)	Lanolin Petrolatum Sorbitan ester Wax Covering agent
REVLON NAIL POLISH (Revlon)	
REVLON PASTE POLISH (Revlon)	Wax Phthalate ester Lecithin Covering agents
REVLON TOUCH & GLOW FACE POWDER & MAKE-UP BASE (Revlon)	
REX AFTER SHAVE LOTION (Rex Home)	
REXALL ACID- DYSPEPSIA MIXTURE (Rexall)	Bismuth subcarbonate Magnesium carbonate Tincture capsicum Tincture cardamom compound
REXALL ANTIHISTA- MINE TABLETS (Rexall)	Pyrilamine maleate* 25 mg.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
REXALL AQUEOUS NOSE DROPS (Rexall)	Chlorbutanol 1-3.5 gr./fl. oz. Ephedrine sulfate* Camphor* Menthol Oil of thyme Syn. oil of wintergreen* Isotonic salt solution base
REXALL BLACKBERRY & GINGER EXTRACTS Carminative (Rexall)	Alcohol 12% Flu. ext. blackberry bark Tincture of ginger Oil cinnamon Oil cloves Oil allspice Oil nutmeg
REXALL CARBOLIC SALVE Dressing for wounds (Rexall)	Carbolic acid* Petrolatum
REXALL CHERRY BARK COUGH SYRUP (Rexall)	Extractives of wild cherry bark Senega Blood root Ipecac Acetic acid
REXALL CHILDREN'S COUGH SYRUP (Rexall)	Alcohol 4% Fluid ext. of ipecac Ext. of wild cherry Tolu Camphor Benzoic acid Anethol Sugar Glycerin
REXALL COLDSORE LOTION (Rexall)	Benzoin Camphor* Menthol Carbolic acid* Alcohol* 90%/v
REXALL CORN SOLVENT Keratolytic (Rexall)	Alcohol* 22% Ether* 340 m./fl. oz. Pyroxylin Salicylic acid*
REXALL COUGH SYRUP FOR TINY TOTS (Rexall)	Ammonium bromide 1 gr./tsp. Extractives of ipecac Senega Wild cherry bark Ammonium chloride
REXALL DIURETIC COMPOUND For urinary tract irritation (Rexall)	Alcohol 10% Buchu Uva ursi Potassium nitrate* Cascara sagrada Salicylic acid* Ginger Glycerin
REXALL DIURETIC PILLS (Rexall)	Extracts of buchu Uva ursi Cascara sagrada Potassium nitrate* Podophyllin Oil juniper berries* Balsam fir*
REXALL EAR WAX DROPS (Rexall)	Carbolic acid* Urea Potassium chloride* Glycerin

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
REXALL EYE DROPS (Rexall)	Camphor Boric acid Zinc sulfate	
REXALL FOOT BALM (Rexall)	Aqua ammonia Cottonseed oil Soap Gum arabic Beeswax Spermaceti Oil of spike lavender	
REXALL HYGIENIC POWDER Douche, gargle, spray (Rexall)	Borax* Boric acid* Bicarbonate of soda Thymol* Menthol Synthetic oil of wintergreen* Eucalyptol *	
REXALL LIQUID CHEST RUB (Rexall)	Spirits turpentine* Camphor* Menthol Oil eucalyptus* Oil pine* Oil cloves*	
REXALL MOUTH-WASH WITH CHLOROPHYLL (Rexall)	Alcohol Chlorophyll Polyoxyethylene sorbitan mono-oleate Sodium citrate Menthol Oil of spearmint Oil of peppermint	20%
REXALL NASAL DROPS WITH EPHEDRINE (Rexall)	Ephedrine* alkaloid Eucalyptol* Menthol * Carbolic acid* Safrol White mineral oil	
REXALL PENETRAT-ING LINIMENT (Rexall)	Oleoresin of capsicum Oil of camphor* Spirits of turpentine* Refined kerosene*	
REXALL PIN-WORM RELIEF TABLETS (Rexall)	Each enteric-coated tablet: Gentian violet*	1/2 gr.
REXALL POISON IVY & OAK LOTION (Rexall)	Alcohol* Grindelia resin	80% 7-1/2%
REXALL REXILLANA Antitussive (Rexall)	Alcohol Fl. ext. of senega Tartar emetic* Euphorbia pilulifera Wild lettuce Menthol Cocillana	6%
REXALL REX-RUB Counter-irritant (Rexall)	Alcohol* Menthol Chlorthymol* Synthetic oil of wintergreen* Oils of chenopodium* American wormwood and tansy Acetone*	25%
REXALL SKIN ANTISEPTIC (Rexall)	Thimerosal tincture* Alcohol*	47%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
REXALL SUNBURN CREAM (Rexall)	Zinc oxide Camphor* Ethylaminobenzoate Carbolic acid* Polyvinyl alcohol Alcohol	 1.7% 2.5%
REXALL THROAT GARGLE (Rexall)	Tannic acid* Potassium chlorate* Carbolic acid* Glycerin	
REXALL TRIPLE ACTION COUGH SYRUP D 417 (Rexall)	Alcohol Chloroform Salicylamide* Amm. chloride Menthol * Benzalkonium chloride * Propylene glycol Invert sugar	16% 0.9 m. fl. oz.
REX AMERICAN BALM LOTION (Rex Home)		
REX ANT BAIT Insecticide (Rex Res.)	Thallium sulfate*	1.3%
REX BITTERS Cathartic (Rex Bitters)	Alcohol Cascara sagrada Senna	21%/v
REX BRILLIANTINE (Rex Home)		
REX DYES & SHINES SHOE POLISH (Rex Home)		
REXEL AIR CLEANERS Deodorant (Reliable Chem.)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%
REX FLAT ALKYD PAINT (Odorless Type) (Chi-Namel)	Titanium dioxide Calcium carbonate Aluminum silicate Soya alkyd resin Odorless mineral spirits* Drier	27.0% 33.0% 3.1% 11.3 % 24.6 % 1.0 %
REX FLAT WALL PAINT (Chi-Namel)	Titanium calcium Calcium carbonate Aluminum silicate Heat-processed linseed oil Varnish Drier Mineral spirits*	46.3% 13.0% 2.8 % 8.9 % 3.3 % 1.8% 23.9 %
REX HEEL & SOLE ENAMEL (Rex Home)		
REX HUNTERS ANTIHISTA-MINE DOG TABLETS (Rex Hunters)	Pyrilamine maleate*	25 mg.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
REX HUNTERS ANTISEPTIC EYE LOTION FOR DOGS For eye, skin irritations (Rex Hunters)	Caprokol (hexylresorcinol S & D)	1-1000 solution
REX HUNTERS EAR MANGE LOTION FOR DOGS (Rex Hunters)	Glycerol Phenol	99% 1%
REX HUNTERS LAXATIVE TABLETS Veterinary (Rex Hunters)	Extract cascara sagrada	
REX HUNTERS MANGE OINTMENT Veterinary (Rex Hunters)	Sulfur Wool fat White wax White petrolatum Balsam Peru Castor oil	12.28% 8.91 % 7.73 % 52.90% 9.09 % 9.09 %
REX HUNTERS OINTMENT FOR DOGS For skin irritations (veterinary) (Rex Hunters)	Mercury succinimide* Wool fat White wax White petroleum Menthol* Camphor* Methyl salicylate*	0.2 gr.
REX HUNTERS PINE OIL DISINFECTANT (Rex Hunters)	Distilled pine oil* Soap	80% 10%
REX HUNTERS SPECIAL TAPEWORM TABLETS Veterinary (Rex Hunters)	Arecoline hydrobromide*	10%
REX HUNTERS SULFURATED FLEA POWDER (Rex Hunters)	Rotenone Other derris resins Pyrethrins Sulfur	1% 2% 0.18% 10%
REX HUNTERS WORM CAPSULES Veterinary (Rex Hunters)	C.P. tetrachloroethylene*	100%
REXIDE MOTH PROOFER Repellent (Rexair Div.)	Sodium silicofluoride	0.6%
REXILLANA Antitussive (Rexall)	Alcohol Fl. ext. of senega Tartar emetic* Euphorbia pilulifera Wild lettuce Menthol* Cocillana	6%
REXIMATOR AA INSECTICIDE & FLY SPRAY (Rexair Div.)	Petroleum hydrocarbons Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv.* Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Sesamin Pyrethrins	
REXINE CLEANING SOAP (Rexine)	Vegetable oil Caustic soda	
REXINE LIQUID HAND SOAP (Rexine)	Vegetable oil Caustic potash	
REXIT PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Berry Bros.)		
REX LIQUID CLEANER (Bonewitz)	Gluconic acid Glycolic acid Wetting agent	
REX OIL LEATHER DYE (Rex Home)		
REX OIL STAIN REMOVER (Hatch, H.)		
REX PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (La Place)		
REX PASTE, SUNSEAL PASTE For wallpapering (Patent)	Processed wheat and corn materials Sodium fluosilicate Sodium pentachlorophenate	trace trace
REX PINE CLEANER (Huntington)		
REX ROACH POWDER (Rex Res.)	Boric acid* Piperonyl cyclonene Pyrethrins	27% 1% 0.15%
REXSAN DISINFECTANT (Rexair Div.)	Soap Sodium 4-chloro-2-phenyl phenate* Sodium-6-chloro-2-phenyl phenate* Perfume	
REX SELTZER Analgesic (Rexall)	Sodium salt of aspirin* Bicarbonate of soda Citric acid	
REX SHOE DRESSING & SHOE POLISH (Rex Home)		
REX SURFACE INSECTICIDE (Rex Res.)	DDT*	5%
REX TABLETS (White Tablets) (Rexall)	Dried oxgall	
REX WALL PAPER REMOVER (Patent)	Tergitol (wetting agent) Butyl Cellosolve*	
REX WALL SIZE (Patent)	Dextrine Animal glue Bicarbonate of soda Aluminum sulfate Bentonite	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
REX WATERLESS HAND CLEANER (Bonewitz)	Potash base soap Deodorized kerosene*	
REZ Wood sealers, primers (Monsanto)	Synthetic resin Mineral spirits*	
REZIL-CLEAN, REZIL-SHINE Floor cleaner, wax (Rezilite)		
REZI-WAX FLOOR WAX (Standard Ind.)		
REZ WOOD SEALER & PRIMER (Aetna)		
R F CANKER DROPS (Red Feather)	Glycerin Mercresin* Acetone* Alcohol Phenol	 8% 1%
R-G-F INK & STAIN REMOVER (Riverside)		
R-H 3-5-40 Insecticide (Reasor-Hill)	BHC* DDT* Sulfur*	3% 5% 40%
R-H-B ARSENICAL WEED KILLER Herbicide (Bogle)	Sodium arsenite*	43.17%
R-H-B CHLORATE WEED KILLER Herbicide (Bogle)	Sodium chlorate* Calcium chloride	26.18% 14.17%
R-H-B TCA- ARSENITE WEED KILLER Herbicide (Bogle)	Sodium arsenite* Sodium trichloroacetate	23.14% 5.88%
R-H-B TCA- CHLORATE WEED KILLER Herbicide (Bogle)	Sodium chlorate* Sodium trichloroacetate	19.99% 6.66%
R-H 118 DUST Insecticide (Reasor-Hill)	Octalene* (see aldrin) DDT* Gamma BHC Other isomers	2.5% 5% 0.5% 3.75%
R-H 40% EMULSIFI- ABLE CHLORDANE Insecticide (Reasor-Hill)	Chlordane*	40%
RHEUMANON F-E-S CAPSULES Analgesic, antitussive (Rheumanon)	Potassium iodide Gum guaiac Aspirin*	
RHEUM REM (Steinmann's) For colds (Steinmann)	Potassium iodide Magnesium sulfate F.E. senna Colchicum Oil of peppermint	
RHINALGAN Nasal de- congestant (Doho)	Desoxyephedrine Antipyrine Isotonic aqueous solution with laurylamine saccharinate Methyl rosaniline chloride DOHO glycerol	0.22% 0.28% 0.02% 0.001% 2%
R-H 118 LIQUID Insecticide (Reasor-Hill)	Octalene* (see aldrin) DDT Oil	18.75% 22.5% 48.75%
RHODE'S ANTISEPTIC SHAMPOO & HAIR TONIC (Cline)		
RHODE'S EMBROCA- TION (Cline)		
RHOTHANE AD-50 Insecticide (Rohm & Haas)	TDE* (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	50%
RHOTHANE D-3 Insecticide (Rohm & Haas)	TDE* (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	100%
25% RHOTHANE EMULSION CONC. Insecticide (Rohm & Haas)	TDE (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane) Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent* and emulsifier	25% 75%
RHOTHANE R-30 SOLUTION Insecticide (Rohm & Haas)	TDE tech. Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	2.5 lb./gal.
RHOTHANE WP-50 (Rohm & Haas)	TDE*	50%
R-H TOXAPHENE Insecticide (Reasor-Hill)	Toxaphene*	40%
R-H 20% TOXAPHENE DUST Insecticide (Reasor-Hill)	Toxaphene*	20%
RHUBARB & PANCREATIN COMPOUND, ALKALINE (Lilly)	Each 100 cc.: Rhubarb Pancreatin Hydrastis Potassium bicarbonate Alcohol	 3.9 gm. 0.875 gm. 2 gm. 3.9 gm. 20%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RHULICREAM For skin irritations (Lederle)	Zirconium oxide Benzocaine Menthol Camphor Isopropyl alcohol Methylparaben Propylparaben	1.00% 1.00% 0.70% 0.30% 8.80% 0.08% 0.02%
RHULITOL For skin irritation due to ivy, oak, sumac poisoning (Lederle)	Tannic acid U.S.P. Chlorobutanol (chloral deriv.) Phenol Camphor Ammonium alum Isopropyl alcohol*	5% 1% 0.4% 39.5% w/v
RHUMA-SAL Analgesic (Western Pharm.)	Sodium salicylate* Aspirin*	6 gr. 6 gr.
RHUSTOXYLLIN For ivy poisoning, external (Kip)	Chloral hydrate* Menthol Aromatics Alcohol Resinous plastic base	5% 1% q.s. 19%
RHU-MENTA Antacid, carminative, tonic (Whorton)	Rhubarb Cinnamon Peppermint Sodium bicarbonate Potassium bicarbonate Paw paw enzymes Calcium hydroxide to saturation Alcohol	20 gr. 20 gr. 10 gr. 12 gr. 12 gr. 1/2 gr. 12-1/2%/v
RHUTOCAINE (Lefcourt)	Tannic acid* Benzocaine Alcohol*	
RHUWIL For poison ivy, oak (Dermateen)	Metadihydroxy benzene* Grindelia Alcohol*	 70%
R-H WEED RHAP Herbicide (Reasor-Hill)	Butyl ester of 2, 4-D*	40%
R-H 50% WETTABLE DDT Insecticide (Reasor-Hill)	DDT*	50%
RIASOL (Shield Labs.)	Mercury* Soaps Carbolic acid Cresol	0.45% 0.5% 0.75%
RIATABS Analgesic, antispasmodic (Halperin)	Each tablet: Salicylamides* Caffeine Ephedrine sulfate Magnesium gluconate Acetophenetidin	 1/8 gr. 1/2 gr.
RICE R-3 READY RAT RIDDER (Rice Chem.)		
RICHARD ANGLIN CORN REMEDY, WART REMOVER, KARAFUT POWDER & LINIMENT (Anglin)		
RICHARD ANGLIN DEODORANT POWDER, HAIR TONIC & SCALP PREPARATION (Anglin)		
RICHARD HUDNUT DRY-STIK, MENTHOL CREAM, SHAMPOO, HAIR & SCALP PREPARATION, PERFECTIONIST LIP BRUSH & R.S.U.P. TALCUM (Hudnut, R.)		
RICHARD HUDNUT HAND LOTION (Hudnut, R.)		
RICHARD HUDNUT LIPSTICK, FACE CREAM, BUBBLE BATHS & PERMANENT SOLUTION (Hudnut, R.)		
RICHARD HUDNUT PERFUMES, COLOGNES & ESSENCES (Hudnut, R.)		
RICHFIELD WEED-KILLER A, SELECTIVE WEED-KILLER NO. 1 Herbicides (Richfield)	Petroleum hydrocarbons*	
RICHTER'S PAIN EXPELLER (Richter)	Alcohol* Capsicum Ammonia Camphor* Soap Essential oils*	49%
RICHTER'S 3X-B Fungicide (medical) (Richter)	Alcohol* Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid*	75%
RID-A-PAIN TABLETS Analgesic (Pfeiffer)	Aspirin* Phenacetin* Caffeine	3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
RID DEODORANT CREAM (Lustray)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DR. RIDDO'S PILE OINTMENT (Improved) (Vi-Gien)	Petrolatum Lanolin Paraffin Ammonium alum Menthol Carbolic acid* U.S. certified color	
RIDEX Parasiticide (Sani-Pine)	Cyanyl acetate* Methyl chavicol	
RID-ITCH (Antiseptic) Fungicide (medical) (Thomas & Thompson)	Alcohol* Glycerin Salicylic acid* Resorcinol* Chlorothymol* Benzoic acid Biebrich scarlet red (medicinal) Boric acid*	65%
RIDLEW'S F-H POWDER Feminine hygiene powder (Legendre's)	Pwd. zinc sulfate* Pwd. calamine prep. Phenol Pwd. sod. bicarb.	4% 0.4% 0.2% q.s.
RID-O-MOTH (Moth Balls, Moth Flakes) (Standard Chlor.)	Naphthalene*	100%
RID-O-MOTH PARADI- CHLORO- BENZENE PKGS. Insecticide (Standard Chlor.)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%
RID-O-SOOT SOOT DESTROYER (Baker's)		
RID ROACH SPRAY Insecticide (Green Line)	Mineral oil Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	
RIDSECT Insecticide (Klinzmoth)	DDT* Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate Oil*	5% 2% 93%
RIDSECT AEROSOL Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	DDT Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Beta-butoxy-beta'-thiocyano diethyl ether Inert ingredients*	2.0% 0.25% 0.1% 1.0%
RIDSECT POWDER Insecticide (Klinzmoth)	DDT* Pyrethrins Sesame oil extractives Oil	10% 0.80% 0.30% 3%
RIDSECT ROACH KILLER (Klinzmoth)	Petroleum distillate* Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic acids (containing 10-18 carbon atoms) Chlordane tech.* Beta-butoxy-beta'-thiocyano diethyl ether*	
RIDSMEL PAINT DEODORANT (Holley)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RID-U Rodenticide (Smith, H. V.)	Dichloro diphenyl tri- chloroethane*	50%
RID-U BRAND INSECTICIDE CONTAINING PYRENONE INSECTICIDE (Smith, H. V.)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	
RID-U BRAND RAT KILLER (Smith, H. V.)	Warfarin (3 (a-acetonylbenzyl)- 4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
RID-U BRAND RAT & MICE KILLER (Contains Pival) (Smith, H. V.)	1, 2-Pivalyl-1, 3-indandione	0.025%
RID-U WATER MISCIBLE CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Smith, H. V.)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Petroleum distillate*	11.8% 1.2% 72.2%
RID-ZIT FOR DANDRUFF (Odell)	Alcohol S.D. 40* Sulfur* Perfume D & C Brown #1	
RIDZUM ROACH & ANT KILLER Insecticide (Black Panther)	Tech. chlordane Pyrethrins	2.00% 0.018%
RIE & NIE Rubber cement (Durkee)		
RIE NIE ENAMELS, PAINTS (Durkee)		
RIES' B.U.B. OINTMENT (Ries)	Raw linseed oil Resin Mutton tallow Natural beeswax Petrolatum Phenol	 1%
RIES' COLD SORE MEDI- CATION For chapped lips (Ries)	Sodium borate* Benzoic acid Salicylic acid*	
RIES' FOOT RELIEF POWDER (Ries)	Boric acid* Zinc oxide Salicylic acid* Calcium carbonate Menthol Alum* Talc	
RIES' OINTMENT Fungicide (medical) (Ries)	Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid* Sodium borate*	
RIG Rust preventive (Rig)	Polarized emulsifying agents Hydrocarbons*	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
RIGA-T Food supplement, tonic (Oliver's S-O)	Each fl. oz.: Iron (ferric) citrochloride Strychnine phosphate 1/80 gr. Vitamin B (thiamine hydrochloride) 2.9 mg. Alcohol 6%
RIGIDTEST PROTECTIVE BALM (Rigidtest)	Stearic acid Diglycol stearate Lanolin Petrolatum Ceresin Propylene glycol Carbitol Triethanolamine Methyl cellulose Zinborsal (zincborodisalicylate decahydrate with boric acid)
RIGOLADE BATH OIL (Monteil)	Perfume oils Lauric, myristic and palmitic acid alkyl esters
RIGOLADE COLOGNE (Monteil)	Perfume oil* less than 10% Specially denatured alcohol * (ethanol) Diethyl phthalate
RIGOLADE DUSTING POWDER (Monteil)	Talc Perfume oil
RIGOLADE EAU CONCENTREE (Monteil)	Perfume oil* less than 10% Ethyl alcohol *
RIGOLADE PERFUME (Monteil)	Perfume oils* 15-30% Ethyl alcohol*
RIK RAK CLEANSER (Newport)	Silica Carbonates Sterichlor* (see hypochlorite) Perfume
RIMACO ENAMELS (Rinshed-Mason)	
RIMMEL VERBENA WATER (Rimmel)	
RING GO PORCELAIN BLEACH (United Chem.)	
RINGRINE Fungicide (medical) (Flanagan's)	Benzoic acid Salicylic acid * Oil cassia* Resorcinol monoacetate* Alcoholic-acetone* solution
RING-ROUT Fungicide (medical) (Ring-Rout)	Salicylic acid* Alcohol* 81.24% Storax Benzoin Tolu balsam Aloe * Acetone *
RINSE AWAY DANDRUFF (Skan)	Lauryl isoquinolinium bromide* Aklyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*
RINSO BLUE Detergent (Lever)	Sodium alkaryl sulfonate * Sodium polyphosphates* Fatty amide Sodium sulfate Silicate Perfume Optical dye
RIPOLIN ENAMELS (Campbell Paint)	
RIPOLIN QUICK DRYING PAINT & UNDERCOAT (Glidden Co.)	
RIP-ZIT LIQUID PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Olo)	
RISE SHAVING CREAM (Carter Prod.)	Soap Freon
RISING SUN STOVE POLISH (Prescott)	
RISPOL Respiratory decongestant (veterinary, avian) (Beebe)	Oil of eucalyptus* Guaiacol* Formalin * Menthol* Pine oil* Methyl salicylate* Oleic acid
RISTAT Stimulant, tonic (veterinary) (Salsbury's)	3-Nitro-4-hydroxyphenylarsonic acid* 400 mg. tablet
RIT Clothes dye (Rit Prods.)	
RITE-A-WAY INK (Ruxton)	
RITE-GLO DANDRUFF REMOVER (Bee Gee)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*
RITE-GLO HENNA Hair rinse (Bee Gee)	
RITE-GLO LANOLIN AND LIQUID LANOLIN COMPOUNDS Hair, scalp preparations (Bee Gee)	Lanolin Other oils
RITEPOINT LIGHTER FLUID (Ritepointe)	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RITE TONE PAINT (Reid)		
RITZ DINER FOR MICE ONLY Rodenticide (Dixon-Davis)		
RITZ FLOOR WAX (Tumbler)		
RIVAL CLEANER (Chem. Mfg. & Dist.)		
R.I.W. PAINTS For damp-proofing (Toch)		
RIZ (Holcomb)	Santophen (sodium ortho-benzyl-parachlorophenol)*	
R-M PAINTS, ENAMELS & AUTOMOTIVE LACQUERS (Rinshed-Mason)		
R-MIR-DEK Non-slip floor coating (Miracle)		
ROACH BATE Insecticide (Agkem)	Sodium borate*	
ROACH CAFE Insecticide (Agkem)	Hydrogen borate*	50%
ROACH CAFE Insecticide (Agkem)	Sodium borate*	
ROACH CHEK Insecticide (Chek)		
ROACH DOOM Insecticide (Murray, E.)	Sodium fluoride*	min. 90%
ROACHES' LAST MEAL (Maas, A. G.)	Sodium fluoride *	75%
ROACHEX Insecticide (Florida Chem.)	Chlordane Piperonyl butoxide Allethrin Petroleum hydrocarbons*	2.5%
ROACHINET ROACH POWDER (Bourose)		
ROACHKILL INSECT SPRAY Insecticide (Uncle Sam)	Chlordane*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ROACHNOX Insecticide (Wisconsin Pharm.)	DDT* Pyrethrins Sesame oil extractives Petroleum hydrocarbons	10.00% 0.08% 0.30% 3.00%
ROACH-O BLITZ (Surface Spray) Insecticide (Blitz)	Chlordane DDT Methylated naphthalene* Petroleum distillate*	2.0% 0.5% 1.25% 36.25%
ROACHPAINT Insecticide (Bonide)	Tech. chlordane Petroleum distillate*	4% 96%
ROACH POWDER WITH DDT DUST Insecticide (Allied Drug)	DDT* Pyrethrins Sesame oil extractives Petroleum hydrocarbons	10.00% 0.08% 0.30% 3.00%
ROACH SALT Insecticide (Uncle Sam)	Sodium fluoride*	90%
ROACHSAULT Insecticide (Barrett Chem.)	DDT* Chlordane*	10% 5%
ROACH-X Insecticide (Davis, O. D.)	Sodium fluosilicate*	78%
ROANT DUST Insecticide (Laconia)	Chlordane	2%
ROB-A-SAN Antacid (Helm Co.)	Magnesium trisilicate Calcium carbonate Bismuth subcarbonate Saccharin	
ROBBINS' ECONOMY SPRAY Insecticide (Robbins, G.)	DDT* Inert ingredients*	5%
ROBBINS' FLY SPRAY Insecticide (Robbins, G.)	Petroleum distillate* 2-Butoxy ethanol n-Octyl sulfoxide of isosafrole (sulfoxide) Pyrethrins Compounds related to sulfoxide	
ROBBINS' ROACH POWDER Insecticide (Robbins, G.)	Wheat flour Sugar Sodium chloride Sodium sulfate Other silicious matter Pyrethrum powder other than pyrethins	15.00% 5.00% 0.30% 2.00% 1.20% 14.925%
ROBBINS' STAIN REMOVER (Robbins, G.)		
ROBBINS' 2% TECHNICAL CHLORDANE Insecticide (Robbins, G.)	Tech. chlordane	2%
ROBBINS' VAPOR SPRAY Insecticide (Robbins, G.)	Petroleum distillate* 2-Butoxy ethanol n-Octyl sulfoxide of isosafrole (sulfoxide) Pyrethrins Compounds related to sulfoxide	

*See II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ROBENE Massaging liniment (Earle)	Alcohol* Chloroform* Menthol Camphor* Witch hazel Methyl salicylate* Oil wormwood Oil sassafras *	68% 53 m./oz.
DR. DAVID ROBERTS' ABSORBENT (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Alcohol Iodide of mercury* Iodide of potassium Tinct. of iodine Acetic acid	45% 5%
DR. DAVID ROBERTS' CALF MEDICINE For simple scours and loose bowels (veterinary) (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Bismuth subnitrate Zinc phenolsulfonate* Tannic acid * White oak bark Chalk Anise Ginger root Tobacco dust * Ground bread crumbs	
DR. DAVID. ROBERTS' CAUSTIC DEHORNING PASTE Horn treatment (veterninary) (Dr. D. Roberts)	Potassium hydroxide* Estrol absorption base	58% 10%
DR. DAVID ROBERTS' DISINFECTANT FOR LIVESTOCK (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Phenols*	
ROBERTS' ESTROGENIC HAND-ELBOW-LEG HORMONE CREME LOTION (Roberts'Labs.) Labs.)	Propylene glycol monostearate Stearic acid Oleic acid Triethanolamine Glycerin Chemosol ester of para hydroxybenzoic acid Natural estrogenic substance from gravid mares' urine	
ROBERTS' ESTROGENIC HORMONE CREAM (Roberts Labs.)	Yellow beeswax Spermaceti Glyceryl monostearate Anhydrous lanolin Borax Chemosol ester of para hydroxybenzoic acid Natural estrogenic substance from gravid mares' urine in sesame oil	
DR. DAVID ROBERTS' EYE LOTION Veterinary (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Zinc sulfate * Boric acid* Boiled water Pyoktannin	
DR. DAVID ROBERTS' FLY-OIL Insecticide (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Petroleum distillate* Pine oil* Beta-butoxy-beta' thiocyano diethyl ether* n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide Technical methoxychlor Allethrin	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DR. DAVID ROBERTS' FOOT ROT TREATMENT Veterinary (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Crude phenols* Saponified cresylic solution* Oil of linseed	11-3/4% q.s.
DR. DAVID ROBERTS' HOG MANGE OIL (veterinary) (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Other isomers of benzene hexachloride Petroleum hydrocarbons*	0.25% 0.443% 99.307%
DR. DAVID ROBERTS' HOG SPRAY (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Cresol* Creosote * Eucalyptus oil* Sassafras oil* Formaldehyde* Paraffin oil	
DR. DAVID ROBERTS' HOOF OIL PRESCRIPTION NO. 82 Veterinary (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Turpentine* Oil tar* Paraffin oil Color	
ROBERTS' MOSQUITO REPELLENT CREAM (B & B Toil.)		
DR. DAVID ROBERTS' POULTRY SPRAY (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Cresol* Creosote Formaldehyde* Eucalyptus oil* Sassafras oil* Paraffin oil	
DR. DAVID ROBERTS' SKIN OINTMENT Veterinary (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Merthiolate* Sulfur Carbolic acid Paraffin wax Petrolatum	1%
DR. DAVID ROBERTS' SOOTHING PASTE Antitussive (veterinary) (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Cresol*comp. U.S.P. Eucalyptus oil * Glucose Sassafras oil *	70%
DR. DAVID ROBERTS' STRONG BLISTER Veterinary (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Red iodide of mercury* Petrolatum Paraffin wax	
DR. DAVID ROBERTS' WHITE LINIMENT Veterinary (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Turpentine* Muriate of ammonia Castile soap	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ROBESON FLAME-RESISTANT Flameproofing (Robeson)	
ROBOT CLEANSER POWDER (Silver Suds)	
ROBY'S FURNITURE POLISHES & FINISHES (Nat'l Polish)	
ROCCAL BRAND SANITIZING AGENT (Winthrop)	Quaternary ammonium* compounds
ROCHESTER BEST BLEACH (Rochester Best)	Sodium hypochlorite*
ROCHESTER LABS. SCALP LOTION FORMULA 35 (Rochester Labs.)	Alcohol Glycerin
ROCHESTER LABS. SCALP OIL FORMULA 35 (Rochester Labs.)	Mineral oils Parawax Beeswax Petrolatum Lanolin Borax
ROCHESTER LABS. SHAMPOO FORMULA 35 (Rochester Labs.)	Liquid soap
ROCKCOTE PAINT & ENAMELS (Rockford)	
ROCK HARD FLOOR WAX (Golden Star)	
ROCKLAND BRUSH KILLER (Rockland Chem.)	2, 4-Dichloro phenoxy acetic acid polyethylene glycol mono-ester 200* 36.40% 2, 4, 5-Trichloro phenoxy acetic acid polyethylene glycol mono-ester 300* 41.90% Inert ingredients: 21.70%
ROCKLAND HOUSEHOLD AEROSOL Insecticide (Rockland Chem.)	Pyrethrins 0.45% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 1.125% Refined petroleum distillate * 13.425% Propellent 85.000%
ROCKLAND MALATHION 50 Insecticide (Rockland Chem.)	Malathion* 57% Xylene* 33%
ROCKLAND PENTA-PENN Wood preservative (Rockland Chem.)	Pentachlorophenol* 5.20% Petroleum hydrocarbons* 94.80%
ROCKLAND RID-O-WEED Herbicide (Rockland Chem.)	Mixed isopropyl and di-isopropanol amine salts of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 5%
ROCKLAND TOXAPHENE EM-6 Insecticide (Rockland Chem.)	Toxaphene* 60% Petroleum distillate 29%
ROCKLAND WEED KILLER (Rockland Chem.)	Sodium arsenite* 34.7%
ROCKSPAR (Glidden Co.)	
ROCK-SPAR VARNISH (Glidden Co.)	
ROCKWELL'S ROACH RID Insecticide (Private Brands)	Sodium fluoride* Sodium silicofluoride* Pyrethrin DDT*
ROCKWELL'S SURE KILL HOUSEHOLD SPRAY Insecticide (Private Brands)	Chlordane* Lethane 384* Pyrenone 20 new Perfume Base oil
ROCKY MOUNTAIN LINIMENT (Chandler)	
ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA Laxative (Myers Labs.)	Senna Sassafras Elder flowers Fennel Liver-wort Dandelion Mandrake
RO-CON Food supplement, tonic (veterinary, avian) (Whitmoyer)	Vitamin B12 Copper sulfate* Nux vomica* Gentian Anise Trace minerals Brewers' dried yeast
RO-COP Insecticide (Doggett-Pfeil)	Rotenone 0.75% Copper* 5%
RO CROLITE ACID & ALKALI RESISTANT COATINGS Paint (Rowe)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RODALON 10% Fungicide (Fairfield)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chlorides*	10%
RODALON 50% Fungicide (Fairfield)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chlorides*	50%
RODALON 100% Disinfectant (Fairfield)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	
RODASUDS Detergent (Fairfield)		
RODENE Rodenticide (Uncle Sam)	Red squill *	90%
RODENTICIDE MICE-KILLER (Nat'l Rodent.)	Strychnine*	0.5%
RODENT KIL Rodenticide (Peters)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
RODENT-RID Rodenticide (Miller Chem.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
RODENT SLAYER Rodenticide (Slayer)	Red squill powder*	10%
RODEX Rodenticide (Am. Liquid)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.5%
RODINE Rodenticide (Penick)	Extractives of red squill*	51%
RODITE Rodenticide (West Disinf.)	Red squill*	
RODOLON Disinfectant (Fairfield)		
RODON X AUTO POLISH & FINISH RESTORER (Wellesley)		
DR. ROGERS' AL-U-TAN Antihemor- rhagic (Texas Pheno.)	Alum*(exsiccated) Tannic acid * Iron subsulfate Iodoform Compound solution of cresol	47% 16% 35% 1% 1%
DR. ROGERS' BAG SALVE NO. 1 For udder irritation (veterinary) (Texas Pheno.)	Oil eucalyptus* Oil turpentine* Carbolic acid* Camphor Oil thuja* Methyl salicylate* Menthol Inert ingred.	2% 8% 2% 1.5% 1% 2% 0.5% 83%
DR. ROGERS' BARN M6 SPRAY Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	Xylene* DDT* Alkyl phenoxy polyethoxy ethanol	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DR. ROGERS' BONE OIL Fly repellent protectant (Texas Pheno.)	Bone oil	95.00%
DR. ROGERS' B-P-C For intestinal irritation (veterinary) (Texas Pheno.)	Kaolin Bismuth subcarbonate Pectin	3.000% 1.047% 0.523%
DR. ROGERS' BRANDING FLUID (Texas Pheno.)	Coal tar* Barium sulfide tech* Caustic soda*	50.00% 16.50% 11.50%
DR. ROGERS' CAR-BI-ZENE WOOD PRESERVER Wood pre- servative (Texas Pheno.)	Coal tar hydrocarbons*	96.00%
DR. ROGERS' C-D DUST Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	Tribasic copper sulfate* (copper in basic copper sulfate expressed as metallic) DDT*	6% 5%
DR. ROGERS' 74% CHLORDANE EMULSIFI- ABLE CONC. Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	Tech. chlordane* Refined petroleum oils	74.00% 15.00%
DR. ROGERS' CHLOR-DUST Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	Tech. chlordane*	10.00%
DR. ROGERS' CHLOR 40 EMULSIFI- ABLE CONC. Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	Tech. chlordane* Refined petroleum oil	40.00% 51.00%
DR. ROGERS' CHLOR-SPRAY Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	Tech. chlordane Xylene* Refined petroleum oils Iso-octyl phenoxy polyethanoxy ethanol	25% 25% 20% 3%
DR. ROGERS' 5% DDT SPRAY Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	DDT* Xylene*	5.00% 15.00%
DR. ROGERS' EZ12 LINDANE CONC. Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	Xylene* Refined petroleum oil Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	73.00% 10.00% 10.00%
DR. ROGERS' 50WP Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	DDT*	50%
DR. ROGERS' FORMULA NO. 1029 Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	Pyridine* Dibutyl phthalate	10.0% 13.5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DR. ROGERS' GEN-SUL Antiseptic powder (veterinary) (Texas Pheno.)	Gentian violet Sulfanilamide* Sulfathiazole Boric acid*	0.20% 20.00% 5.00% 55.00%
ROGERS GLUE (Glidden Co.)		
DR. ROGERS' 1% LINDANE DUST Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.00%
DR. ROGERS' 964 DIP FOR ANGORA GOATS Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	Pine tar Xylene* Iso-octyl phenoxy polyethanoxy ethanol DDT*	
DR. ROGERS' OX-WARB POWDER Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	Rotenone * Other extractable cube resins	1.75% 3.06%
DR. ROGERS' PHENO-THIAZINE CATTLE DRENCH Anthelmintic (veterinary)	Phenothiazine *	30.98%
DR. ROGERS' PHENO-THIAZINE DRENCH Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Texas Pheno.)	Phenothiazine *	38.21%
DR. ROGERS' PHENO-THIAZINE POWDER Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Texas Pheno.)	Phenothiazine* N.F.	98.84%
DR. ROGERS' PINK EYE POWDER (Texas Pheno.)	Sulfanilamide* Azosulfamide Acriflavine* Boracic acid*	
DR. ROGERS' PY-RO GENERAL GARDEN & VEG. DUST Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	Rotenone Other extractable cube resins Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Pyrethrins	0.25% 0.44% 0.50% 0.05%
DR. ROGERS' Q-B DIS-INFECTANT Disinfectant, deodorant (Texas Pheno.)	Para-di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	10%
DR. ROGERS' ROOST PAINT Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Other isomers of benzene hexachloride Petroleum hydrocarbons* Methylated naphthalene*	1.35% 2.40% 71.25% 25.00%
DR. ROGERS' SABADILLA 20% Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	Alkaloids of sabadilla	0.8%
DR. ROGERS' SCARLET OIL Antiseptic, protectant (Texas Pheno.)	Phenol (carbolic acid)* Wood turpentine Pine oil distilled Oil eucalyptus Gum camphor Scarlet red Menthol Thymol	3.00% 2.00% 2.00% 1.00% 1.00% 0.25% 0.25% 0.25%
DR. ROGERS' SCREW-WORM SMEAR EQ-335 (Texas Pheno.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)* Pine oil*	3.00% 35.00%
DR. ROGERS' SCREW-WORM SMEAR FORMULA NO. 62 (Texas Pheno.)	Diphenylamine Benzol* Turkey red oil	35.00% 35.00% 8.00%
DR. ROGERS' SCREW-WORM SMEAR 215 (Texas Pheno.)	Benzol* Diphenylamine	34.00% 35.00%
DR. ROGERS' SPECIAL FORMULA Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Texas Pheno.)	Phenothiazine * Lead arsenate*	37.92% 0.72%
DR. ROGERS' STOCK DIP & DISINFECT-ANT Disinfectant, insecticide, deodorizer (Texas Pheno.)	Coal tar acids * Coal tar hydrocarbons * Soap	11% 62% 17%
DR. ROGERS' SUL-QUO-LIQUID For coccidiosis in chickens and turkeys (Texas Pheno.)	Solution of sodium sulfaquinoxaline*	
DR. ROGERS' TICK & FLEA POWDER FOR DOGS (Texas Pheno.)	Tech. chlordane* Beta, beta dithiocyano diethyl ether	5.00% 1.00%
DR. ROGERS' X25 EM Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	Xylene* DDT Alkylated aryl polyether alcohol Refined petroleum oil	25%
ROHM & HAAS DDT Insecticide (Rohm & Haas)	DDT tech.	100%
ROHM & HAAS DITHANE D-14 Fungicide (Rohm & Haas)	Nabam* (27% as hexahydrate)	19%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ROHM & HAAS DITHANE Z-78 Fungicide (Rohm & Haas)	Zineb	65%
ROHM & HAAS D-30 SOLUTION Insecticide (Rohm & Haas)	DDT*	2.5 lb./gal.
ROHM & HAAS LETHANE 60 Insecticide (Rohm & Haas)	Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic fatty acids* containing 10-18 carbon atoms Oil*	50% 50%
ROHM & HAAS LETHANE 384 Insecticide (Rohm & Haas)	Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether* Oil*	50% 50%
ROHM & HAAS LETHANE 384 SPECIAL Insecticide (Rohm & Haas)	Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether* Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic fatty acids* containing 10-18 carbon atoms Oil*	12.5% 37.5% 50%
ROHM & HAAS RHOTHANE (See Rhothane)		
RO-KO LIQUID SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Rotenone * Other cube resins Ethylene glycol oleic esters Inert ingredients*	2.5% 2.5% 45%
ROLAIDS Antacid (Chicle)	Dihydroxy aluminum sodium carbonate	
ROLLING TYPE SKIN LOTION (Kirby's Mineral)		
ROMAN CLEANSER BLEACH (Roman)	Sodium hypochloride*	
ROMANTIQUE EAU DE TOILETTE & PERFUMES (Parfums Corday)		
ROMAY HOUSEHOLD CLEANER (Roman)	Trisodium phosphate* Liquid wetting agent	
ROMITE Window cleaner (Roman)	Butyl cellosolve* Isopropyl alcohol*	
RONAL Disinfectant, germicide (Argonne)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	
RONCOVITE Elixir (Lloyd)	Each 100 cc.: Alcohol Cobalt chloride Ferrous sulfate Propyl parahydroxy benzoate	 6-1/2% 0.3 gm. 5.0 gm. 0.02%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RONCOVITE DROPS Dietary supplement (Lloyd)	Each 0.6 cc.: Cobalt chloride Ferrous sulfate	 40 mg. 75 mg.
RONDELET PERFUME (De Grasse)		
RONSONOL LIGHTER FLUID (Ronson)	Hydrocarbon naphtha solvents*	
RONUVEX Food supple- ment (Kremers)	Each tablet contains: Ferrous sulfate dried Copper sulfate Thiamine hydrochloride Riboflavin Niacinamide Folic acid Vitamin B12 Liver fraction 2	 100 mg 3 mg. 2 mg. 2 mg. 10 mg. 0.25 mg 0.50 mc 200 mg
RONUVIN Food supple- ment (Kremers)	Each 3 sugar-coated tablets: Vitamin B12 with intrinsic factor concentrate Ferrous sulfate Copper sulfate monohydrate Vitamin B12 Folic acid Thiamine mononitrate Riboflavin Niacinamide Ascorbic acid Molybdenum Manganese Cobalt Zinc	 1/3 U.S.P. unit (ora 400 mg 15 mg. 2.5 mcg 2 mg. 5 mg. 5 mg. 25 mg. 100 mg 1.5 mg. 0.5 mg. 0.5 mg. 0.5 mg.
ROOF COOLERANT Roof coating paint (Tropical)		
ROOF DRES PAINT (Forman, Ford)		
ROOFKOTER (Tropical)		
ROOF LEAK Roof paint (Elliott)		
ROOFTEX Roof coatings (Rock-Tred)		
ROOST NO MORE Bird repellent (Nat'l Bird)		
ROOST PAINT Insecticide (Watkins, J.)	Lindane* (gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride)	
ROOST SPREAD Insecticide (Salsbury's)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) Nicotine alkaloid* Petroleum distillate	 1.5% 4.3% 94.7%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this produc are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ROOTO Sewer cleaner (Rooto)	Sodium hydroxide*	
ROOTONE (Agricultural) (Am. Chem.)		
DOCTOR ROPER FORMULA Fungicide (medical) (Sherry)	Salicylic acid* Potassium permanganate* Iso-propyl alcohol*	70%
ROSCO FILM LACQUER & CEMENT (Rosco)		
ROSCO FILM LACQUER THINNER (Rosco)		
ROSCO LENS CLEANER (Rosco)		
ROSE BOQUET THEATRE SPRAY Deodorant (Central Chem.)	Essential oils*	
ROSE BOWL BRAND ROSE DUST Insecticide (Imperial Chem.)	Ferbam Rotenone Other cube resins DDT Dusting sulfur * Beta thiocyano ethyl esters (of aliphatic fatty acids containing 10-18 carbon atoms)	7.00% 1.00% 2.00% 3.00% 15.00% 0.75%
ROSE CITY ROSE PERFUME, COLOGNE & TOILET- WATER (Duvelle)	Alcohol* denatured with diethyl phthalate	
ROSE DEW Household deodorant spray (Rose Dew)	Mixed floral perfume oil compound Isopropyl alcohol* Paradichlorobenzene *	
ROSE FERBAM Fungicide (Rose Mfg.)	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate	
ROSE & FLOWER GARDEN INSECT SPRAY, BOSTWICK Insecticide (Bostwick)	Pyrethrins Rotenone Other cube extractives Tech. piperonyl cyclonene Dichlone Petroleum distillates	0.025% 0.128% 0.236% 0.256% 0.120% 0.102%
ROSE-GLO TOILET BOWL DEODORANT (Wander)		
ROSELL'S TOILET PREP. (Drake, J. K.)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ROSE RAT KILLER Rodenticide (Rose Ext.)	Arsenic trioxide*	99.08%
ROSE TOX Insecticide, fungicide (Bonide)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Rotenone Other cube resins Sulfur* (4-5 microns) Ferbam (ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate)	5.0% 1.0% 0.75% 1.50% 33.40% 5.09%
ROSE VEL SALVE (Clarke, H.)	Boric acid* Petrolatum Paraffin Wax Perfume	
ROSEWOOD Removes dandruff (Reeves, J. R.)	Potassium bicarbonate Potassium carbonate Cream tartar Alum Arsenic Alcohol by volume	 0.002% 9.0%
ROSEX (Gardner)	C. P. glycerin Boric acid* Oxyquinoline sulfate	
ROSS HOUSEHOLD & AIRPLANE CEMENT & DOPE (Ross Chem.)	Nitrocellulose solution in acetone Butyl acetate Benzol*	
ROSSIE IRON OXIDE PAINTS (Rossie)		
ROSS LIQUID GLUE (Ross Chem.)	Animal hide glue Water Thiourea Benzoic acid	
ROSS LIQUID SOLDER (Ross Chem.)	Nitrocellulose solution Acetone * Butyl acetate Benzol* Aluminum powder	
ROSS MUCILAGE (Ross Chem.)	Gum arabic Glucose Benzoic acid	
ROSS PILLS Laxative (Ross, S.)	Each pill: Powdered extract belladonna* leaves Total alkaloids Podophyllin Aloin Oleoresin capsicum Powdered ipecac	 1.32 gr. 0.0004 gr. 1/10 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/32 gr. 1/16 gr.
ROSS RUBBER CEMENT (Ross Chem.)	Rubber dissolved in naphtha*	
ROSS WHITE PASTE (Ross Chem.)	Corn dextrine Benzoic acid	
ROTA-CAPS (Salsbury's)	Each tablet: Nicotine monoethiodide Areca nut Nicotine* (expressed as alkaloid)	 58 mg. 500 mg. 22 mg.

* See Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ROT-BAN PRESERVA- TIVE FOR WOOD Wood pre- servative (Perma Prod.)		
ROTECIDE ROACH POWDER Insecticide (Rotenone)	Pyrethrins DDT*	0.22% 10%
ROTECIDE ROTENONE GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Rotenone)	Rotenone Other cube extractives	0.75% 1.50%
ROTECIDE ROTENONE GARDEN SPRAY Insecticide (Rotenone)	Rotenone Cube extractives Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic acids Polymethylated naphthalenes* Non-volatile oils Camphor oil Sorbitan monooleate	1.0% 1.5% 5.0% 40.0% 32.5% 6.0% 14.0%
ROTENOX FARNAM GRUB SPRAY BOMB Insecticide (Farnam)	Rotenone, rotenoids and other cube resins Ethylene glycol ether of pinene Pine oil* Camphor oil* Polyisobutyl phenoxy polyethoxyethanol	0.625% 5.625% 12.250% 10.000% 5.000%
ROTENOX TRIPLE XXX LIVESTOCK SPRAY CONC. Insecticide (Farnam)	Rotenone Technical piperonyl cyclonene Pine oil* Ethylene glycol ether of pinene Citrus oil Alkyl phenyl polyglycol Ethylene dichloride* Naphthalene* Petroleum distillate* Other cube resins	1.19% 0.20% 39.40% 3.60% 1.80% 5.00% 5.00% 2.00% 39.43% 2.38%
ROTGARD WOOD PRE- SERVATIVE (Steel Treating)		
RO-TON Insecticide (Bonide)	B-butoxy B' thiocyano diethyl ether * Petroleum distillates*	3.1% 96.9%
ROTOSYN INSECT DUST (Bonide)	Cube resins (including rotenone) Methyl naphthalenes	1.00% 1.30%
ROTOX Insecticide (Doggett-Pfeil)	Rotenone Sulfur*	0.75% 25%
ROT-PROOF MARINE FUNGUS & MILDEW PROOFING PAINT PRODUCTS (Wilbur)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ROTRATE 5 Insecticide (Agkem)	Pine oil* Cube resins including rotenone* Ethylene dichloride* Naphthalene* Citrus oil* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Hydrous aluminum silicate Diatomaceous earth Sodium lauryl sulfate
ROTRATE 10 Insecticide (Agkem)	Pine oil* Cube resins including rotenone* Ethylene dichloride* Naphthalene Citrus oil* Tech. piperonyl butoxide
ROUGET TYPE AMERICAN MADE FUSAINS Charcoal sticks (Nobema)	
ROUGH ON RATS (Wells, S. C.)	Arsenic trioxide* 73.9% Barium carbonate 20.0%
ROUGH & READY CON- CENTRATE WARFARIN Rodenticide (Eaton, J. T.)	Warfarin 0.5%
ROUGH & READY MOUSE MIX (Ritchie)	
ROUGH & READY RAT BAIT (Eaton, J. T.)	Fortified red squill* 10%
ROUGH & READY RAT & MOUSE BAIT (Ritchie & Janvier)	
ROUGH & READY RAT & MOUSE BAIT WITH WARFARIN (Eaton, J. T.)	Warfarin 0.025%
ROUGH & READY RAT PASTE Rodenticide (Ritchie & Janvier)	
ROUX COLOR SHAMPOO, TINTS, DYES & TONERS (Roux)	Mildly ammoniacal, aqueous, alcoholic oil Soap emulsions Aromatic amine
ROUX CREME HAIR- DRESSING (Roux)	Aqueous emulsion of lanolin and oil

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ROUX CREME RINSE (Roux)	Aqueous dispersion of cationic and non-ionic surface-active agents	
ROUX CREME SHAMPOO (Roux)	Aqueous dispersion of soap and synthetic detergent	
ROUX DYE SOLVENT (Roux)	Powdered mixture of citric acid and zinc reducing agent	
ROUX HAIR CRAYON (Roux)	Dispersion of earth pigments and emulsifying agent in blend of waxes	
ROUX HAIR LACQUER (Roux)	Mildly alkaline solution of natural gum	
ROUX OIL BLEACH (Roux)	Perfumed, mildly ammoniacal, aqueous, alcoholic, oil soap emulsion	
ROUX QUICK BLEACH (Roux)	Oxidizing agent* Inactive diluents	
ROUX RINSE (Roux)	Citric acid base	
ROUX SHAMPOO TINT (Roux)	p-Phenylenediamine*	
ROUX SIL-VER-WYTE (Roux)	Mildly acidic aqueous solution of certified colors	
ROUX STAIN REMOVER (Roux)	Hydro-alcoholic solution of solvent and detergent	
ROUX SUPEROXIDE (Roux)	20-Volume aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide	
ROWE EYE-NOSE DROPS Nasal de-congestant (Myers Labs.)	Epinephrine hydrochloride* Boric acid* Ephedrine sulfate* Zinc sulfate*	
ROWELL'S FORMULA TEN Antacid (Rexclif)	Bismuth subnitrate Bismuth subgallate Oil peppermint Magnesium hydroxide Sodium bicarbonate	
ROWELL'S FUNGICIDAL Medical (Rexclif)	Salicylic acid* Resorcinol* Isopropyl alcohol*	50%
	Benzoic acid Chlorobutanol*	
ROWE'S ANALYZED BRAND BUILDING PAINTS (Rowe)		
ROXITE SYNTHETIC VARNISH & ENAMEL (Norfolk)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ROYAL ACTIVATED SABADILLA DUST Insecticide (Rigo)	Sabadilla alkaloids	0.40%
ROYAL AUTO BODY POLISH & CLEANER (Richman)		
ROYAL BAIN DE CHAMPAGNE (Caron)		
ROYAL BICYCLE RIM CEMENT (Richman)		
ROYAL BICYCLE TIRE FLUID (Richman)		
ROYAL BONDING CEMENT (Richman)		
ROYAL BRAND 10% DITHANE DUST Insecticide (Southern Agric. Chem.)	Zinc ethylene-bis(dithio-carbamate)	6.50%
ROYAL BRAND 15% FERMATE DUST Insecticide (Southern Agric. Chem.)	Ferric dimethyl dithio-carbamate	11.40%
ROYAL BRAND VARNISH, ENAMEL & LACQUERS (Becker)		
ROYAL CHROMIUM POLISH (Richman)		
ROYAL COPPER DUST FOR BLIGHT ON TOMATOES (Rigo)	Copper* expressed as metallic	7.00%
ROYAL CRANK CASE CLEANER & ENGINE FLUSH (Richman)		
ROYAL CREST SHAMPOO Show animal shampoo (House of Ross)	Liquid lanolin foam shampoo	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ROYAL CROWN MEN'S POMADE & HAIR DRESSING (Strickland)	Petroleum jelly Olive oil	
ROYAL CUPROCIDE DUST FOR BLIGHT ON TOMATOES (Rigo)	Yellow cuprous oxide*	5.0%
ROYAL 8% DITHANE Z-78 Insecticide (Rigo)	Zinc ethylene-bis(dithio-carbamate)	5.00 %
ROYAL ENAMEL THINNER, ENGINE SEAL & ENGINE ENAMEL (Richman)		
ROYAL FABRIC CLEANER (Richman)		
ROYAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER LIQUID (Richman)		
ROYAL FOAM- E-FOAM SEAT COVER & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Richman)		
ROYAL GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Rigo)	Rotenone Other cube resins Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic fatty acids	0.40% 0.80% 0.75%
ROYAL GENERAL PURPOSE OIL (Richman)		
ROYAL GLUE (Royal Glue)		
ROYAL GRAFILM OIL (Richman)		
ROYAL GRAPHITE PENETRATING OIL (Richman)		
ROYAL HEATHER AFTER SHAVE LOTION (Royal Rinse)		
ROYAL HIGH STRENGTH SODIUM FLUORIDE H Insecticide (Royal Pharm.)	Sodium fluoride* Sodium silicofluoride	95% 2-1/2%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ROYAL INSTANT GLASS CLEANER (Richman)		
ROYAL LIQUID RADIATOR SEAL (Richman)		
ROYAL LIQUID WAX POLISH (Richman)		
ROYAL MECHANICS' HAND SOAP (Richman)		
ROYAL NICKEL POLISH (Richman)		
ROYAL PALM DEODORIZER Deodorizer, germicide (Royal Palm)	Alcohol* Oil cananga Oil bergamot Oil lavender Clary sage oil Vanillin Inone Benzoin coumarin Geraniol Amyl salicylate *	90% v
ROYAL PERMANENT TYPE HYDRAULIC BRAKE FLUID (Richman)		
ROYAL QUICK-START GAS LINE ANTI-FREEZE (Richman)		
ROYAL RADIATOR CLEANER (Richman)		
ROYAL RADIATOR SEAL COMPOUND (Richman)		
ROYAL RHOTHANE TOBACCO HORN-WORM DUST (Rigo)	DDD	10%
ROYAL ROAD OIL & TAR REMOVER (Richman)		
ROYAL RUST REMOVER & PREVENTIVE (Richman)		
ROYAL SABADILLA DUST Insecticide (Rigo)	Sabadilla alkaloids	0.40%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ROYAL'S BABY COUGH SYRUP Antitussive (Royal Mfg.)	Alcohol Ext. of white pine Wild cherry Aralia Poplar buds Blood root Sassafras Menthol	6%/v
ROYAL'S LIQUID ANALGESIC (Royal Pharm.)	Alcohol* Ethyl acetate Menthol*	50%/v 12%/v
ROYAL'S CARMINATIVE CORDIAL (Royal Mfg.)	Fluid ext. ginger Fluid ext. blackberry Fluid ext. rhubarb Syrup vehicle Alcohol	 3%/v
ROYAL'S CASCARA COMPOUND TABLETS Cathartic (Royal Pharm.)	Cascara	
ROYAL'S CASCARA SAGRADA EXTRACT Cathartic (Royal Pharm.)	Cascara sagrada	
ROYAL'S CASTORIA Laxative (Royal Mfg.)	Senna Rochelle salt Sodium bicarbonate Anise Worm & pumpkin seed Peppermint Methyl salicylate* Sugar	
ROYAL'S NASAL OIL (Royal Mfg.)	Ephedrine alkaloid* Menthol* Eucalyptol and camphor* in mineral oil base*	
ROYAL SOLDERING PASTE (Richman)		
ROYAL SOSBORSZESZ Liniment (Royal Pharm.)	Alcohol * Ethyl acetate Menthol *	50%/v 12%
ROYAL'S SUN TAN OIL (Royal Mfg.)	Menthyl salicylate* Mineral oil	
ROYAL WORCESTER STOVE POLISH (Royal Worcester)		
ROYOX HOUSEHOLD CLEANER (Royce)		
ROZNOILE Skin antiseptic (Ni-Late)	Camphor oil* Methyl salicylate* Pine oil* Benzocaine benzoate Oxyquinoline benzoate Linseed oil Petroleum oil,* light	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RR CRAYONS (Imperial Cray.)		
RUBALT PAINTS, LACQUERS & ENAMELS (Hague)		
RUBBER-COAT RUBBER BASE PAINTS & ENAMELS (Wilbur)		
RUBBER-CRETE CONCRETE FLOOR ENAMEL (Red Spot)		
RUBBER FLOOR VARNISH (McMurtry)		
RUBBERKOTE PAINTS (Pioneer)		
RUBBER SATIN PAINTS (Mautz)		
RUBBERSKIN AUTO TOP PAINT (Cochrane)		
RUBBERTRED PORCH & FLOOR ENAMEL (Chi-Namel)	Calcium carbonate Lampblack Yellow iron oxide Red iron oxide Resin Chinawood oil* Mineral spirits* Drier	8.3 % 0.1 % 18.6 % 1.4 % 13.5 % 19.1 % 36.6 % 2.4 %
RUBBERTUFF FLOOR ENAMELS (Malleable)		
RUBBER-VAR Wax treatment for rubber floors (Continental Car-Na-Var)		
RUB-BUB Caulking compound (Moore, S.)		
RUBEROL FLOOR ENAMELS (Lehman Bros. Corp.)	All contain less than 1% lead with the exception of Tile Green	
RUBETHERM SOLIDIFIED LINIMENT Rubefacient (Claflin)	Petrolatum Oil turpentine rectified* Oil cajuput* Camphor* Methyl salicylate* Oil cloves Oleoresin capsicum Croton oil*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RUBIGUENT CREAM Rubefacient (Ives-Cameron)	Methyl nicotinate Histamine dihydrochloride Glycol monosalicylate Capsicum oleoresin	1.0% 0.1% 10.0% 0.1%
RUBITONE For colds (Tone)	Chloroform Ascorbic acid Ammonium bromide* Ammonium salicylate* Terpin hydrate* Menthol *	1/4 m. 25 mg. 4 gr.
RUB-LESS METAL POLISH (Feiner)		
RUBMASTER RUBBING ALCOHOL COMPOUND (Drugmaster)	Ethyl alcohol Lanamine Wintergreen*	70%/v
RUB-NO FLOOR WAX (Clifton)		
RUBOL Rubefacient (Prescript. Spec.)	Menthol * Camphor* Eucalyptol* Thymol* Mutton suet Petrolatum	
RU-BON NO. 2 For skin irritations (Ru Bon)	Salicylic acid* Resorcin* Chrysarobin Oil of myrcia in vehicle of water, glycerin and alcohol	
RU-BON NO. 3 For skin irritations (Ru Bon)	Salicylic acid* Resorcin* Chrysarobin Oil of myrcia in vehicle of water, glycerin and alcohol	
RU-BON OINTMENT For skin and rectal irrita- tion (Ru Bon)	Chrysarobin Resorcin* Salicylic acid*	
RUBTONE VARNISH (Foy)		
RUBYFLUID SOLDERING FLUX (Ruby)		
RUCKER'S MUTTON SUET SALVE For colds (Allied Drug)	Benzoinated suet White petrolatum Camphor* Menthol Thymol* Oil of turpentine*	
RUCKER'S TRIENA Laxative (Allied Drug)	Senna and prune extractives	
RUDEK Rubefacient, (Skin-A-Fire)	Essence of comfrey root Oleoresin of capsicum* Methyl salicylate* Menthol* Oil of eucalyptus* Camphor*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
THE RU-EX COMPOUND Analgesic, food supple- ment (Ru-Ex)	Vitamin B1 Sodium salicylate* Sodium citrate	5.87 mg
RUF-KOAT WRINKLE VARNISH (General Cement)		
RUGADUB Concentrated dye solution (Chair-Loc)	Aniline dyes* Dilute acetic acid Citric acid Diethylene glycol *	
RUG KLEEN DRY Rug and upholstery cleaner (Feemster)		
RUG'LEAN Home carpet dry cleaner (Behlen)		
RUGLYDE Rubber lubricant (Am. Grease)		
RUGODEX Bubble type dry cleaner (Magitex)	Alkylated aryl poly-ether alcohol Sodium o-phenylphenate* Isopropyl alcohol* White vinegar	
RUKAMOL VET. LIQUID For intestinal irritation (veterinary) (Massengill)	Each fl. oz.: Ethyl alcohol Krameria Rubus Tinct. ginger Eugenol Potassium guaiacolsulfonate	 18%/v 2.6 gm. 1.6 gm. 21.5 mg. 1.04 gm.
RUKO Antiseptic, rubefacient bath (Ruko)	Sulfur precipitate * Potassium iodide* Sodium sesquicarbonate Borax* Sodium sulfate	
RUKO DOUBLE STRENGTH PINE NEEDLE BATH (Ruko)		
RUKO LINIMENT (Ruko)	Ethyl alcohol Methyl dimethyl cyclohexanol Menthol* Camphorene Propyl. glycol Methyl salicylate* Pine needle oils*	
RUKO-PHYLL PINE NEEDLE BATH Cosmetic (Ruko)	Pine needle oils* Chlorophyll	
RUKO SULFUR BATH For foot bath and body bath (Ruko)	Sodium sesquicarbonate Sodium hyposulfite Sulfur * Sodium sulfate Sodium borate*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RUKO TAR-BATH For skin irritations (Ruko)	Juniper tar* Sulfonated castor oil Water	40% q.s. 100%
RUMADOL Analgesic (Veltex)	Salicylamide* Sodium salicylate* Manganese salicylate* Caffeine Niacin	
RUMAQUINE HAIR LOTION (Caswell-Massey)		
RUMATAG (Tutag)	Each enteric coated tablet: Calcium glycinate Acetylsalicylic acid* Ascorbic acid Vitamin B1	 2-1/2 gr. 3 gr. 15 mg. 1 mg.
RUMEN TABLETS Intestinal stimulant (veterinary) (Globe)	Each tablet: Tartar emetic* Talc Sodium bicarbonate Citric acid Barium chloride* Starch Acacia	 44.78% 3.73% 1.5% 0.75% 44.78% 3.73% 0.74%
RUN-R-STOP (Camille)		
DR. RUPANER'S MEDICINE (Caswell-Massey)		
RUSALCIN TABLETS Enteric, coated yellow (Haag)	Sodium salicylate* Rutin Ascorbic acid Thiamine HCl	320 mg. 5 mg. 20 mg. 3 mg.
RUSCOL KOLD KAPS For colds (Haussman)	Powd. ipecac Salol* Quinine bisulphate Phenacetin*	 2 gr.
RUSCOL LINIMENT (Haussman)	Alcohol* Menthol* Belladonna* Capsicum Turpentine* Methyl salicylate*	55%
RUSCOL SPECIAL CAPSULES Antirheumatic (Haussman)	Caffeine Pepsin Aspirin* Phenacetin*	 1 gr.
RUSCOL WART REMOVER Keratolytic (Ruscol)	Iodine* Salicylic acid* Glacial acetic acid* Alcohol Ether	 7% 12%
RUSGO VARNISH (Glidden Co.)		
RUSSELL'S BHC ROOST SPREAD Insecticide (Russell, I.)	Refined petroleum oil* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane) Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RUSSELL'S INCUBATOR FUMIGANT (Russell, I.)	Isopropanol* Formaldehyde (as gas)	49.0% 18.8%
RUSSELL'S WARFARIN CONC. Rodenticide (Russell, I.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.5%
RUSSELL'S WATER WORMER Veterinary (Russell, I.)	Piperazine base	97.07 gr./oz.
RUST-A-LOID PRIMER (General P. & C.)		
RUSTBAAR Rust-resisting primer (Horn)		
RUSTBUSTER Rust preventative and remover (Cannon)		
RUST-CHEK CORROSION RESISTANT FINISHER (Rinshed-Mason)		
RUSTCHROME ANTI-RUST METAL PRIMER (Claronex)		
RUST-EETER PRIMERS (Harrington)		
RUSTEND RUST PREV. COMPOUND (Rustain)		
RUSTEX RUST RESISTING PAINT (Elliott)		
RUSTEZE RUST REMOVER (Crescent Chem. Div.)		
RUSTFLEX BOILER COMPOUND (Flexoid)		
RUSTFLEX RUST & GREASE SOLVENT (Flexoid)		
RUSTGARD Liquid rust prevention (Drigard)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RUSTICIDE Rust remover (Rusticide)	Ortho-phosphoric acid *	
RUSTIKOTE RUST PREVENTIVE COATING (Tropical)		
RUST-KILL Rust preventive (Liquid)		
RUST-KURB RUST PREVENTIVE COMPOUND (Rex Oil)		
RUST-LENE RUST PREVENTIVE (Sinclair Ref.)		
RUST-MASTER RUST REMOVERS (Rust Master)		
RUST METRO PAINT (Armor)		
RUSTNAUGHT ANTI-RUST PAINT (Glidden Co.)		
RUST NO RUST INHIBITOR (Morris Paint)		
RUST NOT METAL PAINT (Williamson)		
RUSTOFF FOR REMOVING RUST (Caul)		
RUST-OLEUM Rust preventive coating (Rust-Oleum)	Processed fish oil Essential rust-inhibiting pigments	
RUST-OLEUM CLEAR-SELE Sealer (Rust-Oleum)		
RUST-OLEUM SURFA-SELE Sealer (Rust-Oleum)		
RUST-O-LITE ALUMINUM PAINT (General P. & C.)		
RUSTO LOTION (Washington Hom.)	Grindelia robusta Camphor* Isopropanol*	
RUSTOP PAINTS (Coating Mat'ls.)		
RUSTOPPERS RUST PREVENTIVE (Cleveland)		
RUST OUT LIQUID (Manatee)		
RUSTOUT RUST PRE- VENTATIVES (Flexoid)		
RUST PREVENTIVE & REMOVER COMPOUND (Nox-Rust)		
RUSTREM ANTI-RUST PAINT (Speco)	Metallic pigments of chrome,* iron, aluminum, copper* titanium Lampblack Resins Plasticizers Coal tar solvents*	
RUSTREM SOLVENT & THINNER (Speco)	Coal tar aromatics*	
RUSTRID Rust pre- ventive and remover compound (Val-A)		
RUST-SELE RUST INHIBITIVE PAINT (Olo)		
RUST-SOL Rust solvent (Rust Sol)		
RUST-TOX RUST PREVENTIVE (Skybrite)		
RUSTYRASE RUST REMOVER (Hachik)		
RU-TEL Analgesic (Ru-Tel)	Each tablet: Sodium salicylate* Thiamine Potassium citrate Ferrous sulfate Calcium levulinate	
RUTLAND BLACK ASPHALT PAINT (Rutland)	Vehicle (varnish) Gilsonite Linseed oil Mineral spirits*	100% 31.2% 9.8% 59.0%
RUTLAND BLACK ENAMEL (Rutland)	Vehicle (varnish) Gilsonite Linseed oil Mineral spirits*	100% 30.9% 4.8% 64.5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
RUTLAND BLACK ROOF PAINT (Rutland)	Asphalt Naphtha*	
RUTLAND FOUNDATION COATING (Rutland)	Asphalt Asbestos Naphtha*	
RUTLAND GREEN METAL ROOF PAINT (Rutland)	Pigment Chromium oxide green* Aluminum silicate Vehicle Soya alkyd resin Mineral spirits*and drier Lecithin	
RYANEXCEL 96-3 Insecticide (Penick)	Ryania speciosa* Di-n-propyl maleate isosafrole condensate (n-propyl-isome)	95.8% 3.2%
RYANICIDE 100 Insecticide (Penick)	Ryania powder*	100%
RX 7-11 For dandruff (Murrell)	Sulfanilamide* Sulfathiazol* Glycerin Alcohol	 35%/v
SABIA ANTISEPTIC (Sabia)		
SABIA PINE OIL Disinfectant (Sabia)	Pine oil*	
SACOTE PAINTS & SACOLUX (Saginaw)		
SAFCO SAFETY FLOOR POLISH (Legge)		
SAFE-GARD ANTISEPTIC HAND CLEANER (Safe-Gard)		
SAFE-JEL & SAFE-CREME VAGINAL CREAM (Hychex)		
SAFE-LEX AEROSOL INSECT KILLER (Bostwick)	Methoxychlor tech. Allethrin n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide Isobornyl thiocyano acetate Related terpenes Methylated naphthalene* Petroleum distillate	4.000% 0.10% 0.166% 0.82% 0.18% 10.355% 4.379%
SAFE-T-GRIP NON-SKID DECK PAINT (Marine Coatings)		
SAFE-T-GRIP PAINT (Central P. & V.)		
SAFE-T-SOL Spot remover (Patek)	Chlorinated hydrocarbons*	
SAFE-T-TRED WAX (Staminite)	Ammonia*	
SAF-KIL BRAND RAT-BAIT Rodenticide (Saf-Kil)		
SAF-TAN CREAM Sunscreening cream (Texas Pharm.)	Digalloyl trioleate Vanishing cream	3%
SAF-T DRY CLEANING COMPOUND (Dural)		
SAFTICIDE Insecticide (Residex)	Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Petroleum distillates*	2.00% 0.20% 97.80%
SAFTICIDE EMULSION CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Residex)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Polyoxyethylene sorbitol mixed ether ester Petroleum oil*	11.87% 1.18% 14.94% 72.01%
SAF-T-ZONE Anti-freeze (McAlester)	Ethylene glycol* Rust inhibitor	93%
SAF-T-ZONE TRAFFIC PAINT (Bownes)		
SAGE AIR REFRESHER Air deodorant (Sage Labs.)		
SAGE SAVERS MOTH BALLS Insecticide (Sage Labs.)		
ST. ALBAN ANTI-PAIN BALM Rubefacient (Myers Labs.)	Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Lanolin	
ST. ALBAN HERB TEA (Myers Labs.)	Senna Uva ursi Elder flowers Chamomile Fennel Centaury Sarsaparilla Triticum Sassafras Aniseed	
ST. ANTHONY'S OIL & SALVE (Hoyt)		

*Cowan Inc., N., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ST. JOHN'S BAY RUM (West Indies)	Alcohol Bay oil	58% 2%
ST. JOSEPH COUGH SYRUP FOR CHILDREN (Plough)	Sodium citrate Ipecac Menthol	
ST. JOSEPH NOSE DROPS FOR CHILDREN Nasal de- congestant (Plough)	Neosynephrine hydrochloride (brand of phenylephrine hydrochloride) Chlorobutanol* (a chloral derivative)	 0.25% 0.1%
SAK-SAK OINTMENT (Deken's)		
SALAC CORN REMOVER (Salac)		
SALATONE For acid dyspepsia, hepatic torpor, etc. (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Sodium salicylate* Sodium benzoate Fluid ext. cascara sagrada	 2 gr. 1/2 gr. 5 m.
SALBIS ANTACID POWDER (Chase Chem.)	Bismuth subcarbonate Diastase of malt Colloidal kaolin Magnesium carbonate Calcium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate Magnesium oxide Papain Oil peppermint	
SAL-CAZINE Antacid (Veltex)	Sodium and potassium bicarbonates Citric acid Sodium chloride Sodium phosphate Magnesium sulfate Calcium gluconate	
SALCEDROX (Orange) Analgesic, antirheumatic (Massengill)	Each tablet: Sodium salicylate* Aluminum hydroxide gel dr. Calcium ascorbate Calcium carbonate	 0.3 gm. 0.2 gm. 60 mg. 60 mg.
SALCIPAB (Kirkman)	Each tablet: Sodium salicylate* U.S.P. Sodium para-aminobenzoate	 0.3 gm. 0.3 gm.
SALCIPAB WITH C (Kirkman)	Each tablet: Sodium salicylate* U.S.P. Sodium para-aminobenzoate Ascorbic acid U.S.P.	 0.3 gm. 0.3 gm. 50.0 mg.
SALCOGEL-B Analgesic (Physicians Prod.)	Each tablet: Sodium salicylate* Tr. gelsemium Thiamine chloride	 7-1/2 gr. 3-3/4 m. 1.5 mg.
SAL-C-PAR (Vitec)	Each tablet: Salicylamide* Para-aminobenzoic acid Ascorbic acid	 5 gr. 5 gr. 30 mg.
SAL-C-PAR WITH COLCHICINE For gout (Vitec)	Each tablet: Salicylamide* Para-aminobenzoic acid Ascorbic acid Colchicine	 5 gr. 5 gr. 30 mg. 1/250 gr.
SAL-C-PAR WITH MEPHENESIN Analgesic (Vitec)	Each tablet: Salicylamide* Para-aminobenzoic acid Ascorbic acid Mephenesin*	 2-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 15 mg. 5 gr.
SALEM CREOL DIS- INFECTANT (Boyle-Midway)	Coal tar neutral oils* Cresylic acid* Soap	62% 11% 17%
SALETO Analgesic (Mallard)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Aspirin* Salicylamide Camphor monobromated Caffeine anhydrous	 2 gr. 1/4 gr.
SALETO INFANT Analgesic (Mallard)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Aspirin* Salicylamide* Camphor monobromated Caffeine anhydrous	 1/2 gr. 1/20 gr.
SAL-FAYNE PINK CAPSULES Analegesic (Sal-Fayne)	Acetophenetidin* Aspirin* Caffeine	2-1/2 gr. 3-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
SAL HEPATICA Antacid, laxative (Bristol- Myers)	Sodium chloride Citric acid Sodium sulfate Sodium bicarbonate Tartaric acid Sodium phosphate	
SALICIDIA, C.T. Analgesic (CaPhenin)	Acid acetylsalicylic* Acetophenetidin* Powd. ext. henbane Powd. ext. jamaica dogwood Powd. ext. gelsemium	2 gr. 1 gr. 1/8 gr. 1 gr. 1/21 gr.
SALICYLIC ACID & GELSEMIUM COMPOUND (Lilly)	Alcohol Salicylic acid* (as sodium salicylate) Gelsemium* Cimicifuga Potassium iodide	6% 8.75 gm. 3.3 gm. 0.875 gm.
SALIFORM LINIMENT (Western Pharm.)	Methyl salicylate* Chloroform Diadermic menstruum	36% 8% q.s.
SALONIL Keratolytic (Torch)	Salicylic acid* Lanolin	40%
SALPAR Analgesic (La Crosse)	Each tablet: Sodium salicylate* Para-aminobenzoic acid	 4 gr. 4 gr.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DR. SALSBURY'S HOG-GAIN (Salsbury's)	3-Nitro-4-hydroxyphenylarsonic acid* 1.25% (corresponds to 4.7 mg. arsenic trioxide per gm.) Niacin Potassium iodide Dicalcium phosphate Copper* Iron Cobalt* Manganese* Zinc*
DR. SALSBURY'S IMPROVED LOUSE POWDER Insecticide (Salsbury's)	Beta,beta' dithiocyano diethyl ether * 1.35% DDT 2% Sulfur* 30%
DR. SALSBURY'S LIQUID FUMIGANT (Salsbury's)	Formaldehyde* Orthohydroxy diphenyl* Methanol*
DR. SALSBURY'S 3-NITRO POWDER (Salsbury's)	3-Nitro-4-hydroxyphenyl arsonic acid* 10%
DR. SALSBURY'S PEST SPRAY Insecticide (Salsbury's)	Beta butoxy beta' thiocyanodiethyl ether 3.7% Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane 25.0% Aromatic petroleum distillate * 66.3%
DR. SALSBURY'S ROOST SPREAD Insecticide (Salsbury's)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 1.3% Nicotine alkaloid* 4.0% Petroleum distillate 94.7%
DR. SALSBURY'S SULFA (Veterinary, avian) (Salsbury's)	4, 4'-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone* n'-Phenylsulfanilamide*
DR. SALSBURY'S WORMAL TABLETS Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Salsbury's)	Each tablet: Dibutyltin dilaurate 125 mg. Nicotine ethiodide* 55 mg. Phenothiazine 500 mg. Nicotine * 22 mg.
SAL SPERIN BELL Analgesic, antirheumatic (Hollings-Smith)	Calcium gluconate Acetylsalicylic acid* 3.5 gr.
SAL U Laxative (San Pedro)	Sodium phosphate
SALVITAE Antacid, cathartic (Am. Apoth.)	Sodium sulfate Magnesium sulfate Sodium bicarbonate Potassium bicarbonate Sodium phosphate Citric acid Tartaric acid
SALYDOL Analgesic (Eastern Pharm.)	Sodium salicylate* 40 gr. per fl. oz. Rock candy syrup Glycerin Orange flower water
SAMAE MIRACLE CLEANSER (Copper Clad)	Siliceous matter
SAMBA PERFUME & TOILET WATER (Corot)	
SAMES For coughs, hoarsness due to colds (Haussman)	Tar Menthol * Blood root Horehound Oil of eucalyptus * White pine Ammonium chloride Honey Lobelia * Chloroform 2 m./fl. oz.
SAMPSON BARN PAINT (Peerless Paint)	
SAMSON DRAIN PIPE CLEANER (Internat. Plumb.)	Sodium hydroxide*
SANABALM POWDER (Sanabalm)	Boric acid* Thymol* Camphor* Formaldehyde Salicylic acid* Eucalyptol * Zinc stearate Talc
SAN-A-DOU POWDER For skin, throat mouth irritations (Euclid)	Boric acid* Alum * Menthol * Eucalyptol* Carbolic acid*
SANAFRIO OINTMENT For colds, muscular aches, (Crowell)	Camphor* Menthol*
SANA-GLO Cleans dishes and glassware (Sanascent)	
SAN-A-JEL Vaginal jelly (Evons)	Lactic acid jelly
SANALAV Douche (Kip, A.)	Benzoic, lactic, and acetic acids Phenol Thymol* Methyl salicylate* Isopropyl alcohol* 30% Menthol Eucalyptol* Aromatics Buffered propylene glycolaqueous solution

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SAN-A-LIZER Repellent, deodorizer (San-A-Lizer)	Naphthalene* 85% Methyl salicylate 5%
SANAMINE DISINFECTANT & GERMICIDE (Carpenter)	Methyl dodecyl benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride* 10%
SAN-A-MOR To sanitize poultry drinking water (Hilltop)	Alkyl tolylmethyl trimethyl ammonium chloride* 5.2% Propylene glycol solution 94.8%
SAN-A-MOR CONCENTRATE To disinfect and sanitize poultry drinking water and combat most infectious disease germs on contact (Hilltop)	Alkyl tolyl methyl trimethyl ammonium chloride* Tetra sodium salt of ethylene diamine tetra-acetic acid Trisodium phosphate Water and sodium bicarbonate 74.4%
SANAPEL For skin irritations, ringworm, athlete's foot (Salinitro)	Chloral hydrate 0.2% Phenylmercuric nitrate 0.04% Benzocaine Thymol* Campho-menthol Alcohol 40%/v Benzoic acid * Salicylic acid* Resorcinol* Cresol
SANA-SCENT Cleaner, deodorant (Sanascent)	
SANASEED Rodenticide (Bonide)	Strychnine sulfate* 0.5%
SANATONE PAINTS & FINISHES (Thomson-Porcelite)	
SANAX Liquid wax cleaner (Finnell)	
SANCHIA SILICONE PROTECTIVE CREAM For skin (Clapp, Otis)	Silicone (polydimethyl siloxane) 10% Lanolin 1%
SANCO PAINTS (Monroe Sander)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SAN-CURA OINTMENT For skin and scalp irritations (Thompson Med.)	Chlorobutanol (chloral derivative) 1% Hexachlorophene Benzocaine Chlorothymol* Benzoic acid * Salicylic acid* Benzyl alcohol Cod liver oil Lanolin Petrolatum washable base
SAN-CURA RECTAL CONES For rectal irritations (Thompson Med.)	Bismuth subcarbonate Benzocaine Bismuth subiodide Zinc oxide Boric acid
SANDERINE ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT For skin irritations (Sanders)	Petrolatum Oil of thyme Oxyquinoline
SANDE'S HAND LOTION (McFarlin)	Glycerin Lin. camphor Soap U.S.P.
SANDRA CASSILL EAU DE COLOGNE (Cassill)	
SANFORD'S BLACK INDELIBLE LAUNDRY INK, WHITE INDELIBLE INK & INDELIBLE STAMPING KIT (Sanford Ink)	Aniline oil*
SANFORD'S DOUBLE-DUTY INK ERASER X-IT (Sanford Ink)	
SANFORD'S GLUE & RENEW (Sanford Ink)	Polyvinyl plastic cement
SANFORD'S GRIPPIT PAPER CEMENT (Sanford Ink)	Chlorinated hydrocarbon* Naphtha*
SANFORD'S HOTEL & SCHOOL INK (Sanford Ink)	
SANFORD'S LIQUI-STICK, LIQUI-PASTE, ROYAL CROWN MUCILAGE & TEXIT Gum arabic adhesive (Sanford Ink)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SANFORD'S MARKIT INK, BLACK STENCIL INK & DRI-LINE (Sanford Ink)	Naphtha* solvent ink	
SANFORD'S PENIT FOUNTAIN PEN INK, ALBUM & GREETING CARD INK & NUMBERING MACHINE & CHECK WRITER INK (Sanford Ink)	Phenol as a preservative	less than 1%
SANFORD'S SCHOOL & LIBRARY PASTE (Sanford Ink)	Potato dextrine adhesive	
SANFORD'S SOLVENE TYPE CLEANER (Sanford Ink)	Perchlorethylene* Naphtha*	
SANFORD'S STAMP PAD INKS (Sanford Ink)	Glycerine-glycol	
SANFORD'S TEMPERA COLORS Water colors (Sanford Ink)		
SANFORD'S TEXTILE PAINTS (Sanford Ink)		
SANFORD'S THINNER FOR GRIPPIT & RUBBER CEMENT (Sanford Ink)		
SANGUIDINE SYRUP Antitussive (Success)	Each fl. oz.: Codeine sulfate Squill Sanguinaria Menthol Alcohol Senega Ipecac Glycerin	 2/3 gr. 8.5%/v
SANI BOWL Cleaner (Worrell)		
SANICAP Lotion (Vogel)	Phenyl cellosolve Isopropyl alcohol* Aerosol OT Methyl salicylate*	5% 50%
SANI-CEN Liquid cleaner and deodorizer for toilet bowls and urinals (Central Chem.)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SANI-CLOR BLEACH (Lady's Choice)	Sodium hypochlorite Caustic*	[illegible] [illegible]
SANIDOME DEODORANT BLOCKS (U.S. Sanitary)		
SANIDYNE 11% DIS- INFECTANT (Schmutzler)	Para-tert-octyl-phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	11%
SANI FLAT PAINT (Moore, B.)		
SANI-FLUSH Toilet bowl cleaner (Boyle-Midway)	Sodium bisulfate* Sodium binoxalate	82.5% 2%
SANIFUME CRYSTALS Insecticide (Royal Mfg.)	Paradichlorobenzene*	
SANI KLEEN DISH WASHING COMPOUND Detergent (Nat'l Soap)		
SANI-PHONE For the telephone (Sanford Ink)		
SANI- PHYLACTIC CREAM (Rigidtest)	Stearic acid Diglycol stearate Lanolin Petrolatum ceresin Mineral oil Propylene glycol Triethanolamine Camphor* U.S.P. Menthol* Synthetic Chlorothymol* N.F. Oil of eucalyptus* U.S.P. Zinborsal: zincborodisalicylate decahydrate with boric acid*	
SANI PINE DISINFECT- ANT (Sani-Pine)	Pine oil* Soap	70% 20%
SANI-SPRAY NON-FOG GLASS CLEANING FLUID (Allen)	Water solution of phosphates and wetting agents	4%
SANISTAN Antiseptic (Standard Chem.)	Di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* Non-ionic detergent	10% 10%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SANI-STYP Antiseptic (Sanite Chem.)	Benzyl alcohol Chlorothymol* Oxyquinoline sulfate Phenylphenol Pinene* Aluminum chloride Green color in aqueous acetone solution
SANITAIRE INSTANT DEODORIZER (Campbell Chem.)	Isopropyl alcohol* Triethylene glycol Propylene glycol Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* Freon 11 and 12
SANITAR DISINFECT- AND, DE- ODORANT & CLEANSER (Robbins, G.)	Neutral coal tar oils * 58% Anhydrous soap 20% Phenols* 12%
SANITARE FOR FEMININE HYGIENE (Edru)	
SANITARY SPECIALTIES' MOTH CRYSTALS MOTH KILLER Insecticide (U.S. Sanitary)	Paradichlorobenzene*
SANITARY SPECIALTIES' MOTH FLAKES Insecticide (U.S. Sanitary)	Naphthalene*
SANITEX CLEANING COMPOUND (Texo)	
SANITIZ DISINFECT- ANT & GERMICIDE (Lester Labs.)	Benzalkonium chloride* (high molecular alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chlorides) 10%
SANITONE ALKYD WALL PAINT (Am. Asbestos)	
SANI-WAX FURNITURE POLISH, HARDWOOD FLOOR, LINOLEUM, PORCELAIN, TILE, MARBLE & VENETIAN BLIND CLEANERS (Sani-Wax)	
SANI-WAX PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Sani-Wax)	
SANI-WAX TILE CREME Floor wax (Sani-Wax)	
SANI-WAX WALL CLENE Paint cleaner (Sani-Wax)	
SANNETTE DOUCHE POWDER (Myers Labs.)	Boric acid* Alum* Zinc sulfate* Menthol* Methyl salicylate (synthetic oil of wintergreen)*
SANOCIDE WHEAT SEED PROTECTANT Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Hexachlorobenzene* 40% Inert ingredients*
SAN ODORANT POWDER Embalmer's supply (Embalmers')	
SAN-O-FEC-D Disinfectant (Whitmoyer)	Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 10% Trisodium phosphate* 30% Sodium carbonate 30%
SANOHIST TABLETS (Perdue)	Pyrilamine maleate 25 mg. Aspirin* 3-1/2 gr. Acetophenetidin* 2-1/2 gr. Anhydrous caffeine 1/2 gr.
SAN-O-LA Disinfectant, antiseptic (Rochester Germ.)	Pine oil* Soap
SAN-O-PINE Disinfectant, deodorant (Hillyard Sales)	Pine oil* Soap
SAN-O-TABS For feminine hygiene (San-O-Tabs)	Halozone* Salt
SANOVAN Powdered deodorant (Fairfield)	
SANOZONE AIR PERFUMES (Sanozone)	
SAN PEDRO LAXATIVE SALTS (San Pedro)	Tartaric acid Lithium carbonate Citric acid Sodium bicarbonate Table salt Ext. of lemon flavor
SAN PEDRO LAXATIVE TEA (San Pedro)	Senna Manna Peppermint Juniper berries Licorice root
SAN PEDRO TONIC Tonic (San Pedro)	Extract of beef Ammonium citrate Tinct. of gentian Aromatics Iron Tinct. of cinchone Flavored with sherry wine

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SAN-PHE-NOL HATCHERY SPRAY & HOUSEHOLD DISINFECT-ANT (Russell, I.)	Isopropyl alcohol*	15.33%
	Anhydrous soap	6.33%
	Terpineol	4.66%
	Chloro-2 phenylphenol*	6.00%
SAN-PHENO-X GERMICIDE (Huntington)		
SAN SEED DISINFECT-ANT Fungicide (Green Cross)	Mercury*	5%
SAN SOLVENT Cesspool cleaner (Vega)	Sodium hydroxide*	
SANTA BARBARA GOPHER POISON-ROLLED BARLEY Rodenticide (Santa Barbara)	Strychnine*	
SANTA CLARA CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE POISON Rodenticide (Santa Clara)	Corrosive sublimate*	
SANTA CLARA RAT POISON (Santa Clara)	Zinc phosphide	0.50%
SANTA CLARA SPARROW POISON (Santa Clara)	Strychnine alkaloid*	1.20%
SANTA CLARA SQUIRREL POISON (Santa Clara)	Zinc phosphide	0.50%
SANTA CLARA THALLIUM SULFATE SQUIRREL POISON (Santa Clara)	Thallium sulfate*	1.00%
SANTA CLARA WARFARIN RAT BAIT (Santa Clara)	3-(1-Phenyl-2-acetylethyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin	0.025%
SANTA CLARA ZINC CHLORIDE POISON Rodenticide (Santa Clara)	Zinc chloride*	
SANTOVAN CAPSULES (Pharmex)	Iron	
	Vitamin B1	
	Liver	
SAN VEINO Embalmers' supply (Embalmers')	Chlorinated hydrocarbons*	
SANYGEN GERMICIDE & DISIN-FECTANT (Miami)		
SAPHELLE Insecticide (Kennedy)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
	Talc	95%
SAPHEX FLY SPRAY (Kennedy)	Pyrethrins	8%
SAPHO ANTI-MOTH CRYSTALS (Kennedy)	Paradichlorobenzene*	99%
SAPHO 2% CHLORDANE LIQUID SPRAY Insecticide (Kennedy)	Chlordane tech.	2%
	Base oil*	98%
SAPHO 25% C.P.R. GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Kennedy)	Piperonyl cyclonene tech.	0.630%
	Pyrethrins	0.060%
	Rotenone	0.310%
SAPHO 5% DDT INSECT SPRAY (Kennedy)	DDT* tech.	5%
	Organic thiocyanates	2%
	Kerosene*	93%
SAPHO 10% DDT PEST DUST Insecticide (Kennedy)	DDT* tech.	10%
	Talc	
SAPHO 25% DDT WATER EMULSION SPRAY Insecticide (Kennedy)	DDT tech.	25%
	Emulsifier	7-1/2%
	Aromatic naphtha solvents*	67-1/2%
SAPHO FLOWER BOMB Insecticide (Kennedy)	Pyrethrins	0.025%
	Rotenone	0.128%
	Piperonyl cyclonene	0.256%
	Methoxychlor	3.000%
SAPHO INSECT BOMB (Kennedy)	DDT	2%
	Pyrethrins	0.1%
	Piperonyl butoxide	0.8%
	Beta butoxy beta thiocyano diethyl ether	1%
SAPHO 1% MALATHION FLY BAIT (Kennedy)	Malathion	1%
	Sugar	99%
SAPHO MOTH PROOFER BOMB (Kennedy)	Para chloraniline oleate	1.84%
	Para chloraniline salicylate	0.16%
SAPHO POWDER Insecticide (Kennedy)	Pyrethrins	9%

*Consult [illegible] Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SAPHO 622 REPELLENT Agric. (Kennedy)	Dimethyl phthalate Indalone Ethyl hexanediol*	60% 20% 20%
SAPHO REPULSEUR BOMB Insecticide (Kennedy)	Ethylhexanediol*	20%
SAPHO WARFARIN RAT & MOUSE KILLER Rodenticide (Kennedy)	Warfarin Corn meal	0.025% 99.075%
SAPO ELIXIR CLEANING FLUID & LIGHTER FLUID (Sapo)		
SAPOLIN ENAMELS, STAINS & PAINTS (Sapolin)		
SAPOLIN MEL-LUX FLAT PAINT (Sapolin)	Pigment 60%: Titanium calcium pigment Calcium carbonate Silicates Vehicle (varnish) 40%: Non-volatile (soya alkyd resin, ester gum Volatile (odorless mineral spirits)*	
SAPOLIN ONE COAT HOUSE PAINT (Sapolin)	Pigment 60%: Titanium magnesium Titanium dioxide Zinc oxide Basic silicate white lead 45-X Vehicle 40%: Linseed oil Drier Mineral spirits*	
SAPOLIN TRIPLE DUTY ENAMEL (Sapolin)		
SAPOLIO POWDER Cleaner (Sapolio)		
SAPO ROACH SPRAY Insecticide (Sapo)		
SAPROCO CLEANSING PRODUCTS (Eastern Sanitary)		
SARAKA Cathartic (Union Pharm.)	Bassorin Cortex frangula	
SARAKA-D Cathartic (Union Pharm.)	Bassorin Cortex frangula	
SARAN Plastic (Dow)	Polyvinylidene chloride Vinylidene chloride copolymers 1, 1-Dichloroethylene copolymers	
SARA SAWYER NAIL TREAT- MENT & NAIL POLISH REMOVER (Leighton)		
SARATOGA OINTMENT (Harvey, G.F.)	Boric acid* Zinc oxide Eucalyptol* Prepared suet White petrolatum	
SARCOPTIC MANGE MEDICINE (Clayton)		
SARGENT COLORS (Am. Artists')		
SARGENT NO-ROT WOOD PRE- SERVATIVE (Sargent-Gerke)	Pentachlorophenol* Mineral spirits*	5% 90%
SARGON Cathartic (Myers)	Each pill: Powdered extract belladonna leaves* Phenolphthalein Sodium salicylate* Bile salts Aloin*	 1/12 gr
SARGON Tonic (Myers Labs.)	Iron and ammonium citrate Sodium citrate Oxgall inspissated Ferrous iodide Rochelle salts Caffeine Quassia chips U.S.P. Tartaric acid Glycerin Flavor Alcohol Citric acid Cane sugar Caramel	 18%/v
SA RUG & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Simoniz)		
SASCO COAL TAR DIS- INFECTANT (S & S)	Coal tar neutral oils* Phenols* Soap	
SASCO PINE OIL DIS- INFECTANT (S & S)	Pine oil* Soap Isopropyl alcohol*	
SASCO RANDICIDE RESIDUAL SPRAY EMULSION TYPE Insecticide (S & S)	Tech. chlordane Inert ingredients*	2% 98%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SASCO ROACH & INSECT SPRAY (S & S)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. chlordane*	
SASCO SANICIDE Insecticide (S & S)	Petroleum distillates* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	
SASCO-SOL LIQUID BOWL CLEANER (S & S)	Hydrogen chloride* Chlorinated benzene	23% 2.0%
SASCO STERITONE Disinfectant (S & S)	Soap Orthobenzyl parachlorophenol* Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate*	
SASCO WHITEEN Liquid porcelain cleaner (S & S)		
SA SHAMPOO (Simoniz)		
SASHAY MOTH CRYSTALS & DEODORANT (Hy-G)	Paradichlorobenzene* Perfume	99% 1%
SASOCO ODORLESS DISINFECT-ANT (Sanitary Soap)		
SASSO CLEANER (Worrell)		
SATE ARTERIAL Embalming fluid (Embalmers')	Formaldehyde*	
SATE CAVITY Embalming fluid (Embalmers')	Formaldehyde*	
SATINA Bluing (Baker, F.)	Paraffin wax Hydrogenated oil Dye	
SATINALL WALL COAT-ING (Red Spot)		
SATINETTE ENAMELS (Standard-Tosh)		
SATINEX EGGSHELL FINISH Paint (Pierce, F.O.)		
SATIN FINISH PAINTS (O'Brein, F.)		
SATIN FLOW LATEX PAINT (Long Island)		
SATIN FLOW PAINT (Bauer)		
SATIN GLOSS FLOOR WAX (Uncle Sam)	Waxes Resins Ammonia Triethanolamine Oleic acid	
SATINHIDE ENAMEL (Pittsburgh Plate Glass (Paint Div.))		
SATIN-KOTE PAINT (Old Colony)		
SATINLAC Brushing lacquer (U.S. Plywood)	Lacquer solvents*	
SATINLAC FINISH (Breinig)		
SATIN LINE FLOOR FINISHER Polish (Germo)		
SATIN LUMINALL PAINT (National Chem. & Mfg.)		
SATIN LUSTRE BRAND PAINT (Longman)		
SATIN LUX ENAMEL (Patterson-Sargent)		
SATIN SCENT COLOGNE, PERFUME & SKIN BALM (Wood, A.)		
SATINTONE FURNITURE POLISH (Rex Home)		
SATSUMA ENAMEL (Heath & Milligan)		
SAVABRUSH Paint brush cleaner (Glidden Co.)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SAVACK SALVE (Oliver's S-O)		
SAVAGE GUN GREASE (Savage Arms)	Petroleum derivative	
SAVAGE GUN OIL Lubricating oil (Savage Arms)	Petroleum fraction	
SAVAGE GUN SOLVENT Rifle bore cleaner (Savage Arms)	Paraffin oil Solvents*	
SAV-A-LOT WALLPAPER REMOVER (LePage's)		
SA-VA-TREE Pruning paints (South Port)		
SA-VA-TREE Wound paint (Tyson)		
SAVAWALL Paint (Chi-Namel)	Titanium dioxide Aluminum silicate Hydrated chromium oxide Emulsifiable synthetic resin Drier	18.60% 27.85% 0.15% 14.00% 1.00%
SAVE-LITE FINISHES (Sherwin- Williams)		
SAN-O-FEC- 25 Disinfectant (Whitmoyer)	Alkyl tolyl methyl trimethyl ammonium chlorides* Ethylene diamine tetra-acetic acid Tetra sodium salt Trisodium phosphate* Sodium carbonate	25.5%
SAVE THE BABY For colds and croup (Lee, W.)	Lard Canada balsam of fir* Oil of origanum* Oil of rosemary* Camphor* Alcohol	66% 8% 13% 2% 4% 6%
SAV-IT Fungicide (Cuprinol)	Ortho-hydroxybenzanilide Inert ingredients*	1% 99%
SAVOGRAN CRACK FILLER & WOOD PUTTY (Savogran)	Calcium sulfate Silica Vegetable binder Wood flour	
SAVOGRAN HEAVY DUTY CLEANER (Savogran)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SAVOGRAN KUTZIT PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER, KWIKEEZE LIQUID PAINT & BRUSH CLEANER (Savogran)	Toluol* Benzol* Methanol Acetone	
SAVOGRAN PAINT BRUSH CLEANER (Savogran)	Non-caustic alkali material	
SAVOGRAN REMOVER & BLEACHER (Savogran)	Sodium perborate*	
SAVOGRAN STRYPEEZE PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Savogran)	Toluol* Acetone Alcohol	
SAVOL Purified bleach (Savol)	Sodium hypochlorite*	3%
SAV-ON PINE ODOR DIS- INFECTANT (Uncle Sam)	Pine oil* Soap Synthetic phenols*	
SAV-ON PINE SCRUB SOAP (Uncle Sam)	Vegetable oil soap	
SAVOSS Counter- irritant (veterinary) (Troy Chem.)	Isopropy alcohol* Oil wormwood* Iodine* Camphor* Tar Cedar Pine* Turpentine distillates*	15%
SAVOY SATIN ENAMEL (Phelan- Faust)		
SAV-YOR-WAV HAIR POMADE (Fearonce)		
SAW- PALMETTO & NUX VOMICA COMPOUND (Lilly)	Alcohol Sabal Nux vomica Sandalwood Damiana Kola Potassium acetate	26% 13.15 gm. 0.21 cc. 6.15 gm. 6.15 gm. 6.15 gm. 1.75 gm.
SAWYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE Bluing (Sawyer)	Copperas* Yellow prussiate of soda Sulfuric acid* Nitric acid*	
SAXIN BRAND SACCHARIN TABLETS Sweetening agent (Burroughs- Wellcome)	Saccharin	1/4 gr./tablet

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SAXOL OINTMENT For skin irritations (Chester-Kent)	Calamine Carbolic acid* Oil wintergreen (syn.) Petrolatum Sulfur* Resorcin* Lanolin	2%
SAXON ANALGESIC BALM (Royal Mfg.)	Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Benzocaine Lanolin	
SAXON AMMONIATED MERCURY OINTMENT 5% (Royal Pharm.)	Ammoniated mercury*	24 gr./oz.
SAXON ANTACID POWDER (Royal Pharm.)	Bismuth subcarbonate Magnesium oxide Calcium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate	
SAXON A P C TABLETS Analgesic (Royal Pharm.)	Each tablet: Aspirin* Phenacetin* Caffeine	 3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
SAXON AQUEOUS NOSE DROPS (Royal Mfg.)	Ephedrine sulfate* Chlorbutanol	1% 0.5%
SAXON ASPIRIN FOR CHILDREN (Royal Pharm.)	Aspirin*	1-1/4 gr./tablet
SAXON ASTRINGENT GARGLE (Royal Mfg.)	Alcohol Zinc chloride* Methyl salicylate* Oil of cassia* Boric acid*	10%/v
SAXON ASTRINGENT MOUTH WASH (Royal Pharm.)	Alcohol Zinc chloride* Formalin Menthol* Oil of cassia*	3%/v
SAXON BABY COUGH SYRUP (Royal Mfg.)	Alcohol Extracts of white pine Wild cherry Aralia Poplar buds Blood root Sassafras Menthol	6%/v
SAXON BAY RUM (Royal Pharm.)	Alcohol	47%/v
SAXON BEAT THE HEAT SALT TABLETS (Royal Pharm.)	Sodium chloride Corn sugar Cornstarch	70% 30% 1%
SAXON BEEF, IRON & WINE N.F. Tonic, food supplement (Royal Pharm.)	Alcohol	21%/v
SAXON-BLUE OINTMENT Ectoparasiticide (Royal Pharm.)	Mercury*	10%
SAXON BRONCHIAL LOZENGES (Royal Mfg.)	Powdered extract licorice Powdered cubeb Capsicum Menthol*	
SAXON BROWN MIXTURE N.F. Antitussive (Royal Pharm.)	Opium* Alcohol	1/5 gr./fl. oz. 10%/v
SAXON CARMINATIVE CORDIAL (Royal Mfg.)	Alcohol Fl. ext. ginger Fl. ext. blackberry Fl. ext. rhubarb	3%/v
SAXON CHLOROFORM LINIMENT U.S.P. (Royal Pharm.)	Alcohol* Chloroform*	45%/v 30%/v
SAXON COLLANA SYRUP Antitussive (Royal Mfg.)	Alcohol Cocillana Euphorbia Wild lettuce Squill Senega	5%/v
SAXON CORN OUTFIT (Royal Pharm.)	Alcohol Sulfuric ether* Collodion Salicylic acid*	13%/v 284 m./fl. oz.
SAXON DOBELL'S SOLUTION N.F. Alkaline detergent, nasal douche (Royal Pharm.)	Liquified phenol	0.3%/v
SAXON DOUCHE POWDER (Royal Pharm.)	Borax* Sodium bicarbonate Thymol* Menthol* Eucalyptol*	
SAXON DRY CLEANER (Royal Pharm.)		
SAXON ELIXIR TERPIN HYDRATE & CODEINE N.F. (Royal Pharm.)	Alcohol Codeine*	40%/v 1 gr./fl. oz.
SAXON EPHEDRINE NASAL JELLY Nasal decongestant (Royal Mfg.)	Ephedrine* Menthol* Camphor* Eucalyptol* Thymol*	1%
SAXON ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT U.S.P. Carminative, gastric stimulant (Royal Pharm.)	Alcohol*	83%/v

*Consult Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SAXON EYE WASH (Royal Pharm.)	Boric acid Berberine hydrochloride Camphor	
SAXON F.M.C. COUGH SYRUP (Royal Mfg.)	Alcohol Chloroform Extract of ipecac Lobelia Squill Aralia Euphorbia White pine Poplar buds Wild cherry Blood root Sassafras Menthol	8%/v 3 m./fl. oz.
SAXON FOOT POWDER (Royal Pharm.)	Salicylic acid* Paraformaldehyde Boric acid* Magnesium carbonate Menthol* Zinc stearate	
SAXON GERMICIDAL SOAP 1% (Royal Pharm.)	Mercuric iodide* Anhydrous soap	1% 85%
SAXON GLYCERINATED ROSE WATER For chapped skin (Royal Pharm.)	Alcohol	9%/v
SAXON ICHTHAMMOL OINTMENT 10% (Royal Mfg.)	Ichthammol N.F. Petroleum base	
SAXON KREOTUS COUGH SYRUP (Royal Pharm.)	Alcohol Chloroform Beechwood creosote Extract of white pine Wild cherry Aralia Poplar buds Blood root Sassafras Tar Menthol	6%/v 3 m./fl. oz.
SAXON LARKSPUR LOTION (Royal Pharm.)	Isopropyl alcohol* Alkaloids of larkspur seed Acetic acid	20%/v 0.01% 3.00%
SAXON LAXATIVE SAX-O-COL TABLETS (Royal Mfg.)	Each tablet: Phenacetin* Ext. belladonna leaves* (1/1600 gr. or belladonna alkaloids) Ext. hyoscyamus (1/1300 gr. or hyoscyamus alkaloids) Podophyllin Quinine sulfate* Powdered capsicum Cascarin	1 gr. 1/20 gr. 1/20 gr.
SAXON LAX-O-COL CAPSULES For colds (Royal Pharm.)	Acetophenetidin* Ext. belladonna Phenolphthalein Aspirin* Quinine sulfate Oleoresin capsicum	1 gr. 1/50 gr.
SAXON MOSQUITO BITE LOTION (Royal Mfg.)	Alcohol* Oil of citronella*	70%/v
SAXON MOUTH WASH & GARGLE (Royal Pharm.)	Alcohol Boric acid* Thymol* Eucalyptol* Oil of thyme* Methyl salicylate* Menthol	24%/v
SAXON NASAL OIL WITH EPHEDRINE (Royal Mfg.)	Ephedrine* alkaloid Menthol* Eucalyptol* Camphor* Mineral oil base	
SAXON OIL BERGAMOT (Imitation) Volatile oil (Royal Pharm.)		
SAXON POISON IVY LOTION (Royal Mfg.)	Isopropyl alcohol* Glycerin Aluminum hydrate Methyl salicylate*	26%/v
SAXON RAT, MOUSE & ROACH PASTE (Royal Pharm.)	Phosphorus*	2%
SAXON RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES Astringent (Royal Pharm.)	Instrain nutgalls Zinc oxide Ethyl-amino-benzoate Cocoa butter base	
SAXON RUBBING ALCOHOL COMPD. (Royal Pharm.)	Alcohol*	70%/v
SAXON TANNIC ACID JELLY For skin burns (Royal Pharm.)	Tannic acid Carbolic acid Glycerin base	5% 0.5%
SAXON T-B-C LOZENGES WITH CHLOROPHYLL For throat irritations (Royal Pharm.)	Each lozenge: Tyrothricin Benzocaine Sorballyn (a chlorophyllin sorbalate)	2 mg. 5 mg. 5 mg.
SAXON TERPIN HYDRATE & CODEINE LOZENGES WITH CHLOROPHYLL Antitussive (Royal Pharm.)	Each lozenge: Terpin hydrate Codeine sulfate Sodium copper chlorophyllin (100%)	70 mg. 2.5 mg. 1 mg.
SAXON TOOTHACHE GUM (Royal Mfg.)	Oil of cloves* Phenol* Camphor* Beechwood creosote*	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SAXON TOOTHACHE OUTFIT (Royal Pharm.)	Alcohol*	67%/v
	Chloroform*	24 m./fl. oz.
	Oil of cloves*	
	Oil cassia*	
	Tincture of iodine*	
SAXON VAPORIZING SALVE For colds (Royal Mfg.)	Camphor*	
	Oils of turpentine*	
	Eucalyptus*	
	Thyme*	
	Cedar leaf*	
	Juniper with menthol*	
SAXON WHITFIELD'S OINTMENT Fungicide (medical) (Royal Pharm.)	Salicylic acid*	
	Benzoic acid*	
	Petroleum base	
SAXON W.P.T. COUGH SYRUP (Royal Pharm.)	Alcohol	6%/v
	Chloroform	3 m./fl. oz.
	Extract of white pine	
	Aralia	
	Poplar buds	
	Wild cherry	
	Blood root	
	Sassafras	
	Tar	
	Menthol	
SAX-O-RUB SCENTED Rubefacient (Royal Mfg.)	Isopropyl alcohol*	90%/v
SAYLAB RAT & MICE KILLER Rodenticide (Saywell)	Warfarin 3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)- 4-hydroxycoumarin	0.025%
SAYMAN LINIMENT (Sayman)	Iso-propyl alcohol*	65%
	Chloroform	26 m./fl. oz.
	Capsicum (cayenne pepper)	
	Camphor*	
	Oils of cloves*	
	Turpentine*	
	Camphor sassafrassy	
	Sassafras artificial	
	Ammonia	
	Ammonium carbonate	
SAYMAN SALVE For skin irritations (Sayman)	Camphor*	
	Boric acid*	
	Petrolatum	
	Zinc oxide	
	Lanolin	
	Hexachlorophene	
SAYWELL'S ANT FOOD Insecticide (Saywell)	Sodium fluoride*	75%
SAYWELL'S 10% DDT POWDER Insecticide (Saywell)	DDT*	10.00%
	Pyrethrins	0.08%
	Sesame oil extract	0.30%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons	3.00%
SAYWELL'S FLEA & LICE POWDER Insecticide (Saywell)	Exhausted pyrethrum other than pyrethrins	87.25%
	Sodium chloride	0.05%
	Iron oxide	0.05%
SAYWELL'S INSECT SPRAY (Saywell)	Petroleum distillates	
	Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent*	
	DDT	5%
	Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether*	
SAYWELL'S RAT & MICE EXTERMI- NATOR (Saywell)	Red squill compound*	
SAYWELL'S ROACH FOOD (Saywell)	Sodium fluoride*	50%
SBS-50 CLEANER- SANITIZER (Sugar Beet)	Triton X-100	
	Hyamine 2389 (see quaternary ammonium compounds)*	
SBS-60 CREAM DEODORANT SOAP (Sugar Beet)	Cellulose and alginate gums	
	Lanolin	
	Fatty acid-amide condensate type	
	Soap compatible germicide (hexachlorophene or chlorinated xylenol* type)	
SBS-20 EXTRA- FINE GRANU- LATED SKIN CLEANSER (Sugar Beet)	Soda soaps	
	Corn meal	
	Cob	
	Rice hulls	
SBS-222 FINE GRANULATED ALL-SOLUBLE BORAX HAND SOAP (Sugar Beet)	Soda soaps	
	Granular borax*	
SBS-15 FINE GRANULATED SKIN CLEANSER (Sugar Beet)	Soda soaps	
	Corn meal	
	Cob	
	Rice hulls	
SBS-49 GENERAL PURPOSE CLEANER (Sugar Beet)	Soda ash	
	Modified (laundry) soap	
	Ortho- and polyphosphates	
	Cellulose gum	
	Synthetic detergent (fatty acid amide condensate type)	
SBS-221 HEAVY DUTY ALL- SOLUBLE BORAX HAND SOAP (Sugar Beet)	Soda soap	
	Borax*	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SBS-11 SKIN CLEANSER (Sugar Beet)	Soda soaps Corn meal Cob Rice hulls	
SBS-30 WATERLESS HAND CLEANSER (Sugar Beet)	Paraffin type hydrocarbon Fatty acid-alkolamine soap Synthetic detergent of the fatty acid-amide condensate type Polyglycol Lanolin Cellulose gum Titanox Perfume	
SCABISOL K9 Ectoparasiticide (veterinary) (Wilke)	Calcium polysulfide* Calcium thiosulphate	30% 2%
SCALF'S INDIAN RIVER MEDICINE Tonic (Indian River)	Alcohol Golden seal (Hydrastis) Poplar bark Red dogwood bark Black cehosh (Cimicifuga) Yellow dock (Rumex) Tag alder (Alnus) Pipsissewa (Chimapila) Lady's slipper (Cypripedium) Blue cehosh Spignet Canada snake root False unicorn Wild cherry bark Angelica root Indian turnip Boneset Burdock Sarsaparilla Senega Senna Glycerin Sodium benzoate Caramel Pink root Queen of the meadow Propylene glycol Salicylic acid* Water	8%/v
SCALPADE HAIR TONIC Checks dandruff (Binday)	Alcohol Salicylic acid* Resorcinol* monoacetate Oleum ricini	60%
SCALPADE SHAMPOO Dandruff remover (Binday)	Oil of cade* Tr. green soap	
SCALP LOTION (Laird)		
SCALPO Scalp ointment (Caldo)	Ammoniated mercury* Colloidal sulfur Salicylic acid*	1% 1% 3%
SCALPOMADE Hair preparation (George, G.O.)		
SCALPOULTIS SHAMPOO (George, G.O.)		
SCANDIA EYE TONE LOTION, FRICTION LOTION, EAU DE TOILETTE (Scandia)		
DR. SCAT CLEANSING CREAM (Scat)		
S.C.C. LIQUID CLEANER CONCENTRATE (Solvit)	Liquid wetting agents* Complex phosphates*	
SCHALK'S DOUBLE X FLOOR CLEANER (Schalk)	Trisodium phosphate*	
SCHALK'S SAVABRUSH Brush cleaner (Schalk)	Trisodium phosphate*	
SCHALK'S WAXOFF Removes old wax (Schalk)	Trisodium phosphate*	
DR. SCHECHTER'S GRAY HAIR COLORING (Schechter)		

*Consult Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
R. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS Cathartic (Schenck)	Aloes* (aloin) podophyllum* Colocynth* Capsicum
SCHERK FACE LOTION, PERFUMES & TOILET WATER (Scherk)	
R. R. SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMADOR Bronchial antispasmodic (Schiffmann)	Stramonium* Belladonna*
R. R. SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMADOR CIGARETTS Bronchial antispasmodic (Schiffmann)	Stramonium* Belladonna*
SCHLOTTER-BECK'S COMPOUND MIXTURE HYDRASTIS Digestant, for gastric irritation (Schlotterbeck)	Each fl. oz.: Golden seal* N.F. 30.57 gr. Rhubarb root 1.86 gr. Pepsin 2.02 gr. Potassium carbonate 1.86 gr. Traces of cinnamon, oil of peppermint; hydrochloric acid U.S.P.; glac. acetic acid, U.S.P.; tartaric acid; bicarbonate of soda Alcohol 26%
SCHLOTTER-BECK'S CORN SOLUTION Keratolytic (Schlotterbeck)	Salicylic acid* Collodion Alcohol 24% Ether* 72%
SCHLOTTER-BECK'S COMPOUND MIXTURE HELONIN Antispasmodic and uterine sedative (Schlotterbeck)	Ext. helonias (false unicorn root 4.6-1) 2.3 gr. Ext. senecio (life root 7.3-1) 3.4 gr. Ext. avena sativa (cultivated white oats, 400-1) 0.25 gr. Alcohol 34%
SCHLOTTER-BECK'S COMPOUND MIXTURE HYDRASTIS A bitter stomachic (Schlotterbeck)	Each fl. oz.: Golden seal, N.F. 30.57 gr. Rhubarb root 1.86 gr. Pepsin 2.02 gr. Potassium carbonate 1.86 gr. Alcohol 20
SCHLOTTER-BECK'S COMPOUND SYRUP MANGANESE Tonic (Schlotterbeck)	Hypophosphites of manganese, calcium, sodium and potassium Lactate iron Quinine Alcohol 3% Strychnine 1/8 gr./oz.
SCHLOTTER-BECK'S COMP. SYR. PHOSPHO-CHLORIDE IRON Food supplement with iron (Schlotterbeck)	Tincture chloride iron Phosphoric acid* 9% Alcohol* Lime juice Sugar
SCHLOTTER-BECK'S SOL. HYPO-PHOSPHATES OF LIME & SODA Food supplement (Schlotterbeck)	Each oz.: Combined hypophosphites of lime and soda 30 gr. Alcohol 3%
SCHOENFIELD TEA Laxative, diuretic (Pfeiffer)	Senna Buckthorn Juniper berries Dog grass Uva ursi Fennel Anise Sassafras Licorice Orange peel
DR. SCHOLL'S BROMIDRO-SIS POWDER (Scholl)	Aluminum acetate Formaldehyde* Salicylic acid* Boric acid*
DR. SCHOLL'S CHLOROPHYLL FOOT LOTION (Scholl)	Isopropyl alcohol* Chlorophyll Menthol*
DR. SCHOLL'S CHLOROPHYLL FOOT POWDER (Scholl)	Aluminum chlorhydroxide Chlorophyllin Zinc stearate
DR. SCHOLL'S CORN SALVE (Scholl)	Salicylic acid* Oil of eucalyptus*
DR. SCHOLL'S FOOT BALM (Scholl)	Lanolin Methyl salicylate* Camphor* Menthol* Oil of eucalyptus* Zinc oxide
DR. SCHOLL'S FOOT LOTION (Scholl)	Alcohol* Menthol* Boric acid*
DR. SCHOLL'S FOOT POWDER Fungicide (medical) (Scholl)	Salicylic acid* Boric acid* Methyl salicylate*
DR. SCHOLL'S HALLUXOL For application to big toe joint (Scholl)	Benzoic acid* Glycerin Menthol* Camphor* Boric acid* Salicylic acid* Urea Alcohol*

* Sec. III, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for some toxic effects if poisonous amounts of the product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
DR. SCHOLL'S LIGTONE Rubefacient (Scholl)	Alcohol* Aconite extract* Belladonna extract* Thymol* Camphor* Menthol*
DR. SCHOLL'S LIQUID CORN & CALLOUS REMOVER Corn & callous remedy (Scholl)	
DR. SCHOLL'S ONIXOL Toe-nail and calloused nail groove softener (Scholl)	Sodium sulfide* Urea Triethanolamine
DR. SCHOLL'S PRESTO Astringent for feet (Scholl)	Alcohol* Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid* Thymol*
DR. SCHOLL'S SHOE DEODORIZER & FUNGICIDE (Scholl)	Isopropanol* Phenol (less than 1%) Formaldehyde*
DR. SCHOLL'S SOLVES (Liquid) Fungicide, external (Medical) (Scholl)	Alcohol* 47% Benzoic acid* Salicylic acid* Thymol*
DR. SCHOLL'S 2-DROP CORN & CALLOUS REMOVER (Scholl)	Flexible collodion Salicylic acid* Camphor* Ether* Alcohol
SCHRAM'S BABY SUNTAN OIL (Schram)	Menthyl anthranilate* Oxyquinoline benzoate Mineral oil
SCHUESSLER'S TRITURATED TISSUE SALTS 1 HOMEOPATHIC For nervousness (Boericke & Runyon)	Kali phosphoricum 3 x Calcarea phosphorica 3 x Magnesia phosphorica 3 x
SCIENCE PRODUCTS ARAMITE-15 W Insecticide Red spider (Science)	2-p-tert-Butyl phenoxy isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite 15%
SCIENOL Hemorrhoidal suppositories (G. & W.)	Istrian nutgalls Zinc oxide Ethyl aminobenzoate Cocoa butter base

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SCOOT ARGENTINE ANT POISON (Lyons, L.L.)	Sodium arsenate* 3.96 Tartar emetic* 3.34
SCORPIOCIDE Insecticide (Lien)	Petroleum distillate* DDT* tech. Piperonyl butoxide tech. Methylated naphthalene* Chlordane tech.* Pyrethrins
SCOTT'S LAWN FOOD PLUS WEED CONTROL (Scott, O.M.)	2,4-D*
SCOTT'S PEST CONTROL (Scott, O.M.)	Tech. chlordane* 9.00% Related compounds
SCOTT'S RECTAL OINTMENT (Auto-Loks)	
SCOTT'S 4-XD WEED CONTROL (Scott, O.M.)	Alkanolamine salts of 2,4-D dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 2.65%
SCOTT'S WEED & FEED (Scott, O.M.)	2,4-Dichloro phenoxy acetic acid 1%
SCRAM Insecticide (Curran)	Paradichlorobenzene* 100%
SCRAM DOG REPELLENT (Calif. Spray)	Liquid animal bone oil 8%
SCRATCHEX, DR. MERRICK'S Dog powder (Westchester)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 1.00 Hexachlorophene 0.50 Mercaptobenzothiazole 1.50 Boric acid 3.00 Propylene glycol 3.00 Essential oil 0.20
SC SOLVENT NO. 2 (Central Solv.)	Aromatic hydrocarbons* 75% Aliphatic hydrocarbons 25%
SCUFFY SHOE POLISH (Quinn)	Wax Soap Isopropanol* White pigment Starch
SCUTL Herbicide (Scott, O.M.)	Mercury 0.25% n-1-Naphthyl phthalamic acid 0.24%
SEA BREEZE ANTISEPTIC AID FOR THE SKIN (Sea Breeze)	Alcohol 43%/v Gum camphor* Oil of peppermint Oil of cloves* Benzoic acid Eugenol* Oil of eucalyptus* Boric acid*

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
EAFORTH MEN'S TALC (McKelvy)	Cosmetic talc Inert mineral pigment Kaolin Zinc stearate Boric acid less than 2% Perfume oil Light magnesium carbonate
EAFORTH SHAVE LOTION (McKelvy)	Alcohol 57% Menthol and benzoic acid less than 1-1/2%
EAGULL Cesspool cleaner (Metropolitan)	Sodium hydroxide* composition
EA LAC LACQUER THINNER (Duralac)	
EAL COAT (Holcomb)	Mineral spirits* High flash naphtha*
EAL COTE #279 (Durlin)	Nitrocellulose Colorless synthetic resin Dibutyl phthalate Ethyl acetate* Butyl acetate* Naphtha* fraction
EAL-COTE NAIL & POLISH PROTECTOR (Howe & Co.)	
EALER WOOD PRESERVATIVE (Breinig)	Linseed oil Pentachlorophenol* Mineral spirits*
EAL REMOVER (Holcomb)	Methylene chloride*
EAL RITE CAULKING COMPOUND (Seal Rite)	Styrenated alkyd resin and chlorinated biphenyl 40% Titanium dioxide, calcium carbonate and asbestos fiber 40% Xylol* 20%
EAL RITE EXTERIOR SUPERWHITE HOUSEPAINT (Seal Rite)	White lead* 5% Zinc oxide 15%
EAL RITE PAINTS (Seal Rite)	Linseed, soybean, or fish oil and/or alkyd resin 40% Titanium dioxide, calcium carbonate and magnesium silicate 40% Petroleum spirits* 20% Cobalt, manganese, lead and calcium less than 1%
EAL-TOX Wood preservative (Forman, Ford)	Pentachlorophenol* 5%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SEAL-TOX, INDUSTRIAL Wood preservative (Forman, Ford)	Pentachlorophenol * 3% Chlor-ortho-phenyl phenol* 2%
SEAL TREAT Wood preservative (King Chemical)	Pentachlorophenol* 5.20% Petroleum hydrocarbons* 81.80% Water repellents 13%
SEAL-TREAT PENTA Wood preservative (King Chemical)	Pentachlorophenol* 5.20% Petroleum hydrocarbons* 81.80%
SEAMSEAL #90 & #540 (Ferdinand)	Combinations of fillers ground into drying oil.
SEAPROOF ANTI-FOULING Paint (Balto. Copper)	
SEARS ROEBUCK FINE GRAIN DEVELOPER NO. 6813 Photographic supply (Tower)	
SEA & SKI TANNING CREAM (Rolley)	Glyceryl p-aminobenzoate Carbitol Triethylolamine Sesame oil Lanolin Stearic acid Glycerin U.S.P. Dye certified
SEA TRIED MARINE ENAMELS (Glidden Co.)	
SEBA-NIL for cleansing skin (Texas Pharm.)	Fat solvent Detergent Mild astringent
SEBASOL Antiseptic skin ointment (Comate)	Sulfur Sodium phenolsulfonate Resorcinol* Non-greasy base
SEBASOL GERMICIDAL SOAP (Comate)	Hexachlorophene (bis-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-hydroxy phenyl) methane) Sulfur Soap base
SEBORDERM For skin and scalp (Travine)	Isopropanol* 74%/v Colorless fractions of coal tar Salicylic acid 1% Resorcinol* 4% Essential oils *

* In Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SEBOROL OINTMENT & SCALP LOTION (Glenn Prod.)	
SEB-O-SOL S.F. NO. 905 Face cleanser (Specialists)	Di-ethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate
S.E.C. ENAMELERS (Santee)	
SECRET GARDEN COLOGNES, TOILET WATERS & PERFUMES (Mann, Leo)	Aromatics and essential oils* Ethyl alcohol*
S.E.C. ROOF PAINT (Louisville Paint)	
SECURITY BRAND 2-1/2-10-40 ALDRIN-DDT-SULPHUR Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* 2.38% Related compounds 1.79% Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane* 10.00% Sulfur* 40.00%
SECURITY BRAND 2-1/2 ALDRIN EQUIVALENT COTTON DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* 2.375% Related compounds 1.791%
SECURITY BRAND 2-1/2% ALDRIN EQUIV. WITH 10% COTTON DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* 2.375% Related compounds 1.791% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane)* 10.00%
SECURITY BRAND 2-1/2% ALDRIN EQUIV. WITH 5% DDT COTTON DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* 2.375% Related compounds 1.791% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 5.000%
SECURITY BRAND 2-1/2% ALDRIN EQUIVALENT 5% DDT-40% SULPHUR Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* 2.375% Related compounds 1.791% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 5.000% Sulfur* as elemental 40.000%
SECURITY BRAND ALDRIN EQUIVALENT 25-D DUST CONCEN-TRATE COMP. 118 Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Hexachloro hexahydro dime... naphthalene* 23.75% Related compounds 17.91%
SECURITY BRAND ANTIROT Fungicide, insecticide (Woolfolk)	Pentachlorophenol* 4.4% Other chlorophenols 0.6%
SECURITY BRAND ANTIROT 10X CON-CENTRATE Wood pres. (Woolfolk)	Pentachlorophenol* 37.1% Other chlorophenols 5.1%
SECURITY BRAND BENZEX Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 6.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 30.0%
SECURITY BRAND BENZEX 10 Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 10.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride* 50.0%
SECURITY BRAND BORDEAUX MIXTURE Fungicide (Woolfolk)	Copper* as metallic 12.5% Zinc as metallic 10.0%
SECURITY BRAND CATTLE GRUB DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Rotenone 1.5% Other cube or derris resins 3.0%
SECURITY BRAND 36% CHLORDANE Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Tech. chlordane * 36.0%
SECURITY BRAND 75% CHLORDANE Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Tech. chlordane* 75.0%
SECURITY BRAND 5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Tech. chlordane* 5.0%
SECURITY BRAND 10% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Tech. chlordane* 10.0% Sulfur* 40.00%

*Consult ... Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for ... toxic effects if ... amounts ... are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
[illegible] [illegible] CHLORDANE GRANULAR [illegible] [illegible]	Tech. chlordane*	10.0%
[illegible] [illegible] CHLORDANE WETTABLE [illegible] [illegible]	Tech. chlordane*	40.0%
[illegible] [illegible] CHLORO 1-P- C Herbicide [illegible]	Isopropyl n-3-chl[illegible] carbamate*	45.0%
SECURITY BRAND CONDITIONED FLOUR SULPHUR Fungicide (Woolfolk)	Sulfur*	94%
SECURITY BRAND COPPER SULPHATE SNOW CRYSTALS Fungicide (Woolfolk)	Copper sulfate*	99.0%
SECURITY BRAND 20-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk).	Toxaphene* Sulfur	20.00% 40.00%
SECURITY BRAND 3-5-0 COTTON DUST BHC-DDT Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	3.0% 15.0% 5.0%
SECURITY BRAND 3-10-0 COTTON DUST BHC-DDT Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	3.0% 15.0% 10.0%
SECURITY BRAND 3-5-1 COTTON DUST BHC-DDT- PARATHION Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Parathion * Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	1.0% 3.0% 15.0% 5.0%
SECURITY BRAND 3-5-40 COTTON DUST BHC-DDT- SULPHUR Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* Sulfur*	3.0% 15.0% 5.0% 40.0%
SECURITY BRAND 3-10-40 COTTON DUST BHC DDT- SULPHUR Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* Sulfur*	3.0% 15.0% 10.0% 40.0%
SECURITY BRAND 1-1/2-5-0 COTTON DUST- DIELDRIN- DDT Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	1.275% 0.225% 5.000%
SECURITY BRAND 1-1/2-10-0 COTTON DUST- DIELDRIN- DDT Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*)	1.275% 0.225% 10.000%
SECURITY BRAND C-S-C DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Woolfolk)	Sodium aluminum fluoride* Copper as metallic	45.0% 10.0%
SECURITY BRAND D-98 Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Petroleum oil *	98.0%
SECURITY BRAND 5% 3D's DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	DDD (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	5.0%
SECURITY BRAND 10% 3D's DUST DDD-TDE Insecticide (Woolfolk)	DDD (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	10.0%
SECURITY BRAND 25% 3D's EMULSIFIABLE LIQUID Insecticide (Woolfolk)	DDD (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane) Aromatic petroleum derivative [illegible]	25.0% [illegible]

[illegible]

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SECURITY BRAND 50% 3D's WETTABLE Insecticide (Woolfolk)	DDD (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)* 50.0%
SECURITY BRAND 25% DDT Insecticide (Woolfolk)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 25.00%
SECURITY BRAND 50% DDT Insecticide (Woolfolk)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*) 50.0%
SECURITY BRAND 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 5.0%
SECURITY BRAND 10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	DDT (dichloro-diphenyl trichloroethane)* 10.00%
SECURITY BRAND 25% DDT DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	DDT* 25.00%
SECURITY BRAND 5% DDT SOLUTION Insecticide (Woolfolk)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane*) 5.0% Petroleum hydrocarbons* 95.0%
SECURITY BRAND 5% DDT-85% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 5.0% Sulfur* as elemental 85.0%
SECURITY BRAND 10% DDT-75% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 10.0% Sulfur* 75.0%
SECURITY BRAND DI-CHLOR- MULSION Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Ethylene dichloride* 90.0%
SECURITY BRAND 2-1, 2-10-0 DIELDRIN DUST-DDT Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* 2.125% Related compounds 0.375% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* 10.000%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SECURITY BRAND 10% DIELDRIN GRANULAR Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* 6.0% Related compounds 1.5%
SECURITY BRAND DIELDRIN- SOL Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* 15.1% Related compounds 2.4% Petroleum hydrocarbons 75.8%
SECURITY BRAND 25% DIELDRIN WETTABLE Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* 21.3% Related compounds 3.8%
SECURITY BRAND DIMOLE SPRAY Fungicide (Woolfolk)	Ferric dimethyl dithio-carbamate* 45.0% Salicylic acid* 15.0%
SECURITY BRAND DIWEEVIL Fumigant (Woolfolk)	Ethylene dichloride 75% Carbon tetrachloride* 25%
SECURITY BRAND DRIN-SOL Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* 22.00% Related compounds 16.50% Xylene* 51.50%
SECURITY BRAND DRIN-SOL- DDT Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimetha naphthalene* 10.75% Related compounds 8.00% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 23.00% Xylene* 48.25%
SECURITY BRAND ENDRI-SOL Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-en endo-dimethano naphthalene* 19.5% Petroleum hydrocarbons 70.5%
SECURITY BRAND FERBAM DUST Fungicide (Woolfolk)	Ferbam 11.4%
SECURITY BRAND 15% FERMATE DUST Fungicide (Woolfolk)	Ferbam 10.5%
SECURITY BRAND 3% GAMMA BHC DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 15.0%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ECURITY BRAND 2-1/2-5-1 HEPTACHLOR Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Heptachlor Related compounds DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Parathion*	2.50% 0.95% 5.00% 1.00%
ECURITY BRAND 2-1/2-5-0 HEPTACHLOR COTTON DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Heptachlor* Related compounds DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	2.50% 0.95% 5.00%
ECURITY BRAND 2-1/2-5-40 HEPTACHLOR COTTON DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Heptachlor* Related compounds DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* Sulfur*	2.50% 0.95% 5.00% 40.00%
ECURITY BRAND 2-1/2-10-0 HEPTACHLOR COTTON DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Heptachlor* Related compounds DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	2.50% 0.95% 10.00%
ECURITY BRAND 2-1/2-10-40 HEPTACHLOR COTTON DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Heptachlor* Related compounds DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)* Sulfur*	2.50% 0.95% 10.00% 40.00%
ECURITY BRAND 2-1/2 HEPTACHLOR DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Heptachlor* Related compounds	2.50% 0.97%
ECURITY BRAND HEPTA-SOL Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Heptachlor* Related compounds Petroleum hydrocarbons	22.2% 8.6% 62.4%
ECURITY BRAND HEX-SOL Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	10.0% 17.8% 15.5%
ECURITY BRAND KRYAX DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Sodium aluminum fluoride* Sulfur	45.00% 25.00%
ECURITY BRAND LEAD ARSENATE Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Dry lead arsenate*	98.0%
SECURITY BRAND 0-10-90 LEAD ARSENATE (LIME) DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Lead arsenate*	9.50%
SECURITY BRAND LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION 32° Be Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Calcium polysulfide*	30.0%
SECURITY BRAND 20% LINDANE Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent*	20.0% 31.0%
SECURITY BRAND 1% LINDANE DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (lindane)	1.0
SECURITY BRAND 25% LINDANE WETTABLE Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	25.0%
SECURITY BRAND 50% MALATHION Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Malathion*	50.0%
SECURITY BRAND 5% MALATHION DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Malathion*	5.0%
SECURITY BRAND MEXIDE DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Rotenone Other cube resins Sulfur*	0.75% 1.50% 25.00%
SECURITY BRAND MOP-N-MIX Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Calcium arsenate*	34.6%
SECURITY BRAND NUTONEX WETTABLE SULPHUR Fungicide, insecticide (Woolfolk)	Sulfur*	94.0%
SECURITY BRAND OIL EMULSION 66-2, 3% Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Petroleum oil * Anhydrous soap	64.0% 1.0%

Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product e ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SECURITY BRAND ORNAMENTAL SPRAY OIL Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Petroleum oil *	97.0%
SECURITY BRAND PAN APPLE SPRAY Fungicide, insecticide (Woolfolk)	Lead arsenate*	14.8%
	Sulfur	41.0%
	Copper	3.5%
	Zinc	5.0%
SECURITY BRAND PAN APPLE SPRAY Fungicide, Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Parathion*	3.75%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane	12.50%
	Ferbam	35.00%
SECURITY BRAND PAN PEACH SPRAY Fungicide, insecticide (Woolfolk)	Zinc	9.6%
	Sulfur	34.0%
	Lead arsenate*	11.5%
SECURITY BRAND PAN PLANT SPRAY Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Lead arsenate	9.0%
	Sulfur	28.0%
	Copper	10.0%
	Zinc	4.0%
	Nicotine *	2.8%
SECURITY BRAND PAN-THION Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Parathion*	1.8%
	Zinc	11.2%
	Sulfur	39.3%
SECURITY BRAND 1% PARATHION-5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane	5.0%
	Parathion*	1.0%
SECURITY BRAND 1% PARATHION-10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane	10.0%
	Parathion*	1.0%
SECURITY BRAND PARATHION 1% DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Parathion*	1.0%
SECURITY BRAND 25% PARATHION EMULSIFIABLE CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Parathion*	25.0%
SECURITY BRAND 3-6 PARATHION-SULPHUR PEACH SPRAY Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Parathion*	3.75%
	Sulfur	76.25%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SECURITY BRAND PARATHION 25W Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Parathion*	25.0%
SECURITY BRAND 15% PARATHION WETTABLE Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Parathion*	15.0%
SECURITY BRAND PARIS GREEN Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Copper aceto arsenite*	65.4%
SECURITY BRAND 80-5-15 PEACH DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Sulfur	75.0%
	Lead arsenate*	4.7%
SECURITY BRAND PEANUT DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Sulfur*	65.00%
	Copper	3.40%
	Toxaphene*	10.00%
SECURITY BRAND PINK DUSTING SULPHUR Fungicide (Woolfolk)	Sulfur*	87.00%
SECURITY BRAND PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE-PYRETHRIN EMULSIFI-ABLE CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	39.17%
	Pyrethrin	3.92%
	Emulsifying agent	41.24%
	Petroleum oils	15.67%
SECURITY BRAND POWDERED CUBE Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Rotenone*	5.00%
	Other cube resins	10.00%
SECURITY BRAND PYFOS TEPP Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate*	40.0%
	Other ethyl phosphates	59.0%
SECURITY BRAND ROACH KILLER Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Tech. chlordane	2.5%
	Petroleum distillate*	97.5%
SECURITY BRAND ROSE DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Woolfolk)	Sulfur*	73.8%
	Copper*	5.2%
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane*	5.0%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (lindane)	1.0%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisoning occurs at this point (or ingested).

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
URITY RAND 1% OTENONE UST secticide Woolfolk)	Rotenone Other cube resins	1.00% 2.00%
URITY RAND -25% OTENONE- ULPHUR UST secticide Woolfolk)	Rotenone Other cube resins Sulfur*	1.00% 2.00% 25.00%
URITY RAND ABANE UST secticide Woolfolk)	Sabadilla alkaloids derived from 20% sab. seed	0.8%
URITY RAND REW- ORM EMEDY secticide Woolfolk)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (lindane)* Pine oil* Mineral oil	3.00% 35.00% 42.00%
URITY RAND CURITY OISON secticide Woolfolk)	Tricalcium arsenate*	56.00%
URITY RAND OCK SPRAY secticide Woolfolk)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane*	50%
URITY RAND 90-10 LPHUR- OPPER UST ngicide Woolfolk)	Sulfur* Copper*	84.60% 3.40%
URITY RAND WAY OBACCO UST secticide Woolfolk)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloro-ethane Parathion*	10.00% 1.00%
URITY RAND MATO DUST secticide Woolfolk)	Tri-calcium arsenate* Copper as metallic	60.0% 7.0%
URITY RAND XAPHENE- T 4-2 ecticide Woolfolk)	Toxaphene* Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane	38.5% 19.0%
URITY RAND 10% XAPHENE ST ecticide Woolfolk)	Technical chlorinated camphene*	10.0%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SECURITY BRAND TOX-SOL-6 Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Toxaphene*	24.0%
SECURITY BRAND TRI-KAL DUST #20 Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Copper Tri-calcium arsenate*	7.0% 14.0%
SECURITY BRAND TRIKOP Fungicide (Woolfolk)	Copper*	25.00%
SECURITY BRAND WATERMELON DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Woolfolk)	Copper*	6%
SECURITY BRAND 40% WETTABLE TOXAPHENE Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Toxaphene*	40.0%
SECURITY BRAND ZINK-O- DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Woolfolk)	Sulfur Lead arsenate* Zinc	76.00% 4.55% 3.00%
SECURITY BRAND 80-0-20 ZINK-O-DUST Fungicide, insecticide (Woolfolk)	Zinc * Sulfur*	4.00% 79.00%
SECURITY BRAND ZINC-O-DUST 80-10-10 Fungicide, insecticide (Woolfolk)	Sulfur Lead arsenate* Zinc	77.00% 9.50% 2.00%
SECURITY BRAND Z-78 for BLUE MOLD Fungicide, insecticide (Woolfolk)	Zinc ethylene-bis(dithio-carbamate)	6.5%
SECURITY SPECIAL UDDER FORMULA Udder decongestant (veterinary) (Security)	Carbolic acid* Zinc oxide Alum* Ichthammol Lead plaster*	2%
SEDA-CITRATE (Legendre's)	Dionin Citric acid Tinct. sanguinaria Syrup of squill Glycerin Aromatics Sodium citrate Tinct. euphorbia Menthol	1/4 gr. 8 gr. 30 m. 60 m. 30 m. q.s. 60 gr. 120 m. 4/100 gr.

* Ingredients marked * . This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SEDAGEL Antacid, adsorbent (Pharm-aceuticals)	Magnesium trisilicate Aluminum hydroxide Bismuth subsalicylate Bismuth subcarbonate Demulcent base
SEDAGEST Antacid, adsorbent (Approved)	Aluminum hydroxide gel U.S.P. dried 5 gr. Magnesium trisilicate 4 gr. Magnesium phosphate tribasic 2 gr. Pectin N.F. 1/4 gr.
SEDAREX Analgesic (Sedarex)	Acetophenetidin* 2 gr./tablet Aspirin* Phenolphthalein Caffein
SEDA-STAY For motion sickness nervous tension (Stayner)	Sodium bromide* 5 gr. Scopolamine hydrobromide 1/250 gr. Thiamine hydrochloride 10 mg.
SEDATIVE LIQUID & TABLETS Veterinary (Clayton)	
SEDATOLE Sedative, antitussive (Sharp & Dohme)	Each 30 cc.: Codeine sulfate 30 mg. Wild cherry bark Sanguinaria Squill* Balm of Gilead buds Diluted phosphoric acid Menthol* Alcohol 6%
SEDATUSSIN Antitussive (Lilly)	Cephalin hydrochloride 0.007 gm. Sodium benzoate 0.875 gm. Sanguinaria 0.83 gm. Squill* 10 cc. Tolu balsam and menthol q.s.
SEEDTONE Fungicide (Am. Chem.)	n-Trichloro methylthio tetrahydro phthalimide 50%
SEE KLEER GLASS CLEANER (Rex Home)	
SEE MORE VENETIAN BLIND, RUG & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Seymour)	
SELANOL Rubefacient, (Merchant Bros.)	Methyl salicylate* 11% Stearyl alcohol Cetyl alcohol Glyceryl monostearate
SELCOL Disinfectant, germicide, deodorant (Selig)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 10%
SELCO WHITE STAR SPRAY Insecticide (Selig)	Petroleum distillates* 2-Butoxyethanol di-n-propyl maleate isosafrole condensate* Pyrethrins
SELECTIVE WEED KILLER NO. 460 Herbicide (Pickard)	Triethanolamine salt of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid 63%
SELECTIVE WEED KILLER NO. 470 Herbicide (Pickard)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4-dichloro phenoxyacetic acid 44% Aromatic petroleum naphtha* 51%
SELECTOL DEVELOPERS Photographic supplies (Eastman)	
SELECTOX Herbicide (Veith)	Octamethyl pyrophosphoramide
SELIG'S ACRESEL Disinfectant for stock yards (Selig)	Cresylic acid* 23% Water 3% Glycerin
SELIG'S AKWAPINE For general disinfection (Selig)	Steam distilled pine oil* Sodium soaps
SELIG'S ALATOL DISINFECTANT (Selig)	Steam-distilled pine oil* Chloro-2,-phenylphenol* Potassium soaps Isopropyl alcohol*
SELIG'S ARSENICAL CATTLE DIP Insecticide (Selig)	Arsenic* 15.5%/w
SELIG'S FLEE FLEA Insecticide (Selig)	DDT 2% Rotenone 1% Pyrethrins 0.017%
SELIG'S FLY-GO BEADS Insecticide (Selig)	Malathion* 2%
SELIG'S GRAINFUME Fumigant (Selig)	Carbon tetrachloride* Carbon bisulfide* Sulfur dioxide
SELIG'S ORZENE Insecticide (Selig)	Orthodichlorobenzene* 100%
SELIG'S POWDERED INSECTICIDE Insecticide (Selig)	DDT* 10.00% Pyrethrins 0.08%
SELIG'S RODANTU RAT KILLER Rodenticide (Selig)	ANTU* 25%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

me & Use nufacturer	Ingredients
LIG'S UPER E-FLY-GO secticide elig)	Petroleum distillates* 2-Butoxyethanol Di-n-propyl maleate isosafrole condensate Pyrethrins
LIG'S EED ILLER erbicide elig)	Arsenous oxide* 33.3%
LIG'S EEVI-KIL secticide elig)	Petroleum distillates* B-butoxy B'-thiocyano diethyl ether* 2-butoxyethanol Di-n-propyl maleate isosafrole condensate Pyrethrins
LRODO nalgesic tansbury)	Each tablet: Acetylsalicylic acid* 3-1/2 gr. Phenacetin* 2-1/2 gr. Caffeine alkaloid 1/2 gr. Calcium succinate 2 gr.
LRODO NHALANT ntispasmodic, asal econgestant tansbury)	Chlorobutanol (chloroform derivative) 0.5%
L-TOX erbicide Nott)	Phenyl mercury monoethanol ammonium acetate 2.3%
MCOF yrup) ntitussive Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate 1.8 mg. Sodium citrate 0.2 gm. Ammonium chloride 0.1 gm. Ephedrine hydrochloride 5 mg. Tartar emetic 1 mg. Aromatics q.s.
MCOF-CP YRUP ntitussive Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Codeine phosphate 10 gm. Sodium citrate 0.16 gm. Ammonium chloride 20 mg. Ephedrine hydrochloride 10 mg. Tartar emetic 0.6 mg. Aromatics q.s.
MCOF XPECTORANT YRUP Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Semikon hydrochloride (methopyrilene hyd.) 15 mg. Sodium citrate 0.2 gm. Ammonium chloride 0.1 gm. Ephedrine hydrochloride 10 mg. Tartar emetic 1 mg. Aromatics q.s.
MCOF-M YRUP ntitussive Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Morphine hydrochloride 2.5 mg. Sodium citrate 0.16 gm. Ammonium chloride 20 mg. Ephedrine hydrochloride 10 mg. Tartar emetic 0.6 mg. Aromatics q.s.
MCOQUIN yrup) nti-malarial Massengill)	Each tsp.: Quinine sulfate 0.12 gm. Chocolate syrup Aromatics

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SEMESAN BEL SEED DISINFECTANT (du Pont)	Hydroxy mercuri nitrophenol* Hydroxy mercuri chlorophenol*
SEMESAN SEED DISINFECTANT (du Pont)	Hydroxy mercuri chlorophenol*
SEMESAN (SPECIAL) FUNGICIDE (du Pont)	Hydroxy mercuri chlorophenol* Hydroxy mercuri cresol*
SEMIKON HYDRO- CHLORIDE CREAM 2% For skin irritations (Massengill)	Semikon hydrochloride* 2%
SEMINOLE WETTABLE SULFUR Insecticide (Florida Agric.)	Sulfur* 90%
SENCO ALL-PURPOSE PAINT THINNER (Senn)	Aliphatic hydrocarbon* Masking agents
SENDOL Analgesic (Sendol)	Aspirin* (acetylsalicylic acid) Caffeine alkaloid
SENECA FLAKES Specialized cleaning product (Wyandotte)	Concentrated alkali*
SENECA-X Specialized cleaning product (Wyandotte)	Concentrated alkali*
SAVOGRAN SUPERSTRIP NON- INFLAMMABLE PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Savogran)	Methylene chloride* Propylene dichloride* Methanol*
SENGARIAN OINTMENT (Aschenbach)	
SENOKOT Cathartic (Purdue)	Cassia acutifolia pods standardized

* See Part 3, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SENSATENE LINIMENT ANTISEPTIC (Dixie Labs.)	Alpha terpineol p-Cresol ethers Resorcinol ethers Anthranilic ethers Phenylethyl esters Coumarin Ionone Benzoic esters Heliotropine Guaiacol ethers Salicylic ethers Benzoic ethers Menthol esters Anisic aldehyde Cinnamic aldehyde Benzaldehyde* Benzyl alcohol Amyl cinnamic aldehyde Vanillin Acetaldehyde Denanthic ether Butyric ether Amyl butyrate Amyl acetate Essential oils*from natural sources Pine oil* Olive oil Mineral oil	
SENTINEL ANTI FREEZE (Cliffs Dow)	Methanol* Purple dye Suitable rust inhibitors	99.85%
SENTINEL EMULSIFIABLE DDT Insecticide (Sentinel Lab.)	DDT *	25%
SENTINEL FABRIC PEST SPRAY Insecticide (Sentinel Lab.)	Lindane DDT	1/4% 2-1/2%
SENTINEL PHOSPHORUS PASTE Insecticide (Sentinel Lab.)	Phosphorus*	2%
SENTINEL REZ-I-DU HOUSEHOLD SPRAY Insecticide (Sentinel Lab.)	Chlordane Inert ingredients*	2%
SENTINEL ROACH-O- EXTERMINATOR Insecticide (Pest Control Chem.)	Fluorine* Pyrethrum Pyrophyllite	
SENTINEL WATER MISCIBLE CHLORDANE Insecticide (Sentinel Lab.)	Chlordane*	60%/w
SENTINEL WATER MISCIBLE LINDANE Insecticide (Sentinel Lab.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	20%
SENTROCIDE Insecticide (Sentry Prod.)	Paradichlorobenzene Ethylene dichloride Carbon tetrachloride*	
SENTRY DEODORIZING SPRAY (Sentry Prod.)	Denatured alcohol Essential oils*	
SENTRY MOTH KILLER Insecticide (Sentry Prod.)	Paradichlorobenzene*	
SENZODOR INCENSE (Senzodor)	Wood flours Karaya gums Vanillin U.S.P. Perfume oils	
SEOXYL For over-indulgence and motion sickness (Robbins Corp.)	Each tablet: Cereum oxyl* Amygdalose Atropine *	1 gr. 1/50 gr. 1/300 gr.
SEPO For gargle, douche (Clapp, Otis)	Methyl salicylate Oil eucalyptus Thymol Menthol (Not U.S.P.) Boric acid * Sodium benzoate Sodium borate	9/100 m. 42/100 m. 28/100 gr. 18/100 gr. 8-1/2 gr. 1-7/10 gr. 1-7/10 gr.
SEPTIGYN (Septigyn)	Zinc sulfocarbolate* Copper sulfocarbolate* Sodium sulfate (dried)	
SEPTISOL Liquid soap (Vestal)	Soaps and detergents derived from vegetable oils Hexachlorophene (2% of anhydrous) Lecithin Glycerin Tetra sodium ethylene diamine tetra acetate	0.75%
SEPTO ZONE ANTISEPTIC & SALVES (Am. Pharm.)		
SEPTRIN For skin and mucous membrane irritations (Lloyd)	Alcohol Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride Geranium	22% 0.1 gm. 50.0 gm.
SEQUESTRENE 330 FE IRON CHELATE To correct iron deficiency in plants growing in acid and alkaline soils (Geigy)	Tech. sodium ferric diethylene-triamine penta-acetate*	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

me & Use nufacturer	Ingredients	
RGEANT'S OUGH EDICINE eterinary olk Miller)	Chloroform U.S.P. Menthol Tartar emetic Ammonium chloride Potassium guaiacol sulfonate	0.47% 0.018% 0.018% 1.31% 1.31%
RGEANT'S AR REME eterinary olk Miller)	Di-isobutyl cresoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate Carbolic acid Tyrothricin	0.1% 0.5% 0.03%
EGEANT'S YE WASH eterinary olk Miller)	Zinc sulfate Boric acid Camphor	0.15% 2.50% 0.02%
EGEANT'S OUSEHOLD SINFECTANT olk Miller)	Pine oil* Soap Isopropanol	77.00% 9.25% 3.75%
EGEANT'S AXATIVE ABLETS eterinary olk Miller)	Calomel Ext. colocynth co.* Resin jalap	6.57% 8.82% 2.2%
GEANT'S PPY ORM APSULES olk Miller)	n-Butyl chloride*	
GEANT'S RCOPTIC ANGE EDICINE toparasiticide, terinary olk Miller)	Petroleum oils* Oil of pine tar* Tincture of cantharides Sperm oil Sulfur	72.73% 24.24% 0.01% 2.47% 0.44%
GEANT'S IN BALM r dogs olk Miller)	Parfentjevo's yeast fraction Soap Alcohol not over 3% by volume	
GEANT'S IP-BATH G CLEANER ecticide olk Miller)	Tech. chlordane Dipentene Para-cymene Para-menthane Terpene hydrocarbons Iso-octyl phenoxy polyethoxy ethanol	0.25% 2.30% 0.77% 0.63% 0.81% 1.00%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SERGEANT'S SKIP-FLEA SCRATCH POWDER (Polk Miller)	Chloranil Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Pyrethrins Tech. piperonyl butoxide	5% 1% 0.045% 0.450%
SERGEANT'S SKIP-FLEA SHAMPOO Insecticide (Polk Miller)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Ammonium lauryl sulfate Amine salt of dodecyl benzene sulfonate	0.5% 0.05% 7.5% 11.25%
SERGEANT'S SKIP-FLEA SOAP (Polk Miller)	Anhydrous soap Beta naphthol Oil of pennyroyal	84% 3% 1%
SERGEANT'S SKIP-TICK POWDER (Polk Miller)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Rotenone Other cube resins DDT	1% 0.80% 1.60% 2.00%
SERGEANT'S SURE SHOT WORM CAPSULES Veterinary (Polk Miller)	n-Butyl chloride*	
SERGEANT'S TAPEWORM MEDICINE Veterinary (Polk Miller)	Arecoline hydrobromide*	
SERGEANT'S TONIC PILLS Veterinary (Polk Miller)	Arsenic trioxide* Ferrous sulfate Ext. gentian Ext. nox vomica* Strychnine*	
SERTEN Antiseptic (Lloyd)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chlorides*	50%
SERUTAN Laxative (Serutan)	Vegetable hemicellulose derived from plantago ovata Cerelose Specially refined powdered oatmeal Defatted wheat germ	

* See p. , Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SERVAC Specialized cleaning product (Wyandotte)	Phosphoric acid*
SERVACIDE Insecticide (Harvacide)	Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Carbon tetrachloride*
SERVEX NO. 2 (Servex)	Kaolin Bicarbonate of soda Nitrophenolate of mercury* 0.064 gr.
SERVEX TRICH NO. 1 (Servex)	Boric acid* Oxyquinoline sulfate Quinine sulfate Nitrophenolate of mercury* 0.095 gr.
SERVEX VAGINAL JELLY (Servex)	Alcohol 5% Para-tertiary amylhydroxy benzene Sodium lauryl sulfate Boric acid
SERVEX VAGINAL POWDER (Servex)	Quinine sulfate* Oxyquinoline sulfate* Boric acid* Nitrophenolate of mercury* 0.057 gr.
SESIN 5 PELLETIZED Weed preventer (Wilson, Jack)	2,4-Dichlorophenoxy ethyl benzoate* 5%
SETRETE Fungicide, insecticide (Cleary)	Phenyl mercuric ammonium acetate* 7%
SETRETE FORTIFIED Insecticide (Cleary)	Phenyl mercuric acetate* 5.0% Ethyl mercuric acetate* 1.0%
SETRETE MIST Insecticide (Cleary)	Phenyl mercuric acetate* 2.25% Ethyl mercuric acetate* 1.60%
SET-UP SHAVE LOTION (Nestle-Le Mur)	
SEVEN-ITE CLEANER & PROTECTIVE AUTO COATING (Automotive cleaner (du Pont)	
SEVENTEEN HYPO-ALLERGENIC BRILLIANTINE (Seventeen)	
SEVENTEEN HYPO-ALLERGENIC COLOGNE & ASTRINGENT (Seventeen)	
721 SPECIAL & SUPER Specialized cleaning product (Wyandotte)	Concentrated alkali*
75 ROTENONE Insecticide (Chem. Form.)	Rotenone 0.75% Other cube resins 15.5% Talc 83.75%
7-WAY COLD CAPSULES For colds (Approved)	Acetophenetidin* 1-1/4 gr. Aspirin* 1-3/4 gr. Camph. monobrom. 1/2 gr. Caffeine 1/4 gr. Phenolphthalein 1/5 gr. Atropine sulfate 1/1000 gr. Quinine sulfate 1/4 gr.
SEVERA'S ANTISEPSOL Antiseptic (Myers Labs.)	Benzoic acid* Thymol* Oil red thyme Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Eucalyptol* Boric acid* Alcohol 25%
SEVERA'S BALZOL Digestant (Myers Labs.)	Gentian Calumba Alcohol 18%
SEVERA'S BITTERS Tonic (Myers Labs.)	Gentian Calamus Bitter orange peel Calumba
SEVERA'S CATHARTIC PILLS (Myers Labs.)	Aloin* Podophyllin Resin jalap Oleoresin capsicum
SEVERA'S COUGH BALSAM (Myers Labs.)	Tolu Wild cherry Ipecac Senega Blood root Gum arabic Alcohol 8%
SEVERA'S GOLDEN EYE SALVE (Myers Labs.)	Yellow oxide of mercury* 2%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

ame & Use anufacturer	Ingredients
:VERA'S GOTHARDOL Liniment Myers Labs.)	Oil cajuput* Oil thyme* Capsicum mustard Soap liniment Alcohol 50% Chloroform 48 m./fl.oz.
:VERA'S HAIR POMADE Myers Labs.)	
:VERA'S HEADACHE TABLETS Myers Labs.)	Acetophenetidin* 2-1/2 gr./tablet* Aspirin* Caffeine
:VERA'S OINTMENT Myers Labs.)	Camphor* Carbolic acid* Rosin Turpentine* Linseed oil
:VERA'S PLASTER Myers Labs.)	Oleoresin of capsicum
VERA'S EGALTOR athartic Myers Labs.)	Black haw False unicorn Cramp bark Blue cohosh Oregon grape root Gentian Cascara Alcohol 14%
VERA'S KIN SOAP Myers Labs.)	
W-A-KOTE aints & arnishes ibbets)	
.X. erbicide Stauffer)	Sodium ethyl xanthate* and related compounds 90%
. COSMETIC OTION Hulett)	
F OTION or skin ritations Humco)	Chlorothymol* Camphor* Benzoic acid* Tartaric acid Water Menthol syn. Boric acid* Salicylic acid* Citric acid
-KH hotographic upplies Jricheck)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SHACKELTON INHALER COMPOUND (Shackelton)	Gum benzoin Balsam tolu Eucalyptol* Oil of pine needles* Balsam Peru Methyl salicylate* Pine tar Terrebene Gum camphor* Vegetable coloring Alcohol ethyl* 76%/v
SHADE TONER Preparation for dyed hair (Creative Cosm.)	
SHAKTI DEODORANT LIQUID & POWDER (Coty)	
SHAMPOOCH PET SHAMPOO Parasiticide (Kent Spec.)	Rotenone 0.04% Other ether extractives of cube 0.09%
SHAMPOO STRAIGHT (Altyme)	Thioglycollic acid 7-1/2% Detergent (pH 9.1) Ammonia
SHARLON PERFUME (House of Fragrance)	
SHARP & DOHME ANALGESIC BALM Rubefacient (Sharp & Dohme)	Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Lanolin
SHARP & DOHME S.T. 37 ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION For skin and mucous membranes (Sharp & Dohme)	Caprokol (hexylresorcinol) 1-1000
SHASTA CREME SHAMPOO (Procter & Gamble)	Ionic synthetic detergent Soap Lanolin
SHAVE WHIP BRUSHLESS LATHER Liquid soap (Campbell Prod.)	pH 10.1 Total fatty acids, free and combined as soap 4.5% Total fatty acids, as anhydrous potash soaps 5.1% Unsaponified matter 0.55%
SHAVINE (Depilatory) (Shaving Powder)	Barium sulfide* Calcium hydroxide

t Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SHAVON SHAVING LOTION (George, G.O.)	
SHAW FINGER PAINT (Binney & Smith)	
SHEATH Rust preventative and remover (Brownell)	
SHED-A-LEAF Defoliant (Chipman Chem.)	Sodium chlorate* 40%
SHED-A-LEAF L Defoliant (Chipman Chem.)	Sodium chlorate* 18.20%
SHEERAN'S CREAM (Sheeran)	Glycerin Quince seed (Madagascar) Boric acid less than 0.05% Quince blossom perfume oil Castile soap powder Phenol 1-1/4% Denatured alcohol 10% White beeswax Spermaceti
SHEERAN'S WHITE LINIMENT (Sheeran)	Ammonium carbonate Camphor gum* Oil of turpentine rectified* Pure gum spirit turpentine* Oil of thyme, red Castile soap powder
SHEER MAGIC LIQUID MAKE-UP (Campana)	Spermaceti wax Mineral oil Esters Triethanolamine soap
SHEFFIELD BRUSHLESS SHAVE CREAM (Sheffield Co.)	Fatty acids Mineral oil Lanolin Perfume
SHEFFIELD LATHER SHAVE CREAM (Sheffield Co.)	Fatty acids Vegetable oils Glycerin Caustics Inhibitor Perfume
SHEFFIELD PURE LANOLIN Skin emollient (Sheffield Co.)	Pure lanolin
SHEFFIELD WATER PUTTY (Sheffield Bronze)	
SHELL A-A WEED SEED KILLER (Shell Chem.)	Allyl alcohol* 100%
SHELLACOL (Commercial Solv.)	Ethyl alcohol* (denatured)
SHELL ALDREX 2 Insecticide (Shell Chem.)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* 23.4% Related compounds 4.0% Petroleum hydrocarbons 65.1%
SHELL 25% ALDRIN WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Shell Chem.)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* 23.4% Related compounds 4.0%
SHELL D-D Insecticide (Shell Chem.)	Chlorinated C_3 hydrocarbons* 100%
SHELL DIELDREX 15 Insecticide (Shell Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* 15.8% Related compounds 2.8% Petroleum hydrocarbons 73.4%
SHELL 50% DIELDRIN WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Shell Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* 42.5% Related compounds 7.5%
SHELL 1% ENDRIN DUST Insecticide (Shell Chem.)	Endrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimetha naphthalene)* 1.0%
SHELL 1-1/2% ENDRIN DUST Insecticide (Shell Chem.)	Endrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimetha naphthalene)* 1.5%
SHELL ENDRIN EMULSIBLE CONC. Insecticide (Shell Chem.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo-dimethano naphthalene* 19.5% Petroleum hydrocarbons 70.5%
SHELL TOX Insecticide (Shell Oil)	Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano-diethyl ether 0.5% DDT* 1% Oil* Pyrethrins
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS ARSENATE OF CALCIUM Insecticide (Sherwin-Williams)	Calcium arsenate* 70%
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS ARSENATE OF LEAD Insecticide (Sherwin-Williams)	Arsenate of lead* 98%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this [illegible] are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
HERWIN- WILLIAMS BASIC COPPER ARSENATE Insecticide (Sherwin- Williams)	Basic copper arsenate*	91%
HERWIN- WILLIAMS BASIC COPPER SULFUR (BCS) Fungicide (Sherwin- Williams)	Copper*	50%
HERWIN- WILLIAMS CHLORDANE 45% LIQUID EMULSION Insecticide (Sherwin- Williams)	Chlordane*	45%
HERWIN- WILLIAMS CHLORDANE 40% POWDER EMULSION Insecticide (Sherwin- Williams)	Chlordane*	40%
HERWIN- WILLIAMS DIELDRIN 18% EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Sherwin- Williams)	Dieldrin*	1.5 lb./gal.
HERWIN- WILLIAMS DIELDRIN 50% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Sherwin- Williams)	Dieldrin*	50%
HERWIN- WILLIAMS DRY LIME- SULFUR Fungicide (Sherwin- Williams)	Calcium polysulfides* Calcium thiosulfate Sulfur	65% 5% 5%
HERWIN- WILLIAMS DUSTING SULFUR Fungicide (Sherwin- Williams)	Sulfur*	93%
HERWIN- WILLIAMS ENAMELOID (Sherwin- Williams)	Pigment: Titanium dioxide Titanium calcium Vehicle: Varnish Soya-alkyd (non-volatile) Mineral spirits* (volatile)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SHERWIN- WILLIAMS FLAT-RITE WHITE Enamel (Sherwin- Williams)	Pigment: Titanium calcium Titanium dioxide Calcium carbonate Silicates Vehicle: Heat bodied linseed oil Varnish Mineral spirits*	
SHERWIN- WILLIAMS FLO-LAC Varnish stain (Sherwin- Williams)	Varnish Bitumen Inert ingredients*	
SHERWIN- WILLIAMS FLOOR-SEAL (Sherwin- Williams)	Varnish Tung-linseed-phenolic-ester gum (non-volatile) Mineral spirits* (volatile)	 36% 64%
SHERWIN- WILLIAMS INDUSTRIAL FINISHES KEM, LUSTRAL, 42 LINE, GLOSS WHITE (Sherwin- Williams)	Pigment: Titanium dioxide Vehicle: Varnish Linseed-alkyd-soya (non-volatile) Mineral spirits* (volatile)	
SHERWIN- WILLIAMS INDUSTRIAL FINISHES, SAVE-LITE GLOSS WHITE (Sherwin- Williams)	Pigment: Titanium calcium Zinc oxide Titanium dioxide Vehicle: Heat-bodied linseed oil Dehydrated castor oil Driers Mineral spirits*	
SHERWIN- WILLIAMS INDUSTRIAL FINISHES SAVE-LITE KEM GLOSS WHITE (Sherwin- Williams)	Pigment: Titanium dioxide Zinc oxide Vehicle: Varnish Soya-alkyd resin (non-volatile) Mineral spirits* (volatile)	
SHERWIN- WILLIAMS KARBAM BLACK Fungicide (Sherwin- Williams)	Ferbam*	76%
SHERWIN- WILLIAMS MALATHION 50% EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Sherwin- Williams)	Malathion*	50%
SHERWIN- WILLIAMS MALATHION 25% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Sherwin- Williams)	Malathion*	25%

* See "Inert Ingredients" Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product [illegible]

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS 325 MESH DUSTING SULFUR Insecticide (Sherwin-Williams)	Sulfur*	93%
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS NON-INFLAMMABLE PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Sherwin-Williams)	Chlorinated hydrocarbons*	
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PARATHION 15% Insecticide (Sherwin-Williams)	Parathion*	15%
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PARIS GREEN Insecticide (Sherwin-Williams)	Copper aceto-arsenite*	
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS REXPAR Spar varnish (Sherwin-Williams)	Varnish Tung-linseed-phenolic resin (non-volatile) Mineral spirits* (volatile)	55% 45%
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS RHOTHANE 25% EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Sherwin-Williams)	DDD*	25%
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS RHOTHANE 50% WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Sherwin-Williams)	DDD*	50%
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS 42-1/2% SODIUM ARSENITE SOLUTION Herbicide (Sherwin-Williams)	Arsenic trioxide*	32.5%
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS TAXITE Paint and varnish remover (Sherwin-Williams)	Benzol*	more than 15%
SHIELD BRAND BOWL KLEAN LIQUID Cleaner for toilet bowls (Rochester Germ.)	Hydrochloric acid*	
SHIELD BRAND KLIX Drain-pipe cleaner (Rochester Germ.)	Sodium hydroxide*	
DR. SHIFFER'S HAIR & SCALP ANTISEPTIC (Shiffer's)	Potassium oxyquinoline sulfate*	
DR. SHIFFER'S SHAMPOO (Shiffer's)	Coconut oil Olive oil Potassium hydroxide (light alkaline reaction)	
SHILOH FOR COUGHS Antitussive (Wells, S.C.)	Chloroform Terpin hydrate Benzocaine Ammonium chloride Oil of peppermint Licorice Sodium citrate Sodium salicylate Oil of tar Glycerin Syrup	3m/fl.oz.
SHILOH THROAT TABLETS For throat irritations (Wells, S.C.)	Each tablet: Tyrothricin Cetyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride Ammonium chloride Benzocaine	 2 mg. 1 mg. 1/2 gr. 5 mg.
SHINA DISH Detergent (Tidy House)	Sodium dodecyl benzene sulfonate* Anhydrous sodium tripolysulfate* Carboxymethylcellulose Sodium sulfate or Glauber's salts	30% w 10% 2%
SHINA DISH LIQUID Dishwashing compound (Tidy House)	Sodium alkyl benzene sulfonate* Xylene sulfonate* Ethoxylated tridecyl alcohol Perfume Blue dye	32% 3-4% 15% 0.1% 5 ppm
SHINE MAGIC & SHINE MAGIC KIDDIE SHINE Leather conditioners (Shine)		
SHINEZE LIQUID WAX (Holcomb)	Stoddard solvent*	
SHINO-CEN Cleaners (Central Chem.)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SHINOLA DRESS PARADE Boot polishes (Best)	
SHINOLA 2-IN-1 WAX SHOE POLISH (Best)	
SHINO PAINTS, VARNISHES, LACQUERS, SEALERS, STAINS, FINISHES, WAXES, POLISHES (Pioneer)	
SHINO PURE OIL SOAP (Pioneer)	Vegetable oil soap
SHINOSHEEN Cleaner (Pioneer)	Vegetable soap Gloss wax
SHOO INSECT REPELLENT STICK (Merlee)	2-Cyclohexyl cyclohexanol* 3.75% 2-Phenyl cyclohexanol* 8.75%
DR. SHREVES A.G.S. REMEDY (Shreves)	Liquor calcis or water of lime Sassafras Quassia
DR. SHREVES S & L PILLS (Shreves)	Senna Jalap* Ginger Aloin*
SHU-BUG Insecticide (Dolan Labs.)	
SHUCO RAT POISON (Shuptrine)	Arsenic trioxide* 2.0%
SHUFUNG Fungicide, spray (medical) (Pedinol)	Trimethyl octadecyl ammonium chlorophenate* 4%
SHULTON SHAMPOO (Shulton)	
SHULTON SOAPS (Shulton)	
SHULTS' OINTMENT For skin burns and irritations (Shults')	Zinc oxide Boric acid* Pine tar* Creolin Cresol* Vegetable oil Petrolatum
SHU-MILK SNOW WHITE Shoe whitener (Shu-Milk)	
SHUPTRINE'S PILLS Cathartic (Shuptrine)	Ext. hyoscyamus (total alkaloids 0.0004 gr.) Calomel* 1 g Podophyllin Powd. ipecac Ext. colocynth comp.* Aloin*
SHUR-OFF Keratolytic (Wellman)	Alcohol 57% Ether 10% Salicylic acid* Procaine hydrochloride Phenol (carbolic acid) 1% Trichloracetic acid*
SHUR SPARK (Park Chem.)	Aliphatic solvent* Oils* Resins
SHU-SHINE WHITE CLEANER (Osmic)	
SHUTTLE Skin Ointment (Grenald)	Ethyl aminobenzoate 1% Phenol 3/4% Precipitated sulfur 3% Menthol Glycerin Zinc oxide Corn starch Magma magnesia Magma of bentonite Lime water
SIBOL (Texas Pheno.)	Diethylstilbestrol 3 mg./cc. Bland oil
SICCATIFF DE COURTRAY (Dryer) Japan quick dryer (Weber, F.)	Manganese* Lead*
S.I.C. TABLETS Enteric coated tablets for gout (Vitec)	Sodium salicylate* 10 gr. Potassium iodide 1 gr. Colchicine 1/500 gr.
SIDAL CONCEN- TRATE ANTISEPTIC INDUSTRIAL LIQUID SOAP (Fuld)	Bis (3,5,6-trichloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-methane Potassium soap of vegetable oils
SIDAL READY TO USE ANTISEPTIC & PRESURGICAL LIQUID SOAP (Fuld)	Bis (3,5,6-trichloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-methane Potassium soap of vegetable oils
SIDE GLANCE PERFUME & COLOGNE (Parfums Anjou)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SI-DRENE Nasal decongestant (Davart)	Ephedrine sulfate* Carbolic acid Sol. hydrastine Iodo-phenol Malachite green
SIERRA PINE TOILET & HAND SOAP (Los Angeles Soap)	Pure soap Perfume Coal tar green dye
SIESTA QUEEN'S Sedative (Queen)	Brominate (1-K)* 7-1/2 gr. Stearated potassium bromide
SILADERM CREAM Skin protectant (Silicote)	Dimethyl polysiloxane 15% Stearic acid 8% Triethanolamine 1% Glycerol monostearate 3% Zinc stearate 2% Glycerol 5%
SILADERM OINTMENT Skin protectant (Silicote)	Dimethyl polysiloxane 25% Petrolatum U.S.P. 75%
SILA-FLEX COLOR PRESERVER Lacquer (Sila-Flex)	
SILA-FLEX FERRULE CEMENT (Sila-Flex)	By-product of polystyrene
SILA-FLEX ROD CEMENT (Sila-Flex)	Neoprene-based cement Methylethylketone*
SILA-FLEX ROD VARNISH (Sila-Flex)	Phenolic-based varnish
SILBE INHALEDRIN COMPOSITUM Inhalant (Radin)	Chlorbutanol* 12-1/2 gr./fl.oz. Ephedrine hydrochloride* Epinephrine Glycerin
SILBE GLYCIRENAN Inhalant (Radin)	Chlorbutanol (chloroform deriv.) 3 gr./fl. oz. Epinephrine Glycerin
SILBE GLYCIRENAN FORTE INHALANT (Radin)	Chlorbutanol 3 gr./fl.oz. Epinephrine Glycerin
SILBE JODIRENAN INHALANT (Radin)	Epinephrine Iodine* Sodium iodide* Glycerin
SILDEX For retarding overeating (Kal)	Dextrose Non-nutritive muciloid plantage ovata (psyllium) Collodial methycellulose
SILENT NIGHT PERFUME, COLOGNE STICK, DEODORANT, TOILET WATER (Countess)	
SILICARE Hand lotion (Revlon)	
SILICONE AUTO WAX (Wellesley)	
SILICONE REMOVER (Park Chem.)	Aromatic hydrocarbons* Chlorinated hydrocarbons*
SILITONE CREAM Skin protectant (Silicote)	Dimethyl polysiloxane 15% Stearic acid 8% Triethanolamine 1% Glycerol monostearate 3% Zinc stearate 2% Glycerol 5%
SILITONE OINTMENT Skin protectant (Silicote)	Dimethyl polysiloxane 20% Petrolatum U.S.P. 80%
SILKY MIST CREAM LOTION (Volay)	
SILKY MIST HAIR TONIC (Newbro)	
SILLS CORN & CALLOUS REMOVER (Sills)	Salicylic acid* Bismuth subcarbonate Benzocaine 2.4% Castor oil Petrolatum
SILLS POWDER TREATMENT For skin irritations (Sills)	Salicylic acid* Bismuth subcarbonate Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid)* Ammonium alum Boric acid* Talcum
SILCO FUEL OIL SOLVENTS (Petroleum)	Aromatic solvent* comparable to xylol
SIL PI SOL OIL Antiseptic, counter- irritant (Internat. Stock)	Cresol* Thyme oil Oil of pine* Oil of turpentine* Linseed oil Gum camphor*
SIL-7 Polish (Speco)	Silicone oil Gum tragacanth Diatomaceous abrasives
SIL-9 Polish (Speco)	Silicone oil Paraffin oil
SILVA PUTZ SILVER POLISH (Am. Metal)	Infusorial earth Pure soap Mild carbonate of soda Antiseptic oil

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
[illegible] SILVER POLISH [illegible] (Boyle- Midway)	Soap Abrasives Detergent Color
SILVER CLEEN Silver Cleaner (Chem. Mfg. & Dist.)	
SILVER DUST BLUE DETERGENT (Lever)	Sodium alkaryl sulfonate* Sodium polyphosphates* Fatty amide Sodium sulfate Silicate Perfume Optical dye
SILVERFLEECE Silver polish (Earl Prods.)	
SILVER GATE For rectal irritation (Fletcher)	Zinc sulfate* Iodine* Lime Tannic acid* Alum Alcohol 1%
SILVER LABEL DEODORANT (Boyle- Midway)	Petroleum distillates* Freon gas
SILVER SNOW Silver polish (Welmaid)	
SILVER SUDS SILVER POLISH (Silver Suds)	
SILVO SILVER POLISH (French, R.T.)	Polishing earth Specially denatured alcohol Fatty acids Ammonia Perfume 0.06%
SIMONIZ WAXES & POLISHES (Simoniz)	
SIMON'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY (Gillie)	Sat. sol. magnesium sulfate oz. xvi Tincture senna oz. xx Syr. sarsaparilla comp. oz. xxxx Sat. sol. potassium iodide oz. x Fluid extract hyoscyamus oz. ii & drs. iv Wine of colchicum oz. xxxx
SIMPLE LIFE TREATMENT LOBELIA HINT & MASCARA (Coty)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SIMPLE LIFE TREATMENT LINE SPECIAL ASTRINGENT & SKIN FRESHNER (Coty)	
SINAPEX Counter- irritant (Menley & James)	Oil of mustard* Chaulmoogra oil Oil of rosemary* Oil of wintergreen (synthetic)* Menthol* Camphor*
SINEX TABLETS For sinusitis (Pharmex)	Vitamin A 100,000 units Vitamin C 500 mg. Antihistamine* 75 mg. Salicylamide* 10 gr.
SINGLE SHOT TREATMENT Laxative (Oliver's S-O)	Paregoric (opium 0.018 gr./fl. oz.) Syrup rhubarb Castor oil Alcohol 7%
SINGLETARY'S RAT & MOUSE EXTERMINATOR Rodenticide (Singletary)	Arsenic trioxide* 3.00% Arsenic as metallic 2.27%
SING SHAMPOO (Andrews, C.)	
SINO-SENE (Diefenbach)	Nebula ephedrinae* composita N.F. Oil of thyme replaced with 4-n-amyl-meta-cresol 0.1 cc./1000 cc.
SINOX SELECTIVE WEED KILLER (Standard Ag.)	Sodium dinitro ortho cresylate* 30%
SINOX GENERAL Herbicide (Standard Ag.)	Dinitro ortho secondary butyl phenol* 50% Dinitro ortho secondary amyl phenol* 10%
SINOX PE Herbicide (Standard Ag.)	Triethanolamine Isopropanolamine Salts of dinitro ortho secondary butyl phenol* 57%
SINTOS Antitussive (Sintos)	Alcohol 1% Pot. guaiacol sulfonate Wild cherry Thyme Chloroform 1/4% Ammonium chloride Pine Menthol
S-I-P PAINTS & FLOOR WASHES (Standard Ind.)	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SIPPY POWDER NO. 1 Gastric antacid (Horton & Converse)	Sodium bicarbonate Calcium carbonate powder N.F.	
SIPPY POWDER NO. 2 Gastric antacid (Horton & Converse)	Sodium bicarbonate Magnesium oxide powder N.F.	
SIR HAIR OIL (Allied Drug)		
SIROIL For skin irritations (Siroil)	Mercuric oleate Cresol* Vegetable oils Mineral oils	4/10 of 1%
SIR SHAVING LOTION (Allied Drug)		
SISSON'S HOUSEHOLD OINTMENT (Sisson, P.)	Carbolic acid Imitation oil of organum Oil of peppermint Flowers of sulfur	7/8%
6-40 DISINFECTANT Bactericide, germicide (Hilex)	Sodium hypochlorite*	6.40%
SIXIDE Insecticide (Commercial Solv.)	Gamma BHC*	10% & 15%
666 COLD PREPARATION (Monticello)	Antipyrine Ammonium chloride Magnesium sulfate Citric acid	10 gr./oz.
666 VAPORIZING SALVE Nasal decongestant (Monticello)	Menthol, synthetic* Camphor* Chlorthymol Safrol* Oil of turpentine* Oil of cedar leaf*	
16-D FILM DEVELOPER & REPLENISHERS (du Pont)		
6-12 INSECT REPELLENT (Carbide)	2-Ethyl hexanediol-1,3*	
61 VARNISH & ENAMEL (Pratt & Lambert)		
SIZIN For sizing hats (Greenville)	Sizing gum Methyl alcohol	less than 2%
SIZ LAX Cathartic, carminative (Floret)	Phenolphthalein Cane sugar Milk sugar Sodium bicarbonate Tartaric acid Citric acid	
SKAT HAND SOAP, PASTE HAND SOAP (Skat)	Mild soap base Cleaned Pennsylvania sand Marble dust Soda ash Silicate of soda Perfume	small percentage
SKEET-CHECK Insecticide (Nott)	Indalone Dimethyl phthalate	12.5% 12.5%
SKEETER DIG Insect repellent (Penslar)	Oil camphor* Oil citronella* Oil eucalyptus*	30% vol. 10% 10%
SKEETER SCHOO INSECT REPELLENT (Olson Co.)		
SKEETER SKARE Insecticide (Noblesse)		
SKEETER SKOOT Insecticide (Rexall)	Naphthalene Camphor Menthol Oil of citronella* Oil of pennyroyal* Oil of lavender* Petroleum distillate* Oil of eucalyptus* Oil of sassafras* Oil of cedarleaf* B-thiocyano ethyl esters B-butoxy B'-thiocyano diethyl ether	0.57 1.99 0.27 2.0 2.12 2.07% 81.07% 2.09% 2.45 4.48 0.85 0.27%
SKEETER TIS SCHOO Insecticide (Olson Co.)		
SKETTO-NOX Insect repellent (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Indalone Dimalone Dimethyl phthalate	20 20 60%
SKETCHO Oil paint in stick form (Am. Crayon)		
SKETOBANE Insect repellent (Commercial Chem.)		
SKIDOO Cleanser (Climalene)	Soap Silica flour	5% 66%
SKIN-A-FIRE SKIN LOTION For skin irritations (Skin-A-Fire)	Alcohol* Phenol (carbolic acid) Salicylic acid* Methyl salicylate* Glycerin	70% 2%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SKIN-AID For acne (Wills)	Soap Colloidal sulfur* Granulated calcium carbonate Glycerin Aerosol Stearic acid Triethanolamine Zinc oxide Sodium borate*
SKIN-GLO CREME Hand lotion (Bacorn)	Tragacanth
SKIN-JET Fungicide (medical) (Larroque)	Alcohol* 70% Ethyl aminobenzoate Benzoic acid* Aloe* Tolu balsam Camphor* Salicylic acid* Storax Benzoin
SKIN PAL For acne (Dermateen)	Precip. sulfur* Camphor* Special gums
SKIP CLEANING JELLY General purpose cleaner (Korlis)	
SKIT ANT SYRUP Insecticide (Scramento)	Arsenic*
SKIT FLY SPRAY (Sacramento)	DDT* Inert ingredients*
SKITO-CHASE Insect repellant (K-A-S)	Oil of sandalwood Oil of cedar Oil of citronella Terpinyl acetate Isoprop. alcohol * 93%
SKIT REPELLENT (Sacramento)	
SKOLEX (Williams, J.B.)	Propyl p-aminobenzoate Stearic acid Triethanolamine soap Polyglycols
SKOL SUNTAN LOTION (Williams, J.B.)	Alcohol* p-Dehydroxyethyl-amino- benzoic acid Menthol*
SKOOKON Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Piperonyl butoxide tech. 11.89% Pyrethrins 1.19% Petroleum distillate*(deodorized) 71.99%
SKOOT DELOUSING LEG BAND Insecticide (Lockwood)	Nicotine sulfate* 14.4% Naphthalene 21.0% Oil of tar 12.0%
SKOUR-NU RUG & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Skour-Nu)	
SKRAM Insect repellent (Halsey)	Dimethyl phthalate 100%
SKREEN SUN TAN LOTION (Dewey)	Salicylic acid*
SKRIP Ink (Sheaffer)	Synthetic dyes Humectant Iron salt Tannic acid* Phenolic compounds*
SLA-RAT Rodenticide (Nott)	Prepared warfarin 0.025%
SLA-RAT CONC. Rodenticide (Nott)	Concentrate warfarin 0.25%
SLEEP-EZE Sedative (Sleep-Eze)	Methapyrilene hydrochloride* 25 mg./tablet
SLICK LINOLEUM COATING (Glidden Co.)	
SLICK SET HAIR DRESS (Humbert)	
SLIPIT Friction eliminator (Slipit)	Paraffin Wax and oil Commercial petrolatum
SLOAN'S BALM (Standard Labs.) (Standard Labs.)	Oleoresin capsicum Methyl salicylate* Menthol* Oil of white camphor* Pine oil* Turpentine* Eucalyptus oil*
SLOAN'S BALM (New) Counter- irritant (Standard Labs.)	Oleoresin capsicum Methyl salicylate* Menthol* Oil of white camphor* Oil of pine* Oil of turpentine* Oil of eucalyptus*
SLOAN'S LINIMENT (Standard Labs.)	Capsicum Methyl salicylate* Oil camphor* Turpentine* Oil pine*
SLOMONS DAB-IT Cement (Slomons)	Rubber Naphtha*
SLOMONS FELT & FABRIC STIFFENER (Slomons)	Butyl acetate Ethyl acetate Butyl alcohol* Naphtha* Nitro cellulose cotton 1/2 second

*[illegible] Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SLOMONS IRON BOUND CEMENT (Slomons)	Rubber Lime Rosin Naphtha*	
SLOMONS PAPER CEMENT (Slomons)	Tapioca starch Phenol preservative	
SLOMONS RE CEMENT (Slomons)	Rubber Lime rosin Naphtha*	
SLOMONS RE-KOL-IT Cement (Slomons)	Butyl acetate Ethyl acetate Butyl alcohol* Naphtha* Nitro cellulose cotton	 1/2 sec.
SLOMONS SYNTHETIC FRENCH VARNISH Fabric stiffener (Slomons)	Cotton solution Castor oil Lacquer thinner*	
SLOMONS THI-ON THINNER Lacquer thinner (Slomons)	Butyl acetate Ethyl acetate Denatured alcohol* Naphtha* Butyl alcohol*	
SLOMONS VELVERETTE Cement (Slomons)	Polyvinyl emulsion	
SLUG-FEST COLLOIDAL 50 Insecticide (Crop King)	Metaldehyde*	50%
SLUG-KILL Insecticide (Plant Prod.)	Metaldehyde dust*	15%
SLUMBERDENT For teething babies (Durma)	Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)* Methyl salicylate* Eugenol*	
SMAK For cold sores and fever blisters (Heritage)	Alcohol* Chloroform Ethyl nitrite* Glycerin	90%/v 5%/v
SMALL FRY BUBBLE BATH AND COLOGNE (House of Hawick)		
SMARTEE NAIL POLISH (Cameo Inc.)	Pigments Cellulose nitrate Formaldehyde-amine resin Dibutyl phthalate Synthetic camphor* Esters Alcohols (ethyl, isopropyl*, butyl)* Hydrocarbons (toluene)*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SMARTEE NAIL POLISH REMOVER (Cameo Inc.)	Ketones* (other than acetone) Ester (acetates) Hydrocarbons (aliphatic naphtha)* Olive oil Lanolin Color Perfume	
SMEAREX #62 Insecticide (Florida Chem.)	Diphenylamine Benzol* Turkey red oil Lampblack	3[illegible]% 3[illegible]% 1[illegible]% 20%
SMEAREX NO. 442 Insecticide (Florida Chem.)	Pine oil* Lindane* Mineral oil	25% 3% 50%
SMEAREX NO. 505 Insecticide (Florida Chem.)	Pine oil* Lindane*	25% 3%
SMEAREX NO. 1000 Insecticide (Florida Chem.)	Diphenylamine Benzol*	30% 30%
SMEAREX E.Q. 3-35 Insecticide (Florida Chem.)	Lindane* Pine oil* Mineral oil Santocel C. Emulsifier	3% 35% 42% 10% 10%
SMILCO RAT KISSES Rodenticide (Smico)	Red squill*	
SMILING SCOT CLEANER (Ohio Labs.)	Trisodium phosphate* Sodium sesquicarbonate Sodium tripolyphosphate* Triton X100 Phenolphthalein	 10 gr./1000 lb.
SMILING SCOT PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Ohio Labs.)		
SMILING SCOT SUDS Dishwashing compound (Ohio Labs.)	Sodium sesquicarbonate Sodium tripolyphosphate Anionic synthetic detergent* (alkyl-aryl type)	
SMITH, ALSOP'S CLEAR WOOD PRESERVATIVE (Smith-Alsop)	Zinc naphthenate*	16-1/2%
SMITH BROTHERS COUGH SYRUP (Smith Bros.)	Benzyl alcohol Anise Menthol Licorice	1/2 of 1%
SMITHER'S BALM For hemorrhoids (Smither & Hill)	Ext. witch hazel Balsam fir Acid carbolic* Sassafras Glycerin Balsam peru Camphor* Oil of eucalyptus* Wormwood Benzoin Purified animal fats Hydrocarbons*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SMOKEY BEAR Bubble Bath (Clark, R.)	Sodium sulfate Sodium alkyl aryl sulfonate* Sodium alkyl lauryl sulfonate* Perfume	
SMOOTH HAND LOTION (Caswell- Massey)		
SM'S (Suppository) (S.M.)	Toluquinone Hydroquinone Boric acid Starch Emulsifying agent Coconut oil stearin	1-2500 0.01% 0.030% 0.036% 0.0025%
SM'S VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES Spermatocide (S.M.)	Toluquinone Hydroquinone	
SNAROL KILLS SNAILS & SLUGS Insecticide (Boyle- Midway)	Tricalcium arsenate* Metaldehyde	5.00% 1.75%
SNO BOL Bowl cleaner (Sno-Bol)	Hydrochloric acid*	14%
SNO-DRIFT PASTE (Arabol)	Corn dextrine base adhesive	
SNOOZE Sedative (Harwood)	Sodium bromide* Potassium bromide* Ammonium bromide* Powd. ext. valerian Powd. ext. passiflora	3 gr. 2 gr. 1 gr.
SNOWCREME DEODORIZER (B. & P.)		
SNOWFLAKE CRYSTALS & SNOWFINE Water softeners (Solvay)	Crystallized sodium sesqui- carbonate	
SNO-WHITE Bleach (Selected)	Sodium hypochlorite*	5-1/4%
SNOW & MASON'S SYRUP Antitussive (Claflin)	Alcohol Squill Senega Ipecac Antimony Potassium tartrate Sanguinaria Sugar Caramel coloring	5%/v
SNOW WHITE BLEACHING CREAM (Snow White)	Ammoniated mercury*	1.5%
SNOW-WHITE SHU MILK Shoe whitener (Shu-Milk)	Neatsfoot oil	
SNOWY BLEACH (Gold Seal)		
SOAKOFF WALLPAPER REMOVER (Reliable Paste)	Sulfonated oils Carbon tetrachloride	
SOBITAL Sedative, hypnotic (Tailby)	Sodium phenobarbital* Potassium bromide Sodium bromide	2 gr. 30 gr. 30 gr.
S.O. BRONKEROL Rubefacient, counter- irritant (Olivers S-O)	Chloroform* Camphor* Oil turpentine* Methyl salicylate* (syn.) Oil eucalyptus* Oil of mustard* Oil capsicum* Oil origanum Oil of peppermint	24 m./fl. oz.
S. O. CORN REMEDY (Oliver's S-O)		
SODASAN Morgan Prod.)	Magnesium carbonate Papain Malt diastase Bismuth subcarbonate Sodium bicarbonate	
SODASEPTOL Hygienic powder (Phenacedol)	Boric acid* Alum Eucalyptol* Methyl salicylate* Sodium chloride Carbolic acid* Menthol*	
SODAZYME RHUBARB COMPOUND (Pulvoid) Antacid, carminative, digestant (Drug Prod, N.Y.)	Sodium bicarbonate Rhubarb Papain Pancreatin Ginger Tartaric acid Aromatics	0.65 gm. 65 mg. 32 mg. 32 mg. 16 mg.
SO-DEF-RIN JELLY Nasal decongestant (Hance)	Ephedrine hydrochloride* Phenol sodique Menthol* Camphor Oil cassia Eucalyptol* Oil pine needles	
SODIBOR Dentifrice, deodorant (Sodibor)	Sodium perborate* Phenol, oil of cloves, oil of peppermint Phenolphthalein Color	98% small quantities
SODIO-PHOS SOLUTION Cathartic (Sharp & Dohme)	Each 100 cc.: Color Exsiccated sodium phosphate N.F.	 39 gm.
SODIPHENE MOUTHWASH Antiseptic, germicide (Sodiphene)	Sodium phenolate Phenol Sodium borate Dihydroxyhexachlorodiphenyl methane, (hexachlorophene)	
SODITE ARSENICAL POISON Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Arsenic trioxide*	32%

[illegible] Vol. II, Ingredients Index. The [illegible] may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SO-FAIR (Chap Stick)	Emollient oil Surface-active agent
SOFENOL CREAM (C & M)	Lanolin Stearic acid Mineral oil Triethanolamine stearate Butyl and propyl para-hydroxybenzoates
SOF-SET HAIR SPRAY (Lee Ltd.)	Lanolin Liquid cholesterol esters
SOF-SET NO-LAC HAIR SPRAY (Lee Ltd.)	Lanolin Silicones Proteins
SOFSKIN HAND CREAM & LOTION (Sofskin)	
SOFSKIN MOISTURE MAGIC Hand cream (Vick)	
SOFTO (Climalene)	Soda ash 100%
SOFTOL CUTICLE SET (W.B.)	Glycol 25% Potassium hydroxide* less than 2%
SOFT SOAP U.S.P. Tincture of green soap (Massengill)	Soft soap 650 parts Oil lavender 20 parts Alcohol to make 1000 parts
SOILAX Cleaner (Economics)	Sodium phosphate* Sodium sesquicarbonate Sodium bicarbonate Synthetic wetting agent* Fluorescein color
SOILCLOR Insecticide (Bonide)	Tech chlordane* 50%
SOILENE Insecticide (Liberty Chem.)	Chlordane 2%
SOILFUME 60-40 Fumigant (Westvaco)	Ethylene dibromide* 41.2%
SOIL-OFF LIQUID PAINT CLEANER (Soil-Off)	
SOIL-OFF RUG & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Soil-Off)	
SOIREE EAU DE COLOGNE (Delex)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SO KOOL For sunburn (K-A-S)	Tannic acid* Benzocaine Alcohol 50%
SOL-AC-TAN (S.F. Mfg. No. 925) External (Specialists)	Glycerin Salicylic acid* Tannic acid* Benzoic acid* Menthol* Alcohol* 40%/v
SOLARGAINE For sunburn (Lanotan)	Benzocaine Glyceryl monostearate Stearic acid Benzalkonium* Menthol camphor* Benzyl alcohol*
SOLAR- SCREEN Skin protective (K-R)	Alcohol* 50%/v Tannic acid* Polyethylene glycol p-Aminobenzoic acid
SOLAXPHOS (Solution) Biliary stimulant, cathartic (Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Sodium acid phosphate 59 gr.
SOLDERING FLUX FORMULA NO. 415 (Kester)	Ammonium halide* solution Inert polyhydric alcohol
SOLEXTO Insecticide (Dolge)	Tech. chlordane* 48% Petroleum aliphatic hydrocarbons* 47%
SOLID SENECA & SOLID SENECA 91 Specialized cleaning product (Wyandotte)	Concentrated alkali*
SOLITAIR CAKE MAKE UP (Campana)	Glycerin Lanolin Petrolatum Chalk Talc Color Triethanolamine oleate Water Mineral oil Sulfonated oil Kaolin Titanium dioxide Propylene glycol Perfume
SOLITAIR LIPSTICK (Campana)	Candelilla wax Beeswax Carnauba wax Deltyl (extra) Castor oil Perfume Bromo acid Ozokerite Paraffin Lanolin Mineral oil Stablizer Color

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SOLITAIR LOTION (Campana)	Stearic acid Tegin Lanolin Lecithin Ethyl parasept Sorbitol Alcohol Cetyl alcohol Arlacel Isopropyl myristate Butyl parasept Triethanolamine Perfume Water
SOL-LID MAN HAIR POMADE (Flora Dell)	
SOL-LO CREAM For sunburn (Pfeiffer)	Benzocaine Menthol* Zinc oxide Boric acid* Propylene glycol Glycerin Chlorothymol* Camphorated phenol* Colloidal kaolin Isopropyl alcohol 0.6%
SOL-LO OINTMENT For skin irritation (Pfeiffer)	Benzocaine Zinc oxide Colloidal kaolin Calamine Camphorated phenol*
SO-LO For repair of shoes, rubber goods (So-Lo)	Rubber Petroleum naphtha*
SOLOMON'S LOTION (De Soto Drug)	
SOLTEX MEDICATED SHAMPOO (C & M)	Orthobenzyl parachlorophenol 0.35% Stabilized conditioner (Lecinol) Alkyl-aryl detergent
SOLTICE QUICK RUB For cold, muscu- lar soreness (Chattanooga)	Menthol* Camphor* Methyl salicylate* Oil of eucalyptus*
SOLUCREME Ointment (Lascoff)	Cetyl alcohol Stearyl alcohol Sodium lauryl sulfate
SOLULINE For coccidiocis of chickens, turkeys (Gland-O-Lac)	Sulfaquinoxaline* 25%
SOLUMOL Ointment base (C & M)	Petrolatum Spermaceti Fatty alcohols including cetyl alcohol
SOLUMOL CADEBERRY CREAM For dermatosis (C & M)	Oil of cadeberry 5% Sulfur 3.5% Salicylic acid 0.5% Zinc oxide 5% Solumol (washable base)
SOLUMOL SCALP CREAM For seborrhea (C & M)	Oil of cade* 5% Sulfur 5% Salicylic acid* 3% Solumol (washable base)
SOLUMOL SULFUR CREAM For dermatosis (C & M)	Sulfur 10% Resorcin* 3% Betanaphthol 1% Solumol (washable base)
SOLUPINE Disinfectant (Central Chem.)	Phenol co-efficient against E. typhosa 4 F.D.A. Steam-distilled pine oil* 70% Vegetable oil soap
SOLUTION OF BENCHLOPHEN (Hockwald)	Phenols*
SOLVAL GUN CLEANER (Middleton)	
SOLV-A-TON A Ink remover (Anchor Chem.)	
SOLVAY CLEANSER NO. 600 (Solvay)	Carbonates Silicates Phosphates Wetting agents
SOLVAY ORTHODI- CHLORO- BENZENE Insecticide (Solvay)	Orthodichlorobenzene* 85% Chlorinated benzenes (principally paradichloro-benzene) 15%
SOLVAY PARADI- CHLORO- BENZENE Insecticide (Solvay)	Paradichlorobenzene* 99.5-100%
SOLVENT 7-R Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Aromatic petroleum distillate* 95%
SOLVENTOL CLEANERS (Solventol)	
SOLVENTOL PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Solventol)	
SOLVESOL CLEANING FLUID (Caswell- Massey)	
SOLVEX Solvent (Am. Lacquer)	
SOLVINK 1 Ink and rust stain remover (Greenville)	Oxalic acid*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SOLVINK 2 Stain remover (Greenville)	Ammonia*
SOLVIT Cleaner (Solvit)	Phosphates Steam-distilled pine oil* Wetting agents
SOLVURIC PILLS Diuretic (Erie)	Buchu Podophyllin Oil juniper* Asparagus seed Potassium nitrate* Apiol
SOLWAY- ANNAN HYDRANGEA COMPOUND (Solway- Annan)	Each capsule: Extract hydrangea 1/2 gr. Hexamethylenamine* 1 gr. Extract broom corn seed 1 gr. Extract uva ursi 1 gr. Extract corn silk 1/2 gr. Lithium benzoate 1/4 gr. Lithium salicylate* 1/4 gr.
SOMBUTOL Sedative (Approved)	Each capsule: Sodium bromide* 3 gr. Potassium bromide* 3 gr. Ammonium bromide* 1-1/2 gr. Valerian 1/2 gr. Passion flower 1/2 gr.
SOME ENCHANTED EVENING Cosmetics (Thornton, R.)	
SOMETHING BLUE PERFUMES & EAU DE PERFUM (House of Gourielli)	
SOMNI-CAPS Sedative (Randolph Labs.)	n-n-Dimethyl n' (2-thenyl)- n'(2-pyridyl) ethylene diamine hydrochloride*
SONATA DEODORANT (Perfumed) (Countess)	
SONATA TOILET WATER (Countess)	
SONG OF INDIA PERFUME (Perkins)	
SONG OF SONGS COLOGNE & PERFUME (Wolff)	
SONOMA COUNTY'S GOPHER POISON (Sonoma)	Strychnine alkaloid* 90.5%
SONOMA COUNTY'S WARFARIN RAT BAIT (Sonoma)	Warfarin 0.02%
SONO POWDER For cecal coccidiosis in chickens, swine dysentery (Corn King)	Sodium arsanilate* 169.8 gr./oz.
SOOT CLEAN Cleaner chimney (Soot Clean)	
SOOT DESTROYER Cleaner (Toledo)	
SOOTHENE (Our Husbands)	Pine oil* Eucalyptol* Oil of geranium Menthol* Soap made from animal fat, ashes and lye
SOOT-NO- MORE Soot destroyer (Camp)	
SOOTRID Soot destroyer (Val-A)	
SOOVAIN Analgesic (Soovain)	Acetophenetidin* 2 gr. Aspirin* Caffeine
SOPRONOL OINTMENT Fungicide (medical) (Wyeth Labs.)	Sodium propionate 12.3% Sodium caprylate 10% Zinc caprylate 10% Zinc caprylate 5% n-Propyl alcohol 10%
SOPRONOL POWDER Fungicide (medical) (Wyeth Labs.)	Sodium propionate 5% Sodium caprylate 10% Zinc propionate 5%
SOPRONOL SOLUTION Fungicide (medical) (Wyeth Labs.)	Sodium propionate 12.3% Sodium caprylate 10% Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate 0.1% n-Propyl alcohol 12.5%
SORETONE LINIMENT Analgesic (McKesson)	Acetone* Oil of wormwood Oil of tansy Methyl salicylate* 1-Methyl-3-dimethyl- cyclohexanol-5, 4-beta- ethyl hexylphenol 0.1% Salicylic acid*
SORIDEX OINTMENT Fungicide, bacteriacide (medical) (Kahlenberg)	Mercury oleate* 2% Chloral hydrate* 2.2% Zinc oleate Glyceryl oleate Stearate base

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
[illegible]		
[illegible]	Oleic acid	
	Ammonia water	
	Oil of turpentine*	
	Naphtha*	
	Alcohol	8%
	Methyl salicylate*	
[illegible]	Mercury bichloride	1/3 gr./fl.oz.
SPECIAL SKIN LOTION For skin irritations (Oliver's S-O	Carbolic acid*	
	Benzoic acid	
	Salicylic acid*	
	Alcohol	25%
SOS SOOT DESTROYER SOS		
SOURFLO & SOURFLO-TEC Laundry and textile detergents (Wyandotte)	Fluorides*	
SOUTHERN AGRIC. CHEM. 50 BRAND 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Southern Agric. Insect.)	DDT*	5.00%
SOUTHERN AGRIC. CHEM. 50 DUST (Southern Agric. Insect.)	Rotenone	0.50%
	Pyrethrins	0.04%
	Sulfur*	18.00%
SOUTHERN AGRIC. CHEM. 100 DUST Insecticide (Southern Agric. Insect.)	Rotenone	1.00%
	Pyrethrins	0.08%
	Sulfur*	18.00%
SOUTHERN AGRIC. CHEM. 50 BRAND 15% FERMATE DUST Insecticide (Southern Agric. Insect.)	Ferric dimethyl dithio-carbamate	11.20%
SOUTHERN AGRIC CHEM. 50 1% PARATHION Insecticide (Southern Agric. Insect.)	Parathion*	1.00%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SOUTHERN AGRIC. CHEM BRAND NO. 100 Insecticide (Southern Agric. Insect.)	Rotenone	1.00%
	Sulfur*	18.00%
SOUTHERN AGRIC CHEM. 50 BRAND 1% PARATHION Insecticide (Southern Agric. Chem.)	Parathion*	1.00%
SOUTHERN AGRIC. CHEM. 50 BRAND PRE-HEADING CABBAGE DUST Insecticide (Southern Agric. Chem.)	Parathion*	1.5%
	Toxaphene	10.00%
SOUTHERN AGRIC. CHEM. 1-1/2% PARATHION DUST WITH 5% DDT Insecticide (Southern Agric. Chem.)	Parathion*	1.50%
	DDT	5.00%
	Sulfur	25.00%
SOUTHERN AGRIC. CHEM. 10% RHOTHANE DUST WITH 1% PARATHION (Southern Agric. Chem.)	Parathion*	1.00%
	DDD	10.00%
SOUTHERN AGRIC. CHEM. 50 20% TOXAPHENE COTTON DUST Insecticide (Southern Agric. Chem.)	Toxaphene*	20.00%
SOUTHERN AGRIC. CHEM. 20% TOXAPHENE DUST Insecticide (Southern Agric. Chem.)	Toxaphene*	20.00%
SOUTHERN GIRL COLD CREAM & VANISHING CREAM (Allied Drug)		
SOUTHERN PHARMACAL pH4 VAGINAL CREME (Southern Pharm.)	Phenylmercuric acetate	0.025%
	Oxyquinoilne benzoate	0.025%
	Triethanolamine	
	Stearic acid	
	Boric acid	
	Glycerin	
	Glyceryl monostearate	

[illegible] Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SOUTHERN PHARMACAL VAGINAL JEL (Southern Pharm.)	Phenylmercuric acetate	0.025%
	Oxyquinoline benzoate	0.025%
	Boric acid	
	Lactic acid	
	Glycerin in gum base (pH4)	
SOUTHERN STATES 5% ALDRIN DUST Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	4.8%
	Related compounds	0.8%
SOUTHERN STATES BEAN DUST NO. 1 Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	Rotenone	0.75%
	Other cube resins	1.35%
	DDT	3.00%
	Sulfur*	25.00%
SOUTHERN STATES BEAN DUST NO. 2 Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	Rotenone	0.75%
	Other cube resins	1.35%
	DDT	3.00%
SOUTHERN STATES BEAN DUST NO. 4 Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	Rotenone	0.75%
	Other cube resins	1.35%
	Pyrethrins	0.08%
SOUTHERN STATES CUPROCIDE DUST NO. 6 Fungicide (Coop. Seed)	Yellow cuprous oxide*	5.64%
SOUTHERN STATES D3 DUST Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	DDT	3%
SOUTHERN STATES D3P DUST Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	DDT	3.00%
SOUTHERN STATES D5 DUST Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	DDT*	5.00%
SOUTHERN STATES D10 DUST Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	DDT*	10.00%
SOUTHERN STATES 60-20-20 DUST Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	Monohydrated copper sulfate*	19.50%
	Calcium arsenate*	14.00%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SOUTHERN STATES 66 DUST Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	DDT	3.00%
	Yellow cuprous oxide*	5.64%
SOUTHERN STATES 75 DUST (Coop. Seed)	Rotenone	0.75%
	Other cube resins	1.35%
SOUTHERN STATES 100 DUST Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	Rotenone	1.00%
	Other cube resins	2.00%
SOUTHERN STATES 620 DUST Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	Yellow cuprous oxide	5.64%
	Calcium arsenate*	13.90%
SOUTHERN STATES 675 DUST Fungicide (Coop. Seed)	Rotenone	0.75%
	Other cube resins	1.35%
	Yellow cuprous oxide*	5.64%
SOUTHERN STATES 875 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Coop. Seed)	Rotenone	0.75%
	Other cube resins	1.35%
	Copper expressed as metallic*	8.00%
SOUTHERN STATES IMPREGNATED D1 DUST Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	DDT	1.00%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent	0.50%
SOUTHERN STATES LIME-MONO-HYDRATED COPPER SULFATE DUST 80-20 Fungicide (Coop. Seed)	Monohydrated copper sulfate*	20.00%
SOUTHERN STATES 5% MALATHION DUST Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	Malathion*	5.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SOUTHERN STATES M[illegible] DUST [illegible] (Coop. Seed)	Methoxychlor tech.	5.0%
SOUTHERN STATES M[illegible] 5-39 DUST Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis (dithiocarbamate)) Methoxychlor	3.9% 5.0%
SOUTHERN STATES P[illegible] DUST Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	Parathion*	1.00%
SOUTHERN STATES PD 1-5 DUST Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	Parathion* DDT	1.00% 5.00%
SOUTHERN STATES POTATO-TOMATO DUST NO. 1-7 Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	DDT Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent Copper expressed as metallic*	1.00% 0.50% 7.00%
SOUTHERN STATES POTATO-TOMATO DUST NO. 3-7 Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	DDT Copper expressed as metallic*	3.00% 7.00%
SOUTHERN STATES POTATO-TOMATO DUST NO. 7 Fungicide (Coop. Seed)	Copper expressed as metallic*	7.00%
SOUTHERN STATES POTATO-TOMATO DUST NO. 7.5 Fungicide (Coop. Seed)	Captan	7.5%
SOUTHERN STATES SPECIAL STRAWBERRY DUST Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	Tech. chlordane* DDT*	5.0% 5.0%
SOUTHERN STATES TOBACCO BLUE MOLD DUST Fungicide (Coop. Seed)	Ferbam (ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate)	11.40%
SOUTHERN STATES TOBACCO DUST NO. 10-5 Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	DDD Tech. chlordane*	10.00% 5.00%
SOUTHERN STATES TOMATO-TOBACCO DUST NO. 10 Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	DDD	10.00%
SOUTHERN STATES VEGETABLE SPRAY Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	Rotenone* Other cube resins Copper*	2.5% 4.5% 26%
SOUTHERN STATES 5% WETTABLE ROTENONE Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	Rotenone* Other cube resins	5% 9%
SOUTHERN STATES Z DUST Fungicide (Coop. Seed)	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis (dithiocarbamate))	3.90%
SOUTHERN STATES Z1 DUST Insecticide (Coop. Seed)	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis (dithiocarbamate)) DDT Aromatic petroleum deriv.	3.90% 1.00% 0.50%
SOUTHERN STATES Z10 DUST Fungicide (Coop. Seed)	Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis (dithiocarbamate))	6.50%
SOUTHLAND CHLORDANE 75% EMULSION CONC. Insecticide (Southland)	Tech. chlordane* Aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbons	75.0% 18.0%
SOUTHLAND FRUIT-ODOR QUICK KILLE HOUSEHOLD INSECTICIDE (Southland)	Tech. chlordane Pyrethrins Petroleum solvents*	2.00% 0.07% 97.43%
SOUTH PACIFIC COLOGNE (Noblesse)		
SOUTHWEST ALDRIN EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Southwest Sprayer)	Hexachloro-hexahydro-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Xylene* Petroleum distillate	22.5% 17.0% 36.5% 14.0%
SOUTHWEST ARAMITE EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Southwest Sprayer)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy)-isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite	25.8

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SOUTHWEST BHC-DDT CONC. EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Southwest Agric.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	12.25%
	Other related isomers of benzene hexachloride*	18.37%
	DDT	20.40%
	Xylene*	26.75%
SOUTHWEST BHC EMULSIFIABLE SPRAY CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Southwest Agric.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	13.50%
	Other related isomers of benzene hexachloride	20.40%
	Xylene*	42.00%
SOUTHWEST CHLORDANE EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Southwest Sprayer)	Tech. chlordane*	72.00%
	Petroleum solvents	13.00%
SOUTHWEST COTTON LEAF KILL Fungicide (Southwest Agric.)	Pentachlorophenol*	33.2%
	Other chlorinated phenols	4.8%
SOUTHWEST DDT 25% EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Southwest Sprayer)	DDT	25%
	Xylene*	65%
SOUTHWEST DIELDRIN EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Southwest) Agric.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	15.80%
	Related compounds	2.85%
	Petroleum hydrocarbons	73.90%
SOUTHWEST FLY & ROACH SPRAY Insecticide (Southwest Sprayer)	Chlordane	2.0000%
	Pyrethrins	0.0025%
	Petroleum distillate*	97.9975%
SOUTHWEST FLY SPRAY & REPELLENT Insecticide (Southwest Sprayer)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	10.00%
	Pyrethrins	1.00%
	Petroleum distillate*	80.00%
SOUTHWEST HEPTACHLOR EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Southwest Sprayer)	Heptachlor*	23.41%
	Related compounds	9.10%
	Xylene*	61.36%
SOUTHWEST 25% PARATHION Insecticide (Southwest) Agric.)	Parathion*	25%
	Xylene	65%
SOUTHWEST TEPP Insecticide (Southwest Sprayer)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate*	40%
	Other related organic phosphates*	60%
SOUTHWEST TOXAPHENE 40% DDT 20% EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Southwest Sprayer)	Tech. chlorinated camphene*	40%
	DDT	20%
SOUTHWEST TOXAPHENE 60% EMULSIFIABLE Insecticide (Southwest Sprayer)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene containing 67-69% chlorine)	60%
	Petroleum distillate	25%
SOVASOL NO. 5 Herbicide (Socony)	Petroleum naphtha* (Stoddard solvent)	100%
SPA INSECT KILLER (Baldwin)	Petroleum distillate*	99.70%
	Sesame oil extractives (including 0.04% sesamin)	0.24%
	Pyrethrins	0.06%
SPANDY Disinfectant, germicide (Taylor-Reed)	Dodecylamine lactate	0.40%
	Isopropyl alcohol	4.2%
	Dodecylamine salicylate	0.40%
SPA STAINLESS FLYKILLER (Baldwin)	Petroleum distillate*	98.72%
	Pine oil	1.00%
	Sesame oil extractives	0.24%
	Pyrethrins	0.04%
SPARKETTE, SPARKLE Alkaline detergents (Pennyslv. Salt)	Sodium orthosilicate*	
	Sodium hydroxide* or sodium carbonate	
	Soap or detergents	
DR. SPATES TABLETS Cathartic (Shaffer)	Cascara sagrada	
	Powdered extract ox bile	
SPC KITCHEN SPRAY Air purifier (Mann, Leo)	Parahydroxybenzoic acid	
	Thymol*	
	Beta-naphthol*	
	Phenylethyl alcohol	
	Formalin*	
	Essential oils*	
	Aromatics	
	Isopropanol*	
SPEARHEAD'S C.C. & G. CEMENT (Spearhead)		
SPECIAL BYCIDE OIL Insecticide (Miller Chem.)	Mineral oil	
	Carbon bisulfide*	
SPECIAL FORMULA SKIN CREAM For dry skin (Gordon Labs.)	Cholesterol	
	Lubricating oils	
	Perfume	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SPECIAL HANDY FLUX FOR TITANIUM (Handy)	Potassium acid fluoride* Potassium tetraborate* Boric acid*
SPECIALISTS' FORMULARY NO. 986 MEDICATED RINSE For dandruff (Specialists)	Sodium thiosulfate Potassium sulfate Triethanolamine Benzalkonium chloride Sodium metaphosphate
SPECIALISTS UNGUENTUM MYC-O-MOL (S.F. Mfg. No. 718) Ectoparasiticide (Specialists)	Resublimed iodine* Oils Fats
SPECIAL OUTDOOR FOGGING CONC. NO. 10 Insecticide (Lorenz)	Aromatic petroleum distillate* B' butoxy b' thiocyanodiethyl ether and ethyl esters Benzene hexachloride (gamma)*
SPECIAL S-O GARGLE For throat irritations (Oliver's S-O)	Potassium chlorate* Tannic acid* Carbolic acid* Antiseptic solution N.F. Alcohol 4%
SPECIAL S-O SKIN SALVE For skin irritations (Oliver's S-O)	
SPECIAL TERMITE FLUID Insecticide (Uncle Sam)	Orthodichlorobenzene* 100%
SPECIAL THINNER 200T (Cordo)	Ketones Aromatic hydrocarbons*
SPECO SOLVENT & THINNER (Speco)	Coal tar aromatic solvent*
SPECS Paint thinner, cleaning solvent (Sunnyside)	Petroleum product classed with Stoddard solvent*
SPECTACLE PERFUME & TOILET WATER (Corot)	
SPE-DEE CLEANER (Tarbox)	
SPEDENE AUTOMOTIVE FINISHES (Glidden Co.)	
SPEDOLENE LUBRICATING GREASE (Tide Water)	
SPEED EASY FLAT WALL PAINT (White, (du Pont)	Resin base Resin emulsion
SPEE-DEE Paint, oil grease remover (Adco)	
SPEEDEE Wallpaper cleaner (Dover)	
SPEE-DEE CEMENTS, (China, Crockery, Glass, Furniture, Fabric, Porcelain, Model airplane, Rubber) (Owasso)	
SPEEDTONE Photographic supply (Nat'l. Chem.)	
SPEEDUP FRENCH DRY CLEANER (Globe Solvents)	Aromatics* 20% Naphthenes* 30% Paraffins 50%
SPEED-WALL GLOSS AND FLAT PAINTS (Glidden Co.)	
SPEEDWAY LINIMENT (Energy)	Gum camphor* Oil of mustard Gum benzoin Oil of spearmint Alcohol*
SPEEDY WHITE White wall tire cleaner (Modern Chem.)	
SPEEKMAN CREOSOTE Wood preser- vative (Speekman)	Coal tar neutral oils* 97%
SPEEKMAN CREOTOX Disinfectant, deodorant, cleaner (Speekman)	Petroleum aromatic oils* 53% Anhydrous soap 22% Total phenols* 15%
SPEEKMAN CREOTOX (Sheep Dip) Disinfectant (Speekman)	Petroleum aromatic oils* 53% Anhydrous soap 22% Total phenols* 15%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SPEEKMAN DAIRY & LIVESTOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Speekman)	Mineral oil Piperonyl butoxide Tech. ether Other compounds Pyrethrins*
SPEEKMAN GERMICIDE Disinfectant (Speekman)	Cresylic acid* 51% Soap 24%
SPEEKMAN INDUSTRIAL SPRAY Insecticide (Speekman)	Deodorized kerosene* Piperonyl butoxide tech. Pyrethrins*
SPEEKMAN INSECT SPRAY (Speekman)	Deodorized kerosene* Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of mixed fatty acids averaging 10-18 carbon atoms B-butoxy B' thiocyano diethyl ether*
SPEEKMAN PYRECIDE Insecticide (Speekman)	Piperonyl butoxide tech. 5.92% Pyrethrins 0.59% Poloxyethylene sorbitol mixed ether ester 14.81% Petroleum oil 78.68%
SPEEKMAN RESIDUAL SPRAY CONTAINS 5% D.D.T. Insecticide (Speekman)	Active ingredients: 100% Deodorized kerosene* Dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane*
SPEEKMAN WAREHOUSE & MILL SPRAY Insecticide (Speekman)	Deodorized kerosene Carbon tetrachloride* Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of mixed fatty acids averaging 10-18 carbon atoms B-butoxy-B'-thiocyano diethyl ether*
SPERGON-DDT (Naugatuck)	Chloranil (tetrachloro-para-benzoquinone)* 93%
SPERGON- DDT-SL (Naugatuck)	Chloranil (tetrachloro-para-benzoquinone)* 92%
SPERGON-SL (Naugatuck)	Chloranil (tetrachloro-para-benzoquinone)* 95%
SPERGON TECHNICAL Insecticide (Naugatuck)	Chloranil (tetrachloro-para-benzoquinone)* 97%
SPERGON WETTABLE (Naugatuck)	Chloranil (tetrachloro-para-benzoquinone)* 48%
SPERRY'S CAUSTIC LOTION For actinomycosis (veterinary) (Sperry)	Sodium hydroxide* 65%
SPERRY'S GOPHER GRAIN Rodenticide (Sperry)	Strychnine sulfate* 0.25%
SPERRY'S HORN PREVENTER Veterinary (Sperry)	
SPERRY'S POCKET GOPHER POISON Rodenticide (Sperry)	Strychnine sulfate* 12%
SPERRY'S POISON WHEAT Rodenticide (Sperry)	Strychnine sulfate* 0.23%
SPERTI (Contains Bio-Dyne) Skin ointment (Whitehall)	Live yeast-cell deriv. Shark liver oil 3.0% Phenylmercuric nitrate 1-10,000 Lanolin Mineral jelly
SPEX-OUT (Morgan Prod.)	Carbon tetrachloride* Benzol* Toluene*
S.P.F. WOOD PRESERVER Huggins)	Free carbon 1% Coal tar distillates* 97%
SPHINX DEODORANT (Rimmel)	
SPHINX LIQUID GLUE (Arabol)	Animal glue Alpha naphthalene sulfonic acid
SPHINX METALLIC WATER COLORS (Weber, F.)	Bronze metallic powder Water-soluble gums
SPHINX RETOUCHING VARNISH (Weber, F.)	Light varnish gums Volatile diluent*
SPHINX WAX CRAYONS (Weber, F.)	
SPICE AIR Air deodorizer (Claire)	Triethylene glycol 7.5%
SPICER'S COMPOUND Laxative (Spicer)	Epsom salt Cascara sagrada Senna Rhubarb Buchu Iron Jalap Juniper berries
SPICER'S PALVO POWDER Vaginal douche (Spicer)	Menthol* Glycerin Boric acid* Phenol* Thymol* Eucalyptol* Zinc sulfate*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SPICER'S T.P.-64 Muscular analgesic, internal (Spicer)	Sodium salicylate* Cimicifuga Glycyrrhiza Potassium iodide
SPI-CO EAR TICK REMEDY Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	Pine tar Xylene* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride Tech. chlordane
SPIC & SPAN CLEANER & WATER SOFTENER (Procter & Gamble)	Sodium sesquicarbonate Sodium tripolyphosphate Sodium orthophosphate Anionic synthetic detergent
SPIC SPOT CLEANING FLUID (Norton)	Naphtha* (V.M. & P.) Stoddard solvent*
SPIGELIA & SENNA SYRUP (Hance)	Spigelia Senna Oils of caraway Oils of anise Syrup base
SPIN Machine- dishwashing detergent (Climalene)	
SPINOL Rubefacient, nasal congestion (Spinol)	Menthol* Oil amber Methyl salicylate* Cottonseed oil Oil eucalyptus* Ti tree oil Oil sassafras syn.*
SPINOSE EAR TICK REMEDY Veterinary (Anchor Serum)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 0.75% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 1.35% Pine oil* 85.0% Xylol* 12.9%
SPIRO POWDER Deodorant (Spiro)	Zinc oxide U.S.P. Magnesium carbonate U.S.P. Sierra supreme talc U.S.P.
SPIX Insecticide (Dolge)	Petroleum distillates* Piperonyl butoxide Tech. essential oils* Pyrethrins*
SPLIT-ACTION CAPSULES Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Pratt Food)	Nicotine expressed as alkaloid* 2.00% Phenothiazine 10.00% Aloes 0.25%
SPLURGE WATER THINNED TEXTURE PAINT (United Gilson.)	Soya protein Water-soluble cellulose ether (sodium pentachlorophenate) 0.67%
SPOHN'S COMPOUND Antitussive (veterinary) (Spohn)	Sulfur* Creosote* Oil of tar* Turpentine*
SPOHN'S UDDER-AID Veterinary (Spohn)	Oxyquinoline benzoate Oil of camphor* Lanolin Peanut oil Petrolatum Paraffin
SPONGE- AWAY Insecticide (Cooper)	S.D. pine oil* 43.5% Camphor oil* 6.0% Paradichlorobenzene 7.5% Rotenone 1.0% Other cube resins or extractives 2.0%
SPONGIACAINE TROCHES Antitussive (Clapp, Otis)	Extract of spongia Benzocaine 1/4 gr.
SPORODYNE For skin irritation (Sporodyne)	Alcohol 46% Benzoic acid* Essential oils* Menthol* Tannic acid* Benzocaine Chlorothymol Glycerin Salicylic acid*
SPORTSMAN COLOGNE (Moore, J.)	Denatured alcohol* more than 70% Perfume oils Coloring matter
SPORTSMAN D-BAR (Solidified deodorant) (Moore, J.)	Perfume oils Glycol Carbitol Hexachlorophene Denatured alcohol Soap
SPORTSMAN HAIR DRESSING (Moore, J.)	Denatured alcohol Benzyl benzoate Castor oil Gum benzoin
SPORTSMAN LIQUID DEODORANT (Moore, J.)	Denatured alcohol Perfume oils Hexachlorophene
SPORTSMAN SHAVING LOTION (Moore, J.)	Denatured alcohol approx. 70% Perfume oils Coloring matter
SPORTSMAN TODDY STICK (Solidified Shave Lotion) (Moore, J.)	Perfume oils Glycol Carbitol Denatured alcohol Soap
SPOT BALM FOR DOGS For skin irritations (veterinary) (Happy Jack)	Glycerin Salycilic acid* Tannic acid* Sulfanilamide* 5% Brilliant green Isopropyl alcohol* 60%
SPOT CHECK (Chek)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SPOT FABRIC FLUFF Rug, upholstery, fabric cleaner (Mann, Leo)		
SPOT FUMIGANT (Thompson-Hayward)	Carbon tetrachloride* Ethylene dichloride Ethylene dibromide*	59.9% 19.6% 20.5%
SPOTLESS TOWN CLEANER (Sapolio)		
SPOTLIGHT DRY CLEANER (York Pharm.)	Naphthas* Ethylene dichloride*	
SPOT MILL FUMIGANT (Cook Chem.)	Ethylene dichloride* Carbon tetrachloride* Ethylene dibromide*	55% 2.3% 22%
SPOT-NOT Stain preventive (Cooper)		
SPOT OFF DRY CLEANER (Wood Labs.)		
SPOT-REMOV-R (Goldman, R.)		
SPOTSGO Dry cleaner (Selig)		
SPOTSTIK Cosmetic (O'Leary)		
SPRACE OINTMENT For hemorrhoids (Shore)	Ephedrine alkaloid* Benzocaine Chlorothymol Bismuth subnitrate Mentholated, emollient, cholestrol base	2% 5% 1/4% 5%
SPRA-GON ANT & ROACH KILLER (Rempel)	Tech. chlordane	2.5%
SPRA-GON DAIRY & STOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Rempel)	Petroleum oil* Pine oil* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins*	
SPRA-GON FLY SPRAY (Rempel)	Petroleum oil* Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins*	
SPRA-GON SUPER DAIRY SPRAY Insecticide (Rempel)	Petroleum oil* Pine oil Tech. methoxychlor Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	97.45% 1.00% 1.00% 0.50% 0.05%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DR. SPRAGUE'S TAKA-FLU-BRAKA CAPS Analgesic (Steinmann)	Acetophenetidin* Aspirin* Caffeine Sod. benzoate Phenyl salicylate*	1 gr./tablet
SPRA-KILL Insecticide (Wilkil)	Tech. chlordane Inert ingredients*	3% 97%
SPRA-KILL Insecticide (Eagle Chem.)	Tech. chlordane Beta-butoxy-beta-thiocyano diethylether Inert ingredients*	2.00% 1.50%
SPRA-TOX Insecticide (Doggett-Pfeil)	Rotenone* Pyrethrum* Inert ingredient*	
SPRATTS' BIRD LICE POWDER Insecticide (Spratts)	Pyrethrins	0.225%
SPRATTS' BLACKERITE (Spratts)	Lime Carbolic acid*	
SPRATTS' CALCIUM PHOSPHATE (Tribasic) (Spratts)	Calcium Phosphorus pH (20% suspension)	min. 36.5% min. 17.0% 6.5-7.2
SPRATTS' CAPSULES Anthelmintic for puppies and toy dogs (Spratts)	Oil chenopodium* Santonin Castor oil Oil turpentine Oil fennel Oil coriander U.S.P. Methyl salicylate*	6.85% 0.28% 90% 1.57%
SPRATTS' CAPSULES Anthelmintic for cats and kittens (Spratts)	Oil chenopodium U.S.P.* Santonin Castor oil Oil turpentine	6.24% 0.27% 90.76% 1.56%
SPRATTS' COUGH TABLETS Antitussive (veterinary) (Spratts)	Tinc. belladonna leaves Ext glycyrrhiza Ipecac Antimony* Potassium tartrate	1/2 m.
SPRATTS' DIP Disinfectant (Spratts)	Coal tar hydrocarbons* Phenols* Soap	
SPRATTS' DIURETIC TABLETS Veterinary (Spratts)	Boric acid* Ext. uva ursi Ext. hydrangea Calcium carbonate Ext. corn silk Atropine sulfate	1/500 gr.
SPRATTS' DOG CAPSULES Anthelmentic (Veterinary) (Spratts)	Ext. areca nut Ext. kamala Oil chenopodium* Castor oil	6.25% 5%
SPRATTS' DOG & CAT REMEDY (Spratts)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SPRATTS' DOG-TROT Repellent, veterinary (Spratts)	Oleum graminis citrati. br.*	
SPRATTS' EAR CANKER OINTMENT (Veterinary) (Spratts)	Salicylic acid*	
	Zinc oxide	
	Benzocaine	
	Petrolatum	
	Boric acid*	
	Oil cade*	
	Lanolin	
SPRATTS' FLEA & INSECT POWDER (Spratts)	Pyrethrins	0.8%
	Rotenone	0.25%
	Other cube extractives	0.25%
	Sulfur*	25.0%
SPRATTS' GAPINA LIQUID For bronchial parasites (veterinary, avian) (Spratts)		
SPRATTS' LICE POWDER FOR POULTRY & GAME (Spratts)	Sulfur flour*	44%
	Sodium fluoride*	16%
SPRATTS' LINIMENT (Spratts)	Camphor*	
	Ammonia*	
	Oil turpentine*	
	Oil origanum	
	Saponaceous base	
SPRATTS' MITALENE For washing cages, perches (Spratts)	Alcohol	6.80%
SPRATTS' OINTMENT Ectoparasiticide (veterinary) (Spratts)	Potassium bicarbonate	1.6%
	Sulfur sublimed*	23%
	Oil tar	6.2%
SPRATTS' OVALS WITH COD LIVER OIL Dog food (Spratts)	Wheat flour	
	Meat meal	
	Cod liver oil U.S.P.	1.5%
	Iron oxide	
SPRATTS' PENNAKURA Ectoparasiticide (veterinary, avian) (Spratts)	Quassia ext.	0.017%
	Sodium fluoride	0.075%
SPRATTS' QUINELLA (Tibbs) Powder, intestinal astringent (veterinary, avian) (Spratts)	Pulv. cranesbill	
	Catechu	
	Tormentil	
	Capsicum	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SPRATTS' SARCOPTIC MANGE LIQUID Veterinary (Spratts)	Kerosene oil*	33%
	Crude oil*	24%
	Pine oil	5.60%
	Nicotine*	0.0525%
	Linseed oil	24%
	Oil pine tar	10%
	Anhydrous soap	0.66%
SPRATTS' SHAMPOO (Spratts)	Cocoanut	
	Olive oils	
SPRATTS' SPECIAL TABLETS Diuretic (veterinary) (Spratts)	Potassium citrate	
	Nuclein acid	
	Powd. ext. nux vomica	1/120 gr.
	Strychnine	1/1600 gr.
	Camphor	
SPRATTS' SULFUR TABLETS Veterinary (Spratts)	Washed sulfur*	
	Ext. ipecac	
	Arsenic trioxide *	1/1000 gr.
	Sodium benzoate	
	Potassium bitartrate	
	Ext. capsicum	
SPRATTS' TABLETS FOR CONSTIPATION (Veterinary) (Spratts)	Cascarin bitter	
	Aloin*	
	Ext. belladonna* U.S.P.	1/8 gr.
	Total alkaloids	1/640 gr.
	Oleoresin ginger	
	Podophyllin* U.S.P.	
SPRATTS' TAPEWORM TABLETS (Veterinary) (Spratts)	Arecoline hydrobromide*	4.47%
SPRATTS' TONIC TABLETS Veterinary (Spratts)	Po. ext. nux vomica	1/60 gr.
	Strychnine*	1/800 gr.
	Cascara sagrada	
	Ferric hypophosphite	
	Potassium hypophosphite	
SPRAY-ALL DEODORANT BLOCKETTES (Elk)	Paradichlorobenzene*	
SPRAY-ALL DEODORANT CRYSTALS (Elk)	Paradichlorobenzene*	
SPRAY-ALL DISINFECTANT (Elk)	Coal tar derivative*	
SPRAY-ALL EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE 25% Insecticide (Elk)	DDT*	
	Aromatic hydrocarbons*	
SPRAY-ALL GARDEN PRODUCTS (Elk)	Pyrethrum	
	DDT*	
SPRAY-ALL MOTH LIQUID (Elk)	Chlorinated hydrocarbons*	
	Paradichlorobenzene	
SPRAY-ALL PLANT LIQUID (Elk)	Pyrethrum extractives*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SPRAY-CHEM A Wetting and spreading agent (Pacific Coast)	Alkylated aryl polyether alcohol
SPRAY-DAY-LITE Paint (Glidden Co.)	
SPRAY FLO Abrasive cleaner (Pennsylv. Salt)	Alkaline silicate Phosphate Soda ash Wetting agent
SPRAY GREEN Nitrogen spray for foliage feeding (Sunland)	Organic nitrogen (urea) 20%
SPRAYSHEEN Cleaning compound (Pioneer)	
SPRAY TAN Sunburn preventative (Spray Tan)	
SPRAY-TROL BRAND, CONTAC-TROL Insecticide (Coyne)	Petroleum hydrocarbon oil base* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins
SPRAY-TROL BRAND CONCEN-TROL Insecticide (Coyne)	Petroleum hydrocarbon* oil base Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins
SPRAY-TROL BRAND FUMI-TROL Fumigant (Coyne)	Ethylene dichloride Carbon tetrachloride*
SPRAY-TROL BRAND MOTH-TROL Insecticide (Coyne)	Petroleum hydrocarbon oil base* DDT* DDD*
SPRAY-TROL BRAND RESIDU-TROL Insecticide (Coyne)	Petroleum hydrocarbon oil base* 94.0% DDT 3.0% Tech. chlordane 3.0%
SPRAY-TROL BRAND RODEN-TROL Rodenticide (Coyne)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.5%
SPRAY-TROL BRAND SUPER-TROL Insecticide (Coyne)	Petroleum hydrocarbon* oil base Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins*
SPRAYWAY Deodorizer, air sanitizer (Tru-Pine)	Triethylene glycol 7.5%
SPRAYWAY Insecticide (Tru-Pine)	Pyrethrins 0.0255% Rotenone 0.128% Tech. piperonyl cyclonene 0.25% Petroleum hydrocarbon 0.102%
SPRAYWAY FAST-KILL BUG KILLER Insecticide (Tru-Pine)	Tech. chlordane 2.000% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 0.115% Pyrethrins 0.046% Polymerized glycerol oleate 0.100% Petroleum distillates* 72.739% Freon 12 25.000%
SPRAYWAY LIVESTOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Tru-Pine)	Pyrethrins 0.2% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 2.0% Tech. methoxychlor 3.0% Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate 1.64% Related terpenes 0.36% Methylated naphthalenes* 12.00% Petroleum distillate 10.8%
SPRAYWAY PLANT SPRAY Insecticide (Tru-Pine)	Pyrethrins 0.0255% Rotenone 0.128% Other cube extractives 0.236% Tech. piperonyl cyclonene 0.256% Petroleum hydrocarbon 0.102%
SPRAYWAY SPRING BLOSSOM ROOM DEODORIZER & AIR SANITIZER Household deodorant (Tru-Pine)	Triethylene glycol 7.5%
SPRAZIT AUTO & FURNITURE WAX, DEODORANTS (Plasti-Kote)	
SPRAZIT FIRE EXTIN-GUISHER (Plasti-Kote)	
SPRAZIT MOTH PROOFER Repellent (Plasti-Kote)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SPRAZIT PLASTIC COATING, WOOD & METAL COATING (Plasti-Kote)	
SPRED PAINT PRODUCTS (Glidden Co.)	
SPRED-RITE Sticker, spreader (agricultural) (Sherwin- Williams)	Fish oil soap
SPRING SHOWERS (Modart)	Sodium lauryl sulfate Fatty acid esters
SPRITE SPRAY DEODORANT Antiperspirant (Pharma- Craft)	Aluminum chlorhydroxide complex Aluminum chloride Urea Alcohol Perfume
SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM (Squibb)	Calcium carbonate Magnesium hydroxide Sodium alginate Sodium stearate Gelatin Glycerin Color (certified foods) Flavor (mint) Saccharin
SQUIBB LATHER SHAVE (Squibb)	
SQUIBB PHENOLOR Antiseptic, disinfectant (Squibb)	Orthophenylphenol* (hydroxy diphenyl) 13% Isopropyl alcohol 5%/v Soap 13%
SQUIRE JUNIOR'S DIAPER DEODORIZER (Curtis Squire)	Hyamine #2389
S.R.P. RUST INHIBITOR (Sonneborn)	
S.S.S. Tonic, food supplement (S.S.S.)	Queen's delight Swamp sumac Sumac Iron 33-1/3 mg./tbsp. Copper 1 mg./tbsp. Alcohol 12%
S.S.S. TONIC TABLETS Food supplement (S.S.S.)	Iron Copper Powd. root ext. rhus giabra Rhus vernix Stillingia sylvatica Betaine hydrochloride Thiamine hydrochloride
STA Paint (Testor)	Vinyl resin Dioctyl phthalate M.I.K. Toluol* Cyclohexanone
STA-BAC Hair dressing (Vi-Jon)	
STABCHLOR Insecticide (Chapman Chem.)	Tech. chlordane* 44.1% Petroleum distillate* 42.9%
STA-FLO LAUNDRY STARCH (Staley)	Borax Mersolite (composed largely of phenyl mercuric acetate) 0.002% Starch Color Perfume
STAG BRUSHLESS SHAVING CREAM, CREAM HAIR TONIC, MINT FREEZE DEODORANT STICK & PERFUMED HAIR OIL (Langlois)	
STAG DEODORANT CREAM (Langlois)	Aluminum chlorhydrate* Benzoic acid*
STAINFLOOR WOOD FINISH Paint product (Rogers Chem.)	
STAIN GLOSS STOVE POLISH (Satin Gloss)	
STAINTOX Wood preser- vative, insecticide (Abesto)	Pentachlorophenol* 5%
STA KLEAN CLEANERS (Porcelain, Tile, Marble, Linoleum, Hardwood Floor) (Staples, H.)	
STA KLEAN PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Staples, H.)	
STAMINE WITH A.C.A. COMPOUND (Tutag)	Each coated tablet: Pyrilamine maleate Merck* 10 mg. Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)* 3-1/2 gr. Acetophenetidin* 2-1/2 gr. Caffeine alkaloid 1/2 gr.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
STAMINITE AMMONIATED WAX REMOVER (Staminite)	Ammonia*
STAMINITE SUPER QUALITY ENAMELS (Staminite)	Lead* Pigment* (Only Apple Green, Lettuce Green, Deep Green, and Chinese Red contain lead)
STANBACK ANALGESIC POWDERS (Stanback)	Each powder: Acetophenetidin* 5 gr. Aspirin* Caffeine
STANBACK ANALGESIC TABLETS (Stanback)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* 2-1/2 gr. Aspirin* Caffeine
STANDARD AEROSOL INSECT KILLER (Standard Oil)	DDT 2.00% Pyrethrins 0.10% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 0.60% B-butoxy-B'-thicyano diethyl ether 1.63% Methylated naphthalene* 5.75% Petroleum oil 4.92% Propellents 85%
STANDARD AGRIC. CHEM. SINOX-W Herbicide (Standard Ag.)	Ammonium dinitro ortho secondary butyl phenol* 13%
STANDARD AGRIC. CHEM. 90% SODIUM TCA Herbicide (Standard Ag.)	Sodium trichloracetate*
STANDARD APHID SPRAY OIL Insecticide, fungicide (Standard Oil)	Petroleum sulfonates 18.51% Soda resin soap 4.77% Highly refined coal tar creosote* 11.49% Petroleum oil* 62.50%
STANDARD BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Standard Oil)	Isoctyl ester of 2,4-Dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid* 33.7% Isoctyl ester of 2,4,5-Trichloro-phenoxyacetic acid* 32.1%
STANDARD CRABGRASS SPRAY Herbicide (Standard Oil)	Petroleum oil* 99.99%
STANDARD 25% DDT CONCEN-TRATE (Standard Oil)	DDT 25% Petroleum xylene and deriv.* 70%
STANDARD DORMANT SPRAY OIL NO. 1 (Dendrol)	Petroleum oil* [illegible] Petroleum sulfonates 7.[illegible]
STANDARD EARWORM SPRAY Insecticide (Standard Oil)	Petroleum oil* 99% DDT 1%
STANDARD ELECTRIC MOTOR OIL, FINAL HOUSE-HOLD OIL Lubricating oils (Standard Oil)	Petroleum oil* Rust and oxidation inhibitors Silicone defoamers
STANDARD ELM SPRAY Insecticide (Standard Oil)	DDT 25% Petroleum oil (paraffinic tech. white oil) 18% Petroleum xylene and related compounds* 55%
STANDARD FLOOR FINISHES, SEALER (Standard Oil)	Chinawood oil Phenolic resins Mineral spirits*
STANDARD FORMALDEHYDE Fumigant (Standard Chem.)	Formaldehyde* 37%
STANDARD FUNGICIDE (Stanofide) (Standard Oil)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* 50%
STANDARD GARDEN DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Standard Oil)	Methoxychlor, tech. 2.500% TDE 0.500% Pyrethrins 0.020% Piperonyl cyclonene, tech. 0.125% Rotenone 0.500% Other cube extractives 1.000% Sulfur* 25.000% Ziram* 7.600%
STANDARD INSECT SPRAY WITH DDT (Standard Oil)	DDT 5.00% B-butoxy-B'-thiocyano diethyl ether 0.29% B-thiocyano ethyl esters of mixed fatty acids averaging 10-18 carbon atoms 0.89% Methylated naphthalene* 15.18% Petroleum oil* 78.64%
STANDARD LIQUID GLOSS Floor gloss (Standard Oil)	Petroleum oil Turpentine* Perfumes
STANDARD LIQUID WAX Floor polish (Standard Oil)	Solids: 12% Waxes Shellac Soap Borax Ammonia Amine soap

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
STANDARD LOW VOLATILE 2,4-D Herbicide (Standard Oil)	2,4-D acid, iso-octyl ester* 67.8%
STANDARD LOW VOLATILE 2,4,5-T Herbicide (Standard Oil)	2,4,5-T acid, iso-octyl ester* 63.2%
STANDARD PRESSUR- PAK PLANT SPRAY Insecticide (Standard Oil)	Rhothane (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane) 0.20% Pyrethrins 0.05% Piperonyl butoxide 0.50% Mineral oil 24.25% Propellents 75.00%
STANDARD ROACH & ANT SPRAY Insecticide (Standard Oil)	Tech. chlordane 2% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 2% Methylated naphthalene* 4% Petroleum distillate* 92%
STANDARD STOCK SPRAY WITH METHOXYCHLOR Insecticide (Standard Oil)	B-butoxy-B'-thiocyano diethyl ether 1.64% Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate 0.49% Other related terpenes 0.11% Diphenyl oxide 1.00% Methoxychlor tech. 0.50% Petroleum oil* 96.26%
STANDARD SUMMER EMULSION CONCEN- TRATE (Verdol) Insecticide (Standard Oil)	Petroleum oil* 60% m.
STANDARD SUMMER SPRAY OIL NO. 1 (Superla) Insecticide (Standard Oil)	Petroleum oil* 97.3%
STANDARD SUPER- TERMITE Insecticide (Standard Oil)	Phenols* 50% Soap 25%
STANDARD TOXAPHENE CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Standard Oil)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene, chlorine content 67-69%) 60.5% Petroleum oil 36.5%
STANDARD 2,4-D WEED KILLER NO. 2 (Standard Oil)	Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D acid* 49.6%
STANDARD 2,4-D WEED KILLER NO. 3E (Standard Oil)	2,4-D acid, mixed butyl and isopropyl esters* 75.6%
STANDARD 2,4-D WEED KILLER NO. 4 (Standard Oil)	Triethyl amine salt of 2,4-D acid* 16.8%
STANDARD 2,4-D WEED KILLER NO. 5 (Standard Oil)	2,4-D acid, mixed butyl and isopropyl ester* 55.9%
STANDARD WEED KILLER Herbicide (Standard)	Petroleum* 100.0%
STANIS Analgesic, counter- irritant (salve) (Stanis)	Oil of cajuput* Oleoresin of capsicum Menthol* Lanolin Oil of wintergreen* Oil of eucalyptus* Camphor* Petrolatum
STANIS COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO (Stanis)	Cocoanut oil soap Non-toxic color
STANIS COMPLEXION CREAM (Stanis)	Beeswax Spermaceti Mineral oil Lanolin White petrolatum Borax
STANIS DERMATONE SALVE NO. 74 (Stanis)	Sulfur* Salicylic acid* Menthol* White pine tar
STANIS FACE Powder (Stanis)	Standard talc base
STANIS IMPROVED FOOT SOAP (Stanis)	Iodine* Eucalyptus* Borax* Olive oil Bran
STANIS SALVE #73 (Stanis)	Resorcin* Zinc oxide Camphor* Phenol* Menthol*
STANIS SALVE #75 For minor burns, sores, wounds (Stanis)	Boric acid* Zinc oxide Cod liver oil
STANIS SALVE #76 Ointment (Stanis)	Comfrey root*
STANLEY'S ANTISEPTIC MOUTH WASH (Stanley Home)	Water Alcohol (S.D. 38B) Essential oils* Certified dye

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
STANLEY'S BATH SALTS (Stanley Home)	
STANLEY'S BOWL CLEANER (Stanley Home)	Soda ash Sodium bicarbonate Sodium tripolyphosphate* Triton* Pine oil*
STANLEY'S BOWL DEODORIZER (Stanley Home)	Paradichlorobenzene* Perfume
STANLEY'S CREME CLEANER Floor cleaner (Stanley Home)	Water Stearic acid Beeswax Estawax Cetyl alcohol Hydrocarbon solvent* Ozokerite Gersthofen wax Ammonia Monoethanolamine
STANLEY'S CREME RINSE Cosmetic (Stanley Home)	Triton Maypon Aldo
STANLEY'S DENTAL PLATE CLEANER (Stanley Home)	Super floss Soap Diglycol stearate Perfume Butoben
STANLEY'S FACE LOTION (Stanley Home)	
STANLEY'S FLOOR CLEANER (Stanley Home)	Pine oil* Trisodium phosphate Soap Ceresine wax Ammonia* Triethanolamine
STANLEY'S FURNITURE CREAM (Stanley Home)	Polishing oil Vegetable base emulsifier Perfume
STANLEY'S GLUE (Stanley Home)	
STANLEY'S HOME PERMANENT (Stanley Home)	
STANLEY'S LIQUID DETERGENT (Stanley Home)	
STANLEY'S LIQUID METAL POLISH (Stanley Home)	Silica Pine oil* Red oil* Nonic Borax*
STANLEY'S METAL POLISH (Stanley Home)	Soap Plasticizer Sassafras Dowicide Silica Trisodium phosphate Bentonite Tergitol Dye
STANLEY'S NONTOX Toilet Bowl cleaner (Stanley Home)	
STANLEY'S RUG SHAMPOO (Stanley Home)	Anionic synthetic detergent* (see quartenary ammonium compounds)
STANLEY'S SHAMPOO (For Hard Water) (Stanley Home)	Onyxol Coconut fatty acid Monoethanolamine Versene Maprofix Red oil Triethanolamine
STANLEY'S SHAMPOO (Regular) (Stanley Home)	Red oil Triethanolamine Tergitol Propylene glycol Coconut oil Monoethanolamine Sodium septaphosphate
STANLEY'S SHAVING CREAM CONCEN-TRATE (Stanley Home)	Stearic acid Myristic acid Propylene glycol Triethanolamine Monoethanolamine
STANLEY'S SHOE POLISH (Stanley Home)	
STANLEY'S SILENT MAID (Stanley Home)	Nonic Versene Perfume Dye
STANLEY'S SILVER CREAM (Stanley Home)	Soap Plasticizer R-3885 Bentonite Dowicide CMC Celatom Stearic acid Titanium dioxide Tergitol Sassafras
STANLEY'S SKIN GLO (Stanley Home)	Paraffin wax Stearic acid Triethanolamine Cetyl alcohol Butoben

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
STANLEY'S SPOT REMOVER Cleaner (Stanley Home)	Triton Kreelon Stearic acid Soap Borax Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate Butoben
STANLEY'S STANWICK REFILL Deodorizer (Stanley Home)	Formaldehyde*
STANLEY'S SURE-KYL CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Stanley Home)	DDT* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins* Methylated naphthalenes* Petroleum distillates* Freon
STANLEY'S TOOTH PASTE (Stanley Home)	
STANLEY'S WINTERMINT FACIAL (Stanley Home)	
STANTOX 64 Herbicide (Standard Ag.)	2,4-D amine salt* (4 lbs. acid equiv./gal.)
STANTOX 90 Herbicide (Standard Ag.)	2,4-D sodium salt (2,4-D acid* equiv. 80.5%)
STANTOX P-44 Herbicide (Standard Ag.)	2,4-D isopropyl ester* 44%
STA-NU COPPER CLEANER (Nu Prod.)	
STA-OFF Repellent (Pierpont)	Isopropyl alcohol* 80% Water 14% Lemon grass oil 3% Eucalyptus oil* 3% Diethyl phthalate 1%
STA-OFF ANTI-RABBIT EMULSION & TREE HEALANT (Niagara Hort.)	Alcohol Resin Whaleoil
STAPHENE Germicide (Vestal)	p-Tertiary amyl phenol soap Isopropanol* o-Benzyl-p-chlorophenol o-Phenylphenol* Tetra-sodium ethylenediamine tetra-acetate Sodium xylensulfonate* 24.15%
STARDUST FLAME- COLORING SALTS (Standard Chem.)	Copper sulfate* Ammonium chloride Potassium chloride Potassium nitrate Vegetable fiber ash

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
STARDUST NAIL POLISH (Clotworthy)	
STAR 5X ALKALI Cleaning product (Wyandotte)	Conc. alkali*
STARKE INHALANT (Starke)	Menthol Guaiacol Iodine* Tincture benzoin compound Alcohol* 62% Glycerin Oil of eucalyptus*
STARK'S REDUCINE Counter- irritant (Reducine)	
STA THINNER Paint thinner (Testor)	Xylol* Toloul* Isopropyl alcohol Butyl alcohol Butyl acetate Amyl acetate M.I.K
STAT DOUCHE POWDER (Stat)	Vegetable oils Oil of pine* Vegetable oil soap Glycerin Camphor* Oil of eucalyptus*
STAUFFER ALDRIN 2-E Insecticide (Stauffer)	Aldrin* 23.0% Related compounds 3.8% Xylene* range aromatic hydrocarbon 68.0%
STAUFFER ALDRIN GRANULAR Insecticide (Stauffer)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* 9.5% Related compounds 7.2%
STAUFFER ARAMITE DUST NO. 9 Insecticide (Stauffer)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl-2 chloroethyl sulfite 3%
STAUFFER ARAMITE 15-W WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Stauffer)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite 15%
STAUFFER BHC-DDT EMULSIFIABLE CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Stauffer)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 4.6% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 7.1% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 23.4% Xylene* 58.0%
STAUFFER BHC-DDT EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE NO. 12-20 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 12.4% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 19.0% DDT (dichloro diphenyl tri-chloroethane) 20.6% Xylene* 41.8%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
STAUFFER BHC-DDT STOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Stauffer)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride * 2.0% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 6.0% DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 33.3% Sulfur* 15.8%
STAUFFER BHC-DDT STOCK SPRAY NO. 12-200 EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Stauffer)	Gamma isomer benzene hexachloride 1.44% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 2.16% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 24.10% Xylene* 67.00%
STAUFFER BHC 1-E EMULSIFIABLE LIQUID Insecticide (Stauffer)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 11.8% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 17.7% Xylene* range aromatic hydrocarbon solvent 65.0%
STAUFFER CAPTAN DUST 7.5 Fungicide, insecticide (Stauffer)	Captan (n-trichloro methyl mercapto-4-cyclohexene-1, 2-dicarboximide) 7.5%
STAUFFER CAPTAN 10 DUST Fungicide (Stauffer)	Captan 10.0%
STAUFFER CAPTAN 50-W Fungicide (Stauffer)	n-Trichloromethylmercapto-4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxmide 50%
STAUFFER CHLORATE BORATE LIQUID DEFOLIANT Insecticide (Stauffer)	Sodium chlorate*
STAUFFER CHLORDANE 4-E Insecticide (Stauffer)	Tech. chlordane 43.3% Xylene* 51.3%
STAUFFER CHLORDANE 8-E Insecticide (Stauffer)	Tech. chlordane* 71.7% Xylene* 21.9%
STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 22 Insecticide (Stauffer)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 5% Sulfur* 82%
STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 81 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene, chlorine content 67-69%) 20.00%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 121-3 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3.00% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 7.9% DDT* 5.00%
STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 122 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 3.00% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 9% DDT* 5.00% Sulfur* 40.00%
STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 301 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* 1.28% Related compounds 0.22% Dieldrin* 1-1/2%
STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 321 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* 1.28% Related compounds 0.22% DDT*(dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 5.00% Dieldrin* 1-1/2%
STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 322 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* 2.12% Related compounds 0.38% DDT*(dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 5.00% Sulfur* 40.00%
STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 322-1 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene 1.28% Related compounds 0.22% DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 5.00% Sulfur* 40.00% Dieldrin* 1-1/2%
STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 322-2 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* 1.28% Related compounds 0.22% DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 10.00% Sulfur* 40.00%
STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 701 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* 2.4% Related compounds 1.8%
STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 721 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* 2.4% Related compounds 1.8% Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* 5.0%
STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 821-1 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Heptachloro-4,7-methano tetrahydroindene* 2.50% Related compounds 0.97% DDT*(dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 10.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 821-3 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Heptachloro-4,7-methano tetrahydro indene*	5.00%
	Related compounds	1.94%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	10.00%
STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 822 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Heptachloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydro indene*	2.50%
	Related compounds	0.97%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	5.00%
	Sulfur*	40.00%
STAUFFER COTTON DUST No. 822-1 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Heptachloro-4,7-methano tetrahydro indene*	2.50%
	Related compounds	0.97%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	10.00%
	Sulfur*	40.00%
STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 822-2 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Heptachoro-4, 7-methano tetrahydro indene*	5.00%
	Related compounds	1.94%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	5.00%
	Sulfur*	40.00%
STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 822-3 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Heptachloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydro indene*	5.00%
	Related compounds	1.94%
	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	10.00%
	Sulfur*	40.00%
STAUFFER DDD 2-E Insecticide (Stauffer)	DDD	25.2%
	Xylene*	70.0%
STAUFFER DDD DUST 5 Insecticide (Stauffer)	DDD	5%
STAUFFER DDD-SULPHUR DUST 5-50 Insecticide (Stauffer)	DDT*	5%
	Sulfur*	50%
STAUFFER DDD 5-W Insecticide (Stauffer)	DDD*	50%
STAUFFER DDT 2-E Insecticide (Stauffer)	DDT	25%
	Xylene*	70%
STAUFFER DDT 50-W Fungicide, insecticide (Stauffer)	DDT*	50%
STAUFFER DDT 75-W Insecticide (Stauffer)	DDT*	75%
STAUFFER 75% DDT WETTABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Stauffer)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	75%
STAUFFER DIELDRIN 1.5-E Insecticide (Stauffer)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	15.9%
	Related compounds	2.8%
	Xylene*	75.0%
STAUFFER DIELDRIN EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE NO. 151 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	15.9%
	Related compounds	2.8%
	Xylene*	75.0%
STAUFFER DIELDRIN 5-W Fungicide, insecticide (Stauffer)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene*	42.5%
	Related compounds	7.5%
STAUFFER DITHANE D-14 Fungicide (Stauffer)	Nabam* (disodium ehtylene-bis (dithiocarbamate)	19%
STAUFFER DUSTLESS 15W PARATHION Insecticide (Stauffer)	Parathion*	15%
STAUFFER DUSTLESS PARATHION 25% DUST BASE Insecticide (Stauffer)	Parathion*	25%
STAUFFER DUSTLESS PARATHION 15-W WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Stauffer)	Parathion*	15%
STAUFFER DUSTLESS PARATHION 25-W WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Stauffer)	Parathion*	25%
STAUFFER ENDRIN EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE NO. 161 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Endrin*	19.8%
	Xylene*	72.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
STAUFFER FERBAM DUST 15 Fungicide (Stauffer)	Ferbam	15.0%
STAUFFER FUNGICIDE DUST NO. 6 (Stauffer)	Zineb	3.9%
STAUFFER FUNGICIDE DUST NO. X-170 (Stauffer)	Spergon (tetrachloro para benzoquininone)	5.0%
STAUFFER 80-20 GRAIN FUMIGANT (Stauffer)	Carbon tetrachloride* Carbon bisulfide*	83.5% 16.5%
STAUFFER HEPTACHLOR 2-E Insecticide (Stauffer)	Heptachlor* Related compounds Xylene*	23% 9% 59%
STAUFFER INSECTICIDE BAIT NO. X-168 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Tech. chlordane Toxaphene*	2.0% 2.5%
STAUFFER INSECTICIDE BAIT NO. X-169 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Tech. chlordane	2.0%
STAUFFER INSECTICIDE DUST NO. 7-1 (Stauffer)	DDD (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane) Inert ingredients	10% 90%
STAUFFER INSECTICIDE DUST NO. 61-1 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Rotenone Other ethyl extractives of cube Inert ingredients	1.0% 2.0% 97.0%
STAUFFER INSECTICIDE DUST NO. 7-21-4 (Stauffer)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Parathion*	5.0% 2.0%
STAUFFER INSECTICIDE DUST NO. 101 (Stauffer)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride Inert ingredients	5.0% 7.5% 87.5%
STUAFFER INSECTICIDE DUST NO. 101-4 (Stauffer)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride Inert ingredients	4% 6% 90%
STAUFFER INSECTICIDE DUST 5% CHLORDANE (Stauffer)	Tech. chlordane* Inert ingredients	5.0% 95.0%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
STAUFFER INSECTICIDE DUST 5% DDT (Stauffer)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Inert ingredients	5% 95%
STAUFFER INSECTICIDE DUST 1% LINDANE (Stauffer)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	1%
STAUFFER INSECTICIDE & FUNGICIDE DUST NO. 26 (Stauffer)	Zineb DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Inert ingredients	4.0% 5.0% 91.0%
STAUFFER INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE DUST NO. X-171 (Stauffer)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Tetrachloro-para-benzoquinone	3.0% 5.0%
STAUFFER IRON CHELATE- 6V For acid soils (Stauffer)	Chelated iron as metallic*	6-1/2%
STAUFFER IRON CHELATE-12 For acid soils (Stauffer)	Chelated iron*	12%
STAUFFER IRON CHELATE-13 For acid soils (Stauffer)	Chelated iron as metallic*	13%
STAUFFER LINDANE 25-W Insecticide (Stauffer)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	25.0%
STAUFFER LINDANE EMULSIFIABLE CONCEN- TRATE NO. 171 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Lindane*(gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride) Xylene*	20% 56%
STAUFFER LINDANE STOCK SPRAY NO. 96 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Lindane (gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride)* Xylene*	12.2% 82.0%
STAUFFER LOW VOLATILE BRUSH KILLER 1-1/3-2/3 Herbicide (Stauffer)	Isooctyl ester of 2,4-dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid* Isooctyl ester of 2,4,5-trichloro-phenoxyacetic acid*	24.5% 11.7%
STAUFFER LOW VOLATILE BRUSH KILLER 2-2 Herbicide (Stauffer)	Isooctyl ester of 2,4-dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid* Isooctyl ester of 2,4-5-trichloro phenoxyacetate acid*	33.7% 32.1%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
STAUFFER MAGNETIC SULPHUR PASTE Insecticide (Stauffer)	Sulfur*	68%
STAUFFER MALATHION 5-E Insecticide (Stauffer)	o,o-Dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate Xylene range aromatic hydrocarbon solvent*	56% 32%
STAUFFER MALATHION 25-W Insecticide (Stauffer)	o,o-Dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate*	25%
STAUFFER PARATHION 2-E Insecticide (Stauffer)	Parathion* Xylene	25% 65%
STAUFFER PARATHION NO. 401 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Parathion* Xylene	46% 41%
STAUFFER PARATHION SULPHUR DUST 1.5- 82.5 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Parathion* Sulfur	1.5% 82.5%
STAUFFER PENTA CONCEN- TRATE Herbicide (Stauffer)	Pentachlorophenol* Aromatic hydrocarbons*	40.0% 40.0%
STAUFFER S.E.X. Herbicide (Stauffer)	Sodium ethyl xanthate* and related compounds	90%
STAUFFER TOXAPHENE DDT EMULSIFIABLE CONCEN- TRATE #40- 20 Insecticide (Stauffer)	Toxaphene* DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) Xylene* Tech. chlorinated camphene	40% 20% 35%
STAUFFER 2,4-D BUTYL ESTER 265 Herbicide (Stauffer)	Butyl 2,4-dichlorophenoxy-acetate*	40.0%
STAUFFER 2,4-D ESTER WEED KILLER 44% (Stauffer)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	44.0%
STAUFFER 2,4-D LIQUID SALT 400 Herbicide (Stauffer)	Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	49.4%
STAUFFER 2,4-D LOW VOLATILE ESTER 400 Herbicide (Stauffer)	Iso-octyl ester of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	67.8%
STAUFFER 2,4,5-T LOW VOLATILE ESTER 400 Herbicide (Stauffer)	Iso-octyl ester of 2,4,5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	62.2%
STA WAKE Stimulant (Approved)	Each tablet: Caffeine (anhydrous) Dextrose	 1.5 gr. 5 gr.
STA-WAKE Stimulant (Sta-Wake)	Each tablet: Caffeine alkaloid	 1-3/4 gr.
STAYBRITE For coloring concrete, cement (Horn)	Earth colors	
STAY-CUT LIQUID SANDPAPER (Reliable Paste)	Solvents* Xylol* Acetone	
STAY-DEE DUSTING POWDER Insecticide (Stayner)	DDT*	10%
STAYNER A.P.C. TABLETS Analgesic (Stayner)	Each tablet: Aspirin* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine citrated	 3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
STAYNER CITRATES & CARBONATES (Stayner)	Sodium bicarbonate Potassium bicarbonate Magnesium sulfate Calcium lactate Sodium phosphate Sodium chloride Citric acid Tartaric acid	
STAYNER COLD CAPSULES WITH QUININE (Stayner)	Quinine sulfate Acetophenetidin* Camphor* Atropine sulfate Caffeine citrated Podophyllin Aloin	1/2 gr. 2 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/2000 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/40 gr. 1/16 gr.
STAYNER COLD FORMULA TABLETS (Stayner)	Acetophenetidin* Atropine sulfate Camphor* Caffeine citrated Podophyllin Aloin	2 gr. 1/2000 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/40 gr. 1/16 gr.
STAYNER TERPIN HYDRATE & CODEINE (Stayner)	Each fl. oz.: Codeine Terpin hydrate	 0.91 gr. 7.7 gr.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
STAYPUT Semi-paste remover (Reliable Paste)	Benzol* Acetone Methanol	
S.T.B. FOR POULTRY (Lee, W.)	Lard Canada balsam of fir* Oil of origanum* Oil of rosemary* Camphor* Alcohol	approx. 66% approx. 8% approx. 13% approx. 2% approx. 4% approx. 6%
STEARNS ELECTRIC BRAND RAT & ROACH PASTE (Stearns)	Phosphorus*	
STEINMAN'S CAPSULES GLYCERO- PHOSPHATES COMPOUND Tonic and appetizer (Steinmann)	Sodium Manganese Glycerosphosphates Arsenic* Calcium Iron Nux vomica* Calcium lactate	
STEIN'S ALPINE COLD CREAM (Stein)		
STEIN'S MAKE-UP & BEAUTY PREPARATIONS (Stein)	Beeswax Mineral oil Certified colors	
STELCO ROOFING CEMENT (Stelwagon)		
STELLA VITAE Laxative (Allied Drug)	Alcohol Senecio Mitchella Black haw Helonias Caulophyllum Cramp bark Aletris Senna Gentian	10%/v
STENCIL THINNER SOLVENT #50 (Garvery)		
STERA- KLEEN Germicide (Steriphone)		
STERAMINE TABLETS Germicide (Edwards- Councilor)	Para-di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate*	50%
STER-BAC FORMULA S-12 Bactericide (Kenzaze)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	12.8%
STERIDOL NO. 3 COOLANT GERMICIDE (Dolge)	Formaldehyde*	10%
STERIPHONE GERMICIDE (Steriphone)		
STERLING CHALK CRAYON (Am. Crayon)		
STERLING 5% CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Smith, C.D.)	Chlordane*	5%
STERLING CPR DUST Insecticide (Smith, C.D.)	Piperonyl cyclonene Pyrethrins Rotenone Other cube extractives Sulfur*	0.5% 0.05% 0.25% 0.5% 25%
STERLING DAIRY CATTLE SPRAY WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Smith, C.D.)	Methoxychlor*	50%
STERLING DUST NO. 8 Insecticide (Smith, C.D.)	Toxaphene*	8%
STERLING DUST NO. 5R ROTHANE 5% TDE Insecticide (Smith, C.D.)	TDE	5%
STERLING LIVESTOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Smith, C.D.)	DDT* Beta beta thiocyano diethyl ether	28% 5%
STERLING MULTI- GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Smith, C.D.)	Nicotine alkaloid* Rotenone Other cube resins Beta beta dithiocyano diethyl ether Sulfur	1.4% 0.5% 1% 0.75% 29%
STERLING POISON OATS Rodenticide (Smith, C.D.)	Strychnine alkaloid*	0.37%
STERLING POISON WHEAT Rodenticide (Smith, C.D.)	Strychnine alkaloid*	0.18%
STERLING SABADILLA DUST NO. 80 Insecticide (Smith, C.D.)	Sabadilla*	1%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
STERNO CANNED HEAT (Sterno)	Ethyl alcohol Methanol* approx. 15%
STER-O-CLEAR (Continental Chemical)	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*
STEROLIN DISINFECTANT Selig)	Coal tar neutral oils * Phenols* Sodium soaps
STEROX Disinfectant, fungicide, deodorant (Pioneer)	
STETCO DOUBLE- STRENGTH INSECT SPRAY (Stetson)	DDT* Inert ingredients
STETCO PYNOL DISINFECTANT (Stetson)	Steam-distilled pine oil* soap
STETCO TRIPLE- STRENGTH INSECT SPRAY (Stetson)	DDT* Inert ingredients
STEVENS OINTMENT Veterinary (Kopf)	Mercuric biniodide* (mercury iodide, red) Turpentine oil Cantharidin*
STIK-KWIK CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASS CEMENT; RUBBER CEMENT (Rainbow)	
STILLMAN'S FRECKLE CREAM (Stillman)	Ammoniated mercury* 4% Bismuth subnitrate
STILLMAN'S MEDICATED JELL Vaginal jelly (Stillman)	Lactic acid Boric acid* Oxyquinoline sulfate
STIMULATOR FOR SCALP (La Vell)	
STIM-U-PLANT Plant food tablets (Stim-U-Plant)	Nitrogen 11% Phosphoric acid (available) 12% Potash 15% Vitamin B1
STIMUTOL TABLETS Food Supplement (Pharmex)	Vitamin B12 25 mcg. Vitamin B1 25 mg. Ferrous gluconate 5 gr. Caffeine 1-1/2 gr.
STIXIT PASTE (Am.Crayon)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
STM WOOD PRESERVA- TIVE (Speekman)	Pentachlorophenol*
STOCK SPRAY & DIP Insecticide (Thompson- Hayward)	DDT* 42.20% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride 2.53% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 14.20%
STOCK SPRAY CC REPELLENT Insecticide (Bonide)	Petroleum distillates* Beta-butoxy-B'-thiocyano diethyl ether*
STOCK-TOX Insecticide (Martin, C.J.)	Toxaphene* 65 Petroleum hydrocarbons 23
STOKE'S EXPECTORANT N.F. (Sharp & Dohme)	Each 100 cc.: Alcohol 12% Tincture opium camphorated* 17.5 cc. Fluid extract senega* 3.5 cc. Fluid extract squill* 3.5 cc. Ammonium carbonate 1.8 gm.
STOMACHIC A TABLETS Antacid (Clapp, Otis)	Pectin 1 gr. Bismuth betanaphthol 1 gr. Ipecac 1/12 gr. Nux moschata 1/100 gr. Calcium carbonate 3 gr. Sodium bicarbonate 1 gr. Aromatic flavor
STOM-AID Antacid, digestant (Steinmann)	Cascara Mixt. rhubarb Soda Bicarbonate Enzymes Lactated pepsin Aromatics
STOMASEPTINE Vaginal douche (StomAseptine)	Sodium perborate* Sodium bicarbonate Sodium chloride Borax* Menthol* Thymol* Eucalyptol * Methyl salicylate* Aromatics
STOMAX Laxative digestant (Colonial Drug)	Arom. spirits ammonia Ess. peppermint Milk magnesia
STOP-A-LEAK STICK Waterproof glue (Ferdinand)	Asphalt Resins
STOPETTE SPRAY DEODORANT (Montenier)	Chlorhydrol (aluminum chlor- hydroxide complex) Emulsifier fats Perfume oil
STOPETTE CREAM DEODORANT (Montenier)	Chlorhydrol (aluminum chlor- hydroxide complex) Urea Mineral oil Natural waxes

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
STOP-GO DRAIN CLEANER (Holcomb)	Sodium hydroxide*
STOP GRASS GROWTH RETARDER Herbicide (Science)	
STOPIT TABLETS Analgesic (Assoc. Prod.)	Acetophenetidin* 1-3/4 gr. Aspirin* 2-3/4 gr. Caffeine 1/2 gr.
STOP-MOLD B (New) Fungicide (Vis-Ko)	Sodium ortho-phenylphenate* (anhydrous) 34%
STOP-PICK For cannibalism in poultry (Roberts, Dr.)	Belladonna* Poke root Pine tar*
STOP-ROT Insecticide, fungicide (Miller Chem.)	Pentachlorophenol* 5.00% Petroleum solvents* 92.79% Special solvents and impurities 2.21%
STOPROT Fungicide (Consumer's Chem.)	Pentachlorophenol*
STOP SPOT CLEANING FLUID (Wilco)	Carbon tetrachloride* Petroleum hydrocarbon fraction
STOP SPOT FRENCH DRY CLEANER (Wilco)	Petroleum hydrocarbon* Surface active agents Perfume
STORK TOILET SOAP (Armour)	Sodium salts of coco oil and palm oil
STORMY WEATHER Water, mildew repellent (Protection)	2-Chlororthophenylphenol 2% Water-repellent solids Mineral spirits*
STOVELINER (United Gilson.)	Fireclays Inert fillers
STOVOIL Rust preventive (Superior Labs.)	
STRAIT-LINE CARPENTER'S CHALK (Strait-Line)	
STRE-AMBER BRILLAN- TINE (H.Q.Z.)	Tech. white mineral oil D & C yellow (oil-soluble) Oriental bouquet
STRIBLINGS' CALF PRESCRIPTION Veterinary (Stribling)	Belladonna* Stramonium* Copper phenolsulfonate Zinc phenolsulfonate
STRIBLINGS' PINK EYE POWDER Veterinary (Stribling)	Acetylsalicylic acid* Calomel* Sulfonamides*
STRIBLINGS' SULFA POWDER (Stribling)	Sulfathiazole* Sulfanilamide* Sulfathiazole sodium anhydrous Sulfathiazole sodium sesqui- hydrate
STRIDE Floor wax (Johnson, S.C.)	Natural resins Petroleum and vegetable waxes Emulsifying agents
STRIKE ANTISEPTIC POWDER (Coronet)	
STROB-X DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Ringwood)	Metol* Hydroquinone* Sulfite Bromide* Carbonate
STROB-X FIXER Photographic supply (Ringwood)	Ammonium thiosulfate* 60% solution Sulfite Acetic acid (small quantity)
STROB-X Fixer Photographic supply (Graflex)	Ammonium thiosulfate*
STRONCYLATE (Upjohn)	Strontium salicylate* 5 gr. Aromatics
STRONG, COBB ANTISEPTIC TABLETS (Strong)	Corrosive sublimate* Ammonium chloride
STRONG SCENT JAPANESE BEETLE LIQUID BAIT Insecticide (Goulard)	Geraniol* Eugenol* U.S.P. Clove oil* Phenyl ethyl alcohol*
STRYPEEZE PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Savogran)	Toluol* Acetone* Alcohol
S.T. 37 Antiseptic (Sharp & Dohme)	Each 100 cc.: Caprokol 0.10 gm. Hexylresorcinol 1-1000 Glycerin-aqueous solution
S.T. 37 TOOTH PASTE (Sharp & Dohme)	Hexylresorcinol
STUART AFTER SHAVE STICK (Stuart)	Alcohol(S.D.A. No. 40) Sodium stearate Glycerin Menthol crystals Perfume oil

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
STAC-O-SEAL Rubber base paint (Chi-Namel)	Titanium dioxide 18.5% Zinc oxide 4.4% Mica 2.6% Magnesium silicate 26.0% Rubber and chlorinated rubber polymers 11.0% Aromatic thinner* 18.5% Aliphatic thinner* 19.0%
STUDIO GIRL BEAUTY MASK Face treatment (Studio)	
STUDIO GIRL COLOGNE, PERFUME, SKIN FRESHENER, CREAM SHAMPOO (Studio)	
STUDIO GIRL FACE CREAM, CLEANSING CREAM, BUBBLE BATH, ROUGE, LIPSTICK, FACE POWDER (Studio)	
STUDIO GIRL FACE LOTION, SHAVING LOTION (Studio)	
STULL'S LOW VOLATILE BRUSH KILLER NO. 1 Herbicide (Stull's)	Iso-octyl ester of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid* 19.50%
STULL'S LOW VOLATILE BRUSH KILLER NO. 2 Herbicide (Stull's)	Iso-octyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid* 10.25% Iso-octyl ester of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid* 9.77%
STULL'S LOW VOLATILE BRUSH KILLER NO. 3 Herbicide (Stull's)	Iso-octyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid* 19.30% Iso-octyl ester of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid* 18.42%
STULL'S LOW VOLATILE BRUSH KILLER NO. 4 Herbicide (Stull's)	Iso-octyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid* 36.66% Iso-octyl ester of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid* 33.78%
STULL'S LOW VOLATILE WEED KILLER Herbicide (Stull's)	Iso-octyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid* 55% Non-phytotoxic horticultural base oil 41% Emulsifier 4%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
STULL'S MCP ESTER- LOW VOLATILE FOR WHITE BRUSH (Bee Brush) Herbicide (Stull's)	Iso-octyl ester of 2-methyl, 4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid* 23.8%
STULL'S SPECIAL HELICOPTER SPRAY Herbicide (Stull's)	Iso-octyl ester of 2,4,5-T acid* 15.20%
STULL'S 2,4,5-T ESTER LOW VOLATILE Herbicide (Stull's)	Iso-octyl ester of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid* 65.77%
STUMPF'S RUST-A-WAY Combats rust (Stumpf's)	
S-12 For vaginal irritation (Servex)	Alum* Lactose Peppermint Phenol* Boric acid* Tartaric acid Thymol* Eucalyptol* Salicylic acid* Menthol Zinc sulfate* Sodium perborate*
STYLE Liquid detergent (Iowa)	Alkyl aryl sulfonates* Non-ionic synthetic detergents
STYP-IT Antiseptic powder, medical (Barrett Chem.)	Oxyquinoline sulfate* Boric acid* Thymol* Bismuth subgallate Talc Thymol iodide* Zinc phenolsulfonate Bismuth oxyiodide Silene Aluminum sulfate* Potassium sulfate
STYPTIC Anti- hemorrhagic (Royal Mfg.)	Aluminum sulfate* Aluminum oxide
STYPTO-JEL Antiseptic jelly (Commerce)	Hexachlorophene* Benzocaine Aluminum sulfate*
STYROLE COLD SORE LOTION (Caswell- Massey)	
STYROWELD Plastic adhesive (Carbona)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
STYX Insecticide (Bartlett, F.A.)	Rotenone 0.53% Other cube extractives 1.06% Methylated naphthalene* 2.94% Pyrethrin 0.16% Petroleum distillate 0.65%
STYX CONCEN- TRATE Insecticide (Bartlett, F.A.)	Rotenone 3.19% Other cube extractives 6.37% Methylated naphthalene* 28.48% Pyrethrin 1.00% Petroleum distillate 3.97%
STYX LINE EXTRACT, TOILET WATER (Coty)	
SUAVE HAIR PREPARATIONS (Curtis, H.)	Mineral oil Esters of stearic, palmitic and lauric acid Lanolin deriv.
SUAVINOL OINTMENT For rectal irritation (Schoonmaker)	Steam-distilled pine oil* Eucalyptus oil*
SUCRETS Antiseptic throat lozenges (Sharp & Dohme)	Each lozenge: Caprokol (hexylresorcinol) 2.4 mg.
SUCROCIDE Insecticide (Farmers')	Malathion (o,o-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate) 2.00%
SUDDEN DATE LANOLIN PLUS BEAUTIFIER & CONDITIONER (Consolid. Cosm.)	Lanolin Lanolin deriv. Silicone Perfume Freon*
SUDDEN DEATH Insecticide (Maas, A.G.)	Cresylic acid*
SUDSY SPRAY WHITE WALL TIRE CLEANER (Berry, C.H.)	Alkalis* Alcohol*
SUGAR & SPICE COLOGNE (Assoc. Brands)	
S.U.G. #15 DROPS (S.U.G.)	Ephedrine sulfate* 1% Chloretone 1/2% C.P. dextrose 10%
S.U.G. OINTMENT (S.U.G.)	Phenol 0.5% Pine tar ointment 9.6% Zinc oxide ointment 89.9%
SUICIDE WITH D.D.T. Insecticide (Koch)	Sodium fluoride* 42-1/2% DDT 5-1/2%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SULCO CAULKING COMPOUND (Sullivan)	
SULFADOL For infections (veterinary, avian) (Gland-O-Lac)	Sulfathiazole sodium U.S.P.* 100%
SULFADOL SOLUTION For infections (veterinary, avian) (Gland-O-Lac)	Each fl. oz.: Sulfathiazole sodium U.S.P. 56 gr.
SULFALINE For coccidiosis, cholera (veterinary, avian) (Gland-O-Lac)	Sulfaquinoxaline* 25% Sulfur* Bentonite Dextrose
SULFALINE SOLUTION For coccidiosis, intestinal infections (veterinary, avian) (Gland-O-Lac)	Sulfaquinoxaline sodium 3.37% Sodium hydroxide and water 96.63%
SULFAMERAZINE POWDER VET. For intestinal infections (veterinary, avian) (Sharp & Dohme)	2-Sulfanilamide-4-methyl-pyrimidine*
SULFA- METHAZINE TABLETS For infections (veterinary) (Sharp & Dohme)	4,6-Dimethyl-2-sulfanilamido-pyrimidine*
SULFA- NILAMIDE TABLETS For infections (veterinary) (Fidelity Labs.)	Sulfanilamide* 60 gr. Corn starch binder
SULFA-NOX (Powder, Liquid, Conc.) (Ralston)	Sulfaquinoxaline*
SULFA-REA For infections (veterinary) (Beebe Labs.)	Sulfanilamide* Sulfathiazole* Urea Total 80%
SULF-A-SILE Grass silage additive (Hopkins Agric.)	Sodium metabisulfite*
SULFA- THALIDINE TABLETS For intestinal infections (veterinary) (Sharp & Dohme)	Phthalysulfathiazole* U.S.P. 4 gm.

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SULFATROL For infections (veterinary, avian) (Whitmoyer)	Sulfathiazole Urea Dried brewers yeast Natural riboflavin concentrate Animal liver meal Siliceous material	6-1/2%
SULFA VETERINARY For coccidosis (veterinary, avian) (Salsbury's)	4, 4'-diaminodiphenylsulfone n^1-Phenylsulfanilamide*	
SULFENONE Insecticide, fungicide (Hanna)	Rotenone* Sulfur*	
SULFILL (Torch)	Sulfur* (precipitated)	40%
SULFIX SULFUR Fungicide (Sherwin- Williams)	Sulfur*	95%
SULFOAM SHAMPOO (Lawrence Labs.)	Ethyl glycol M.S. Drew 1011 Lanolin anhydrous Duponal W.A. paste Formaldehyde Perfume Sodium bisulfite Citric acid Dispersed sulfur	trace
SULFOCIDE Fungicide (Pratt, B.)	Sodium polysulfide* Sodium thiosulfate	40% 2%
SULFO- CRYSTINE Cathartic (Horton & Converse)	Sodium thiosulfate Magnesium sulfate (epsom salts) Calcium sulfate Potassium sulfate	33% 27% 0.1% 0.5%
SULFODEX Insecticide, fungicide (Hanna)	DDT* Copper sulfate* dust	
SULFOIL For external infections (veterinary, avian) (Thoroughbred)	Each fl. oz.: Sulfathiazole Urea Chlorophyll Sulfanilamide Benzyl alcohol Propylene glycol base	3.5% 7% 3.5% 3%
SULFOLAN (Commerce)	Quinine Precipitated sulfur* Lanolin Castor oil Salicylic acid* Petrolatum	
SULFO-LO Antiseptic (Wharton)	Sulfur compounds of potassium and zinc* Calomine Alcohol Colloidal sulfur*	30%/v
SULFO- MERTHIOLATE Antiseptic powder (Lilly)	Sodium p-ethyl mercuri thiophenyl sulfonate	1-1,000

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SULFORCIN BASE (Half Strength) For acne (Texas Pharm.)	Resorcinol monoacetate	1-1/2%
SULFORCIN BASE (Regular Strength) For acne (Texas Pharm.)	Sulfur Resorcinol monoacetate*	8% 3%
SULFORCIN CREAM For acne (Texas Pharm.)	Resorcinol monoacetate* Dispersible sulfur	3% 5%
SULFORCIN LOTION For acne (Texas Pharm.)	Resorcinol monoacetate* Dispersible sulfur	3% 5%
SULFORON WETTABLE SULFUR Fungicide (du Pont)	Sulfur*	
SULFORON X WETTABLE SULFUR Fungicide (du Pont)	Sulfur*	
SULFOXYDRIN (Vaso-Sulfa) Nasal Decongestant (Horton & Converse)	Sulfathiazole sodium (sesqui-hydrate) Sodium sulfite Di-desoxyephedrine HCl	2.5% 0.2% 0.125%
SULFUR-8 Hair and scalp preparation (Household)	Lanolin Polysulfides* Carbolic acid	
SULFUR-8 HAIR * SCALP CONDITIONER (Sulfur-8)		
SULFUR FOAM APPLICATORS Ectoparasiticide (Wyeth Labs.)	Sulfur	7%
SUL-LATE Fungicide (Taylor)	Sulfur* Ziram* Ferbam	80% 4.5% 0.5%
SULMIX NO. 2 For infections (veterinary) (Wilke)	Sulfapyridine sodium Sulfathiazole sodium Sodium lactate Orthophenylphenol	6.5%/v 6.5%/v 1-6 m. 1/10,000
SULPERCAL (Chemical Ind.)	Precipitated sulfur Peru balsam Cical base	10.00% 10.00% 80.00%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SUL-Q-NOX SOLUTION For coccidiosis (veterinary, avian) (Greever's)	Sulfaquinoxaline sodium*
SULQUIN LIQUID For coccidiosis (veterinary, avian) (Salsbury's)	Each 100 cc.: Sodium sulfaquinoxaline 3.44 gm.
SULQUIN SOLUBLE POWDER For coccidiosis (veterinary, avian) (Salsbury's)	Sulfaquinoxaline* 25%
SULTAR Laxative, tonic (Friendly Labs.)	Flowers of sulfur* Cream of tartar Sugar Flavoring
SUMLAKIA Sedative (Sumlak)	Each tsp.: Strontium 1.80 gr. Ammonium 1.80 gr. Potassium 1.80 gr. Sodium 1.80 gr. Calcium 0.60 gr. Lithium 0.20 gr.
SUMMER-AID LOTION (Corpus Christi)	
SUMMER SPRA-OIL Insecticide (Pratt, B.)	White-oil-type spray oil 97% Emulsifier 3%
SUNBRITE CLEANSER (Swift)	Alkyl aryl sulfonate* Trisodium phosphate* Wedron silica
SUNBROWN CREAM Skin protective (Carstens)	Quinine alkaloid* Crystalline sea salt Vegetable and animal fats
SUNDAY SHOWER Dog cleaner (House of Huston)	Related compounds 0.10% Octachloro-4,7 methano-tetrahydroindane 0.15% Dichloro diphenyl dichloro-ethane 1.00% Dipentene 2.28% Para-cymene 0.77% Para-menthane 0.62% Terpene hydrocarbons 0.83%
SUN FUN SUN-TAN LOTION & INSECT REPELLENT (Dunaway)	2-Ethyl hexanediol 1-3* 22.20%
SUN-GLO PERFUME (Noblesse)	
SUN-GLO POLISH (Pioneer)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SUNLAND AGRICULTURAL POISON BAIT Insecticide (Sunland)	Calcium arsenate* 5%
SUNLAND ALDRIN SOIL TREATER 3 Soil conditioner (Sunland)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* 2.85% Related compounds 2.15%
SUNLAND CRYOLITE DUST NO. 50 Insecticide (Sunland)	Sodium fluoaluminate* 50%
SUNLAND DDT-COPPER DUST NO. 20-25S Insecticide (Sunland)	DDT 5% Basic copper sulfate* 20% Sulfur 25%
SUNLAND DIELDRIN DUST 1.5-50S Insecticide (Sunland)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-dimethano naphthalene 1.5% Related compounds 0.22% Sulfur* 50.0%
SUNLAND MALATHION DUST Insecticide (Sunland)	Malathion* (o,o-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate) 4.0%
SUNLAND NICOTINE DUST NO. 10F Insecticide (Sunland)	Nicotine alkaloid* 3.6%
SUNLAND P.A.R. DUST 20-25S Insecticide (Sunland)	Parathion* 2.0% Sulfur 25.0%
SUNLAND SPIDRAN DUST 5-25S Insecticide (Sunland)	p-Chlorophenyl-p-chlorobenzene sulfonate* 5.0% Sulfur* 25.0%
SUNLAND SULPHUR Fungicide (Sunland)	Sulfur* 98%
SUNLAND T.P. DUST 20 Insecticide (Sunland)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* 2% Other ethyl phosphates 3%
SUNLAND ZIMATE DUST 6.5 Fungicide (Sunland)	Zinc ethylene-bis (dithio-carbamate) 6.5%
SUN'N BUG Insect repellent, sun cream (Silicote)	2-Ethylhexanediol-1,3 35% Dimethyl phthalate 12.0% Dimethyl polysiloxane 15.0% Calcium stearate 7.0% Stearic acid 10.0% Carbitol 1.0% Triethanolamine 1.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SUNNY DAY BLEACH (First National Stores)	Sodium hypochlorite* 5.25%
SUNNY DAY BLUING (First National Stores)	Oxalic acid* Prussian blue
SUNNYSIDE'S GUM SPIRITS TURPENTINE (Sunnyside)	Pure gum turpentine*
SUNNYSIDE'S LACQUER THINNER (Sunnyside)	Denatured alcohol Butyl alcohol* Butyl acetate Ethyl acetate Naphtha Toluol*
SUNNYSIDE'S LINSEED OIL (Raw) Paint ingredient (Sunnyside)	Pure linseed oil
SUNNYSIDE'S LINSEED OIL (Boiled) Paint ingredient (Sunnyside)	Pure linseed oil Metallic driers
SUNNYSIDE'S LIQUID BRUSH CLEANER Solvent (Sunnyside)	Methanol* Acetone* Benzol* Other solvents
SUNNYSIDE'S PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Sunnyside)	Methanol* Acetone* Benzol*
SUNNYSIDE'S QUAKERSOL Solvent alcohol (Sunnyside)	Denatured ethyl alcohol*
SUNNYSIDE'S SHELLAC (Sunnyside)	Shellac Denatured ethyl alcohol*
SUNNYSIDE'S TURPENTINE, SULFATE WOOD (Sunnyside)	Turpentine*
SUNNY SOL (Jones, John)	Sodium hypochlorite*
SUN-O-CAINE For skin irritations, burns (VB)	Zinc oxide Menthol* Ethyl aminobenzoate
SUNOCO SELF-EMULSIFYING SPRAY OIL Insecticide (Sun Oil)	Oil* 86% Naphthenic soaps 11%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SUNPROTECTOL (Lamond)	Mineral oil Edible vegetable oil F.D.C. color Digaloyl-trioleate
SUN-RAY AFTER-SHAVE LOTION, BOUQUET HAIR TONIC, HAIR COLOR (Sun Ray)	
SUN-RAY COLORED CHALK, LECTURE SQUARES, POSTER CHALK (Am. Art Clay)	
SUNSET ALL FABRIC DYE (North American)	Detergent Water softener Aniline dyes*
SUNSET SOAP DYE (North American)	Aniline dyes* Vegetable oil Cocoanut oil soap Fabric softener Dyeing assistants
SUNSHINE NEUTRAL CLEANER (Uncle Sam)	Vegetable oils Synthetic detergents Water softener
SUN-SOFT Water softener (Barcolene)	Distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride* 5% Isopropyl alcohol 2%
SUN SPIRITS Herbicide (Sun Oil)	Petroleum distillate* 100%
SUPASED (Elixir) Sedative (Massengill)	Each 5 cc.: Ethyl alcohol 4%/v Potassium bromide* 0.324 gm. Sodium bromide* 0.324 gm. Ammonium bromide 0.324 gm. Zinc bromide 6.5 mg. Fluid extract belladonna (alkaloids 0.00005 gr.) 1/80 m. Fluid extract hyoscyamus (alkaloids 0.000003 gr.) 1/80 m. Fluid extract cascara sagrada 0.006 cc. Extract hops 6.5 mg.
SUPER ANAHIST ANTIBIOTIC NASAL SPRAY & NOSE DROPS (Anahist)	Thonzylamine HCl 1.0% Phenylephrine HCl 0.25% Thonzide 0.05% Gramicidin 0.005%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SUPER ANAHIST APC COMP. For colds (Anahist)	Thonzylamine hydrochloride Aspirin* Phenacetin* Caffeine Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C)	25 mg. 3.5 gr. 1.5 gr. 0.5 gr. 20 mg.
SUPER ANAHIST APC. COMP. (Children's Size) For colds, hay fever (Anahist)	Thonzylamine hydrochloride Aspirin* Phenacetin* Caffeine Ascorbic acid (vitamin C)	12.5 mg. 1.75 gr. 0.75 gr. 0.25 gr. 10 mg.
SUPER ANAHIST COUGH SYRUP Antitussive (Anahist)	Thonzylamine HCl Ammonium chloride Sodium citrate Ascorbic acid Alcohol	6.25 mg. 50 mg. 135 mg. 10 mg. 0.5%
SUPER ANAHIST NOSE DROPS (Anahist)	Thonzylamine hydrochloride* Phenylephrine hydrochloride Gramicidin Pluronic F-68	
SUPER ANAHIST RUB Rubefacient (Anahist)	Methyl nicotinate Methyl salicylate* Thonzylamine hydrochloride* Thonzide	
SUPER ANAHIST TABLETS For colds, head ache, hay fever (Anahist)	Each tablet: Thonzylamine hydrochloride Ascorbic acid Aspirin* Phenacetin* Caffeine	25 mg. 20 mg. 3-1/2 gr. 1-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
SUPER ANAHIST TABLETS (Children's Size) For colds (Anahist)	Each tablet: Thonzylamine hydrochloride Ascorbic acid Aspirin* Phenacetin* Caffeine	12-1/2 mg. 10 mg. 1-3/4 gr. 3/4 gr. 1/4 gr.
SUPERB Detergent oil (Kendall Ref.)		
SUPERB ENAMEL (Hancock P. & V.)		
SUPERCHLOR A PATTERSON Highly buffered salt solution (Patterson Labs.)	Sodium hypochlorite *	4%
SUPERCHROME INK (Parker Pen)	Sodium hydroxide*	approx. 1%
SUPER COPPER Fungicide (Hammond)	Copper*	15%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SUPER DUTY ENAMELS & STAINS (Johnston)		
SUPER-FILM INTERIOR FINISH Paint (DeSoto P. & V.)		
SUPERFINE ENAMEL (Sargent-Gerke)		
SUPERFINE 90% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Sulfur*	90.00
SUPERFLO PAINTS (Symolyn)		
SUPER FULDETH RA INSECTICIDE (Fuld)	DDT* Pyrethrum Oil	
SUPER GLOSS NO RUB FLOOR WAX (Peerless Chem.)		
SUPER HIDING FLAT WHITE PAINT (Thompson & Co.)		
SUPER HIDING INTERIOR WHITE PAINTS (Barreled Sunlight) (U. S. Gutta)		
SUPER HIL-BRITE Self polishing wax (Hillyard Chem.)	Soap Wax	
SUPER HILCO Insecticide (Hillyard Chem.)	B-thiocyano ethyl esters of mixed fatty acids averaging 10-18 carbon atoms B-butoxy B' thiocyano diethyl ether* Essential oils* DDT*	
SUPER HOUSE PAINT (Chi-Namel)	Titanium dioxide Titanium calcium Titanium magnesium Zinc oxide Basic sulfate white lead Raw linseed oil Heat treated linseed oil Mineral spirits Drier	3.3% 18.2% 15.0% 17.0% 5.7% 14.5% 14.5% 7.8% 4.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SUPERIOR BRAND MEDICINE Laxative Co.-Tol- Sal	Epsom salts (mag. sulfate) Sodium phosphate Fennel Oil cassia Cinnamic aldehyde Sodium salicylate* Iron and amm. citrate Saccharin soluble Gentian Caramel Methyl salicylate* Berberis Salicylic acid* Ammonium chloride	
SUPERIOR CHEMICAL'S DDT- EMULSION CONC. Insecticide Superior Chem.)	Oil DDT*	25%
SUPERIOR CHEMICAL'S DDT OIL CONC. Insecticide Superior Chem.)	Oil DDT*	30%
SUPERIOR FLAT WALL PAINT (Vita-Var)		
SUPERIOR INKS (Davids, C.I.)		
SUPERIOR PAINTS (Am. Paint Corp.)		
SUPERIOR PASTE (Davids, C.I.)		
SUPERIOR'S A.P.C. & GELS Analgesic Superior Pharm.)	Each tablet: Acetophenetidin* Tinct. gelsemium N.F. Aspirin* Caffeine alkaloid	2 gr. 3 m. 3-1/2 gr. 1/4 gr.
SUPERIOR'S CALAMINE ZINC OXIDE (Plain) Non- Superior Pharm.)	Calamine Zinc oxide* Aromatics	
SUPERIOR'S EXTRA VALUE DORMANT NUTRITIONAL SPRAY For agricultural use (Superior Fert.)	Sulfur* Zinc* Dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol*	70% 11% 2%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SUPERIOR'S EXTRA VALUE NUTRITIONAL DUST For agricultural use (Superior Fert.)	Sulfur* Zinc* Copper*	70% 4.2% 6%
SUPERIOR'S EXTRA VALUE NUTRITIONAL SPRAY NO. 2 For agricultural use (Superior Fert.)	Sulfur* Dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol Zinc*	63% 1.8% 7%
SUPERIOR'S EXTRA VALUE POST- BLOOM NUTRITIONAL SPRAY For agricultural use (Superior Fert.)	Sulfur* Zinc* Copper* Boron	55% 6% 8% 0.5%
SUPER KEM-TONE WHITE Latex paint (Sherwin- Williams)	Titanium dioxide Lithopone Calcium carbonate Silica and silicates Volatile thinner* water Synthetic rubber latex	19% 4% 3% 10% 44% 20%
SUPERKILL 2-1/2-0-0 ALDRIN COTTON DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Aldrin*	2.5%
SUPERKILL 2-1/2-5-0 ALDRIN COTTON DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Aldrin* DDT*	2.5% 5%
SUPERKILL 2-1/2-5-40 ALDRIN COTTON DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Aldrin* DDT* Sulfur*	2.5% 5% 40%
SUPERKILL 2-1/2-10-0 ALDRIN COTTON DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Aldrin* DDT*	2.5% 10%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SUPERKILL 2-1/2-10-40 ALDRIN COTTON DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Aldrin*	2.5%
	DDT*	10%
	Sulfur*	40%
SUPERKILL 23% ALDRIN EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Taylor)	Aldrin*	
SUPERKILL 3-5 BHC-DDT EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Taylor)	BHC*	8.7%
	DDT*	14.5%
SUPERKILL 45% CHLORDANE EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Taylor)	Chlordane*	
SUPERKILL CHLORO IPC Herbicide (Taylor)	Chloro IPC*	48%
SUPERKILL 5% COPPER DUST Fungicide (Taylor)	Copper*	
SUPERKILL 7% COPPER DUST Fungicide (Taylor)	Copper*	
SUPERKILL 3-0-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Gamma BHC*	3%
SUPERKILL 3-5-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Gamma BHC*	3%
	DDT*	5%
SUPERKILL 3-5-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Gamma isomer of BHC*	3.00%
	DDT*	5.00%
	Sulfur*	40.00%
SUPERKILL 3-10-0 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Gamma BHC*	3%
	DDT*	10%
SUPERKILL 3-10-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Gamma BHC*	3%
	DDT*	5%
	Sulfur*	40%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SUPERKILL 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	DDT*	5.00%
SUPERKILL 10% DDT DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	DDT*	10.00%
SUPERKILL 25% DDT (Miscible) Insecticide (Taylor)	DDT*	25.00%
SUPERKILL 35% DDT (Miscible) Insecticide (Taylor)	DDT*	35.00%
SUPERKILL 25% DDT SOLUTION Insecticide (Taylor)	DDT*	25.00%
SUPERKILL 35% DDT SOLUTION Insecticide (Taylor)	DDT*	35.00%
SUPERKILL 10% DIELDRIN (Granular) Insecticide (Taylor)	Dieldrin*	10.00%
SUPERKILL 15% DIELDRIN EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Taylor)	Dieldrin*	15.00%
SUPERKILL ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE EMUL. Fumigant (Taylor)	Ethylene dichloride*	90%
SUPER KILLEX Insecticide (Sherwin-Williams)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate*	40%
	Other organic phosphates	60%
SUPERKILL 11.4% FERBAM DUST Fungicide (Taylor)	Ferbam	11.4%
SUPERKILL 2-1/2-0-0 HEPTACHLOR COTTON DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Heptachlor*	2.5%
SUPERKILL 2-1/2-5-0 HEPTACHLOR COTTON DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Heptachlor*	2.5%
	DDT*	5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SUPERKILL 2-1, 2-5-40 HEPTACHLOR COTTON DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Heptachlor* DDT* Sulfur*	2.5% 5% 40%
SUPERKILL 2-1/2-10-0 HEPTACHLOR COTTON DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Heptachlor* DDT*	2.5% 10%
SUPERKILL 2-1/2-10-40 HEPTACHLOR COTTON DUST (Taylor)	Heptachlor* DDT* Sulfur*	2.5% 10% 40%
SUPERKILL 23% HEPTACHLOR EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Taylor)	Heptachlor*	23%
SUPERKILL LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION Insecticide (Taylor)	Calcium polysulfide* Calcium thiosulfate	29% 1%
SUPERKILL 4% MALATHION DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Malathion*	4%
SUPERKILL 50% MALATHION EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Taylor)	Malathion*	50%
SUPERKILL 1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Parathion*	
SUPERKILL 23% PARATHION EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Taylor)	Parathion*	
SUPERKILL PEACH DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Taylor)	Parathion* Sulfur	1.5% 80%
SUPERKILL PEACH SPRAY NO. 1 Insecticide, fungicide (Taylor)	Parathion* Sulfur	2.75% 75%
SUPERKILL PEACH SPRAY NO. 2 Insecticide, fungicide (Taylor)	Parathion* Sulfur	3.7% 75%
SUPERKILL PEACH SPRAY NO. 3 Insecticide, fungicide (Taylor)	Lead arsenate* Sulfur	11.5% 34%
SUPERKILL 5% PENTA-CHLORO-PHENOL Wood preservative (Taylor)	Pentachlorophenol*	5%
SUPERKILL 40% PENTA-CHLORO-PHENOL Wood preservative (Taylor)	Pentachlorophenol*	40%
SUPERKILL 0.75% ROTENONE Insecticide, fungicide (Taylor)	Rotenone Sulfur*	0.75%
SUPERKILL 1% ROTENONE Insecticide (Taylor)	Rotenone	1%
SUPERKILL 20% SABADILLA DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Sabadilla* dust	20%
SUPERKILL 80% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Taylor)	Sulfur*	80%
SUPERKILL 90% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Taylor)	Sulfur*	90%
SUPERKILL 95% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Taylor)	Sulfur*	95%
SUPERKILL 99% SULPHUR DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Taylor)	Sulfur*	99%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SUPERKILL SUPERIOR OIL Insecticide (Taylor)	Petroleum oils*	97%
SUPERKILL 10% TDE DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	TDE	10%
SUPERKILL 24% TDE EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Taylor)	TDE*	24%
SUPERKILL TOBACCO DUST NO. 1 Insecticide (Taylor)	TDE Parathion*	10% 1%
SUPERKILL TOMATO DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	DDT* Copper*	5% 6%
SUPERKILL 20% TOXAPHENE COTTON DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Toxaphene* Sulfur	20% 40%
SUPERKILL 20-40 TOXAPHENE COTTON DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Taylor)	Toxaphene* Sulfur	20% 40%
SUPERKILL 60% TOXAPHENE EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Taylor)	Toxaphene*	
SUPERKILL 6% WETTABLE BHC Insecticide (Taylor)	BHC*	
SUPERKILL 50% WETTABLE CHLORDANE Insecticide (Taylor)	Chlordane*	
SUPERKILL 50% WETTABLE DDT Insecticide (Taylor)	DDT*	
SUPERKILL 25% WETTABLE HEPTACHLOR Insecticide (Taylor)	Heptachlor*	
SUPERKILL 25% WETTABLE MALATHION Insecticide (Taylor)	Malathion*	
SUPERKILL 15% WETTABLE PARATHION Insecticide (Taylor)	Parathion*	
SUPERKILL WETTABLE SULPHUR Insecticide, fungicide (Taylor)	Sulfur*	94%
SUPERKILL 50% WETTABLE TDE Insecticide (Taylor)	TDE*	50%
SUPERKILL ZINEB DUST Fungicide (Taylor)	Zineb	6.5%
SUPER KROME ALUM. PAINT (Sheffield Bronze)		
SUPERLASTIC HOUSE PAINT (Felton Sibley)		
SUPERLATIVE FOOT CREAM (Liquid) Fungicide (medical) (Milber)	Phenol* Zinc oxide Sodium carboxymethylcellul Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinat Glycerin Perfume oil	5.00 c 160.00 gm 20.00 g 0.65 gm 30.00 c
SUPERLAX TABLETS Laxative (Univ. Nutrit.)	Carboxymethylcellulose Dehydrated prune concentrat Acetophenolisatin	6 gr. 1 gr. 1 mg.
SUPERL POLISH (Easterday)		
SUPERPHOS ELIXIR Tonic (Success)	Sodium glycerophosphates Calcium glycerophosphate Strychnine sulfate Phosphoric acid (75%) Alcohol	2 gr. 2 gr. 1 64 gr 1.7 m. 10% v
SUPER PINOL DISINFECTANT (Interstate San.)		
SUPER-PLY PAINT & ENAMEL (Glidden Co.)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SUPER PRINT Photographic supplies (Unicheck)	
SUPERSEAL CAULKING COMPOUND (Benzen)	
SUPER SHINE-ALL Cleaner (Hillyard Chem.)	
SUPERSOL Solvent (Am. Lacquer)	
SUPER SOLAREX PAINTS (Great Lakes P. & V.)	
SUPER STOCK TOX Insecticide (Martin, C.J.)	Toxaphene* 62.0% Benzene hexachloride, gamma isomer 1.89% Other isomers 3.15%
SUPERSTRIP NON-INFLAMM-ABLE PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Savogran)	Methylene chloride* Propylene dichloride* Methanol*
SUPER SUDS Soap powder (Colgate-Palmolive)	
SUPER SUDS DETERGENT (Colgate-Palmolive)	
SUPERTAH Ointment for eczema (Tailby)	Coal-tar ointment*
SUPERTAH-5 OINTMENT (Tailby)	Sulfur* Salicylic acid*
SUPER-TEX PAINT & ENAMEL (Tex Prod.)	
SUPER-TOMIC DEVELOPERS Photographic supplies (Super-Tomic)	
SUPER VALSPAR VARNISHES, STAINS & ENAMELS (Valentine)	
SUPER-VELOXIN Embalming chemical (Eckels)	
SUPER WET PAINT REMOVER (Morris Paint)	
SUPERWHITE EXTERIOR PAINT (Cook P. & V.)	
SUPLIGOL TABLETS (Am. Ferment)	Desiccated whole bile 4 gr. Ketocholanic acids 1 gr.
SUPRA-GESIC Rubefacient (Superior Pharm.)	Oil of camphor* Methyl salicylate* Menthol* Oil of mustard (artifical) Turpentine*
SUPREME ANTI-FREEZE (Crown Prod.)	
SUPREME LIQUID AUTO WASH (Woolsey)	
SUPREME PHARMA-CEUTICAL FERROUS SULFATE Food supplement with iron (Supreme Pharm.)	Each coated tablet: Ferrous sulfate U.S.P. * 5 gr.
SUPREME SANIROID RECTAL OINTMENT (Supreme Pharm.)	Ephedrine acid oleate* Ichthynate Lanolin anhydrous S.E. Witch hazel Zinc oxide Zinc carbonate
SUPREMOLITE ACID RESISTING PAINTS & ENAMELS (Longview)	
SUREBRITE SUPER ALUMINUM PAINT (Panther)	
SURE DEATH 23% ALDRIN EQUIVALENT EMULSIFIABLE CONC. Insecticide (Woodbury)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* 23.10% Related compounds 17.37% Petroleum hydrocarbons* 52.03%
SURE DEATH BHC LIQUID Insecticide (Woodbury)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 11% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 17%

*Consult Sec. II, Ingredient Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SURE DEATH CHLORDANE EMULSION CONC. Insecticide (Woodbury)	Tech. chlordane* Aliphatic petroleum solvent*	45% 45%
SURE DEATH DAIRY SPRAY OIL TYPE Insecticide (Woodbury)	Mineral oil Piperonyl butoxide tech. Pyrethrins	99.67% 0.30% 0.03%
SURE DEATH 50% DDT Insecticide (Woodbury)	DDT*	50%
SURE DEATH DIELDRIN WE-18 Insecticide (Woodbury)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Petroleum hydrocarbons	15.83% 2.79% 73.38%
SURE DEATH EMULSIFIABLE LINDANE 12-1/2% Insecticide (Woodbury)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) Methylated naphthalenes Mesityl oxide Xylene* Cyclohexanone	12.50% 9.34% 18.41% 48.00% 6.25%
SURE DEATH INSECTICIDE 5% DDT Insecticide (Woodbury)	Petroleum hydrocarbon oils* Aromatic petroleum oil* DDT*	
SURE DEATH LINDANE SEED TREATER For agricultural use (Woodbury)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	15%
SURE DEATH MALACIDE FLY KILLER Insecticide (Woodbury)	Malathion* Xylene*	57% 35%
SURE DEATH MILLFUME NO. 1 Fumigant (Woodbury)	Carbon tetrachloride* Carbon bisulfide* Sulfur dioxide*	
SURE DEATH MILLFUME 66 Fumigant (Woodbury)	Carbon tetrachloride* Carbon bisulfide Ethylene dibromide	81.3% 12.1% 6.6%
SURE DEATH TDE EMULSION (Rhothane) Insecticide (Woodbury)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloro-ethane Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	25.0% 71.8%
SURE DEATH TOXAPHENE EMULSION CONC. Insecticide (Woodbury)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene with 67-69% chlorine) Aliphatic petroleum solvent	60% 35%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SURE FIRE LIGHTER FLUID (Wilco)	Petroleum hydrocarbon*	
SURE-GO PAINTS (Yoder)		
SURE-HIDE ONE COAT ENAMEL (Phelan- Faust)		
SURE-KLEAN BLEACH, GERMICIDE, CLEANER (Uddo)		
SURE-KYL CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Stanley Home)	DDT* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins* Methylated naphthalenes* Petroleum distillates* Freon	
SURELIGHT CIGAR LIGHTER FLUID (Marine Labs)		
SURE-SHINE CLEANING COMPOUND (Safety Globe)		
SURE SHOT GUN GLUE (Casey Chem.)	Selenium* Nitric acid* Methanol*	
SURETOX FLEA POWDER (Suretox)	Rotenone	1%
SURETY BON HOUSE PAINT (Johnston)		
SURETY POWDERED HAND SOAP (Surety)	Soap Glycerin Coconut oil Camphor* Italian pumice	
SURF Detergent (Lever)	Sodium alkaryl sulfonate Sodium polyphosphates Fatty amide Sodium sulfate and silicate Perfume Optical dye	
SURFACAINE (Cyclomethy- caine, Lilly) Rectal and vaginal anesthetic (Lilly)	Each suppository: 3-(2-methylpiperidino)-propyl para-cyclohexyloxy benzoate sulfate	10 mg.
SURFACAINE 0.5% (Cyclomethy- caine, Lilly) Topical anesthetic (Lilly)	3-(2-Methylpiperidino)-propyl para-cyclohexyloxy-benzoate sulfate	0.5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SURFACAINE COMPOUND (Cyclomethycaine Compound) Local anesthetic, antiseptic (Lilly)	Surfacaine (cyclomethycaine, Lilly) 0.5% Calamine 5% Zinc oxide 5% Merthiolate (Thimerosal, Lilly) 1-5,000
SURFACE-KLEEN LINOLEUM & HARDWOOD FLOOR CLEANER (Staminite)	
SURFACENE (Glidden Co.)	
SURFACIDE RESIDUAL INSECTICIDE (Pro-Tex-All)	Oil* DDT* Pyrethrins*
SURFLUX WALL SIZE (Vita-Var)	
SURGICAL DRESSING OINTMENT (Rigidtest)	Zinborsal (zinc borodisalicylate decahydrate with boric acid) Vitamins A and D (ext. from fish liver oils) Cod liver oil Lecithin Glycerin Zinc oxide Kaolin Methyl parahydroxybenzoate Lanolin-petrolatum base
SURGICAL SOLUTION OF DIAPARENE CHLORIDE Antiseptic (Homemakers')	Methylbenzethonium chloride* N.N.R. Alcohol Sodium ethylene diamine tetra acetates Octyl phenoxy polyethoxy ethanol
SURGICOL For skin irritations (Claflin)	Oxyquinoline sulfate* Resorcin* Eucalyptol* Boric acid* Aluminum acetate Ointment base Lanolin
SURIN Rubefacient (McKesson)	Methacholine chloride 0.25% Camphor* Menthol* Methyl salicylate*
SUR-LAY HAIR TONIC (Wyeth)	
SURLIGHT PAINTS, SURNAMEL ENAMELS, SUR PACO PAINTS (E. Leas Surfacer)	
SURRENDER EXTRACT, EAU de TOILETTE (Parfums Ciro)	
SUSPICION PERFUME, COLOGNE STICK, EAU de TOILETTE (Sardeau)	
SUSTAMIN TABLETS Analgesic, antirheumatic (Drug Research)	Sodium salicylate* Acetophenetidin* 2 gr. Anhydrous caffeine
SUTTON STICK DEODORANT (Sutton)	Soap S.D.A. alcohol Hexachlorophene* Essential oils* Pure food colors
SUX-A-TABS Analgesic, antirheumatic (Hance)	Sodium para-aminobenzoate 1-1/2 gr. Salicylamide* 2-1/2 gr. Vitamin C 25 mg.
SUXION For loose dentures (Werner)	Karaya gum Mineral oils
SUZE LIP POMADE (Sacramento)	
S/V COPPER NAPHTHENATE 200-S (General Petrol.)	Copper* 2.0% Metal naphthenate W 20.0%/w Solvent* 80.0%/w
S/V SOVACIDE F, 544-B, 544-G Insecticides (Socony)	Methylated aromatic petroleum oil*
S/V SOVASPRAY NO. 1, 2, 3 Insecticides (Socony)	Paraffin base spray oil* 100%
S.V.W. OUTSIDE PAINTS (Standard-Toch)	
SWAMP ROOT Diuretic, laxative (Kilmer)	Alcohol 10-1/2% Buchu leaves Peppermint herbs Rhubarb root Mandrake root Cape aloes Scullcap leaves Colombs root Golden seal root Valerian root Sassafras* Cinnamon Oil of juniper* Oil of birch Balsam caparba Balsam tolu Syrup base

*See Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SWAN BRAND FUMIGANT NO. 2 (Thompson- Hayward)	Carbon tetrachloride* Carbon bisulfide* Ethylene dibromide*	
SWAN BRAND FUMIGANT NO. 3 (Thompson- Hayward)	Carbon tetrachloride* Carbon bisulfide*	
SWAN BRAND FUMIGANT NO. 6 (Thompson- Hayward)	Carbon tetrachloride* Carbon bisulfide* Methyl bromide*	
SWAN BRAND FUMIGAS Fumigant (Thompson- Hayward)	Carbon tetrachloride* Carbon bisulfide* Sulfur dioxide*	
SWAN BRAND SODIUM ARSENITE SOLUTION #40 Herbicide (Thompson- Hayward)	Sodium arsenite*	40.0%
SWANEE-LAC FLOOR & LINOLEUM FINISH (Johnston)		
SWAN FLOATING TOILET SOAP (Lever)		
SWAN SONG FOR MOTHS (Brilco)		
SWAV LATHER SHAVING CREAM (Norwich)	Soda soap Potash soap Borax soap Saponified vegetable and animal fats	
SWAYDEX PAINTS, VARNISH, LACQUER ENAMELS (Maas & Waldstein)		
SWC NO. 2-4-0 BEN HEX D.D.T. DUST Insecticide (Southwest Co-op.)	Gamma BHC* Other isomers DDT*	2% 13.2% 5%
SWC NO. 1 BEN HEX DUST Insecticide (Southwest Co-op.)	Gamma BHC Other isomers	1% 6.6%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SWC NO. 2 BEN HEX DUST Insecticide (Southwest Co-op.)	Gamma isomer BHC* Other isomers	2% 13.2%
SWC NO. 2-60 BEN HEX SULFUR DUST Insecticide (Southwest Co-op.)	Gamma BHC* Other isomers Sulfur*	2% 13.2% 60%
SWC No. 5 CHLORDANE DUST Insecticide (Southwest Co-op.)	Chlordane	5%
SWC NO. 2-5-50 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Southwest Co-op.)	Gamma BHC* Other isomers DDT* Sulfur*	2% 14% 5% 50%
SWC NO. 5 DDT DUST Insecticide (Southwest Co-op.)	DDT*	5%
SWC NO. 10 DDT DUST Insecticide (Southwest Co-op.)	DDT*	10%
SWC NO. 5-75 DDT SULFUR DUST Insecticide (Southwest Co-op.)	DDT* Sulfur*	5% 75%
SWC NO. 10-65 DDT SULFUR DUST Insecticide (Southwest Co-op.)	DDT* Sulfur*	10% 65%
SWC NO. 5-15-40 DDT TOX-SUL DUST Insecticide (Southwest Co-op.)	DDT* Toxaphene* Sulfur*	5% 15% 40%
SWC NO. 10 TOXAPHENE DUST Insecticide (Southwest Co-op.)	Toxaphene*	10%
SWC NO. 1-1/2 VEG-HEX DUST Insecticide (Southwest Co-op.)	Gamma BHC*	1.5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SWEENEY'S EXT-GO [illegible] (Sweeney, W.R.)	Sodium arsenate *	2.3%
SWEENEY'S MOTH BALLS (Sweeney, W.R.)	Naphthalene*	100%
SWEENEY'S MOTH DESTROYER (Sweeney, W.R.)	Petroleum distillates* Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic acids (10-18 carbon atoms) B-butoxy b' thiocyano diethyl ether*	
SWEENEY'S NO. 1 DIP (Sweeney, W.R.)	Neutral coal tar oils* Anhydrous soap Phenols*	
SWEENEY'S RAT KILLER READY MIXED (Sweeney, W.R.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
SWEENEY'S SODIUM FLUORIDE INSECTICIDE (Sweeney, W.R.)	Sodium fluoride*	90%
SWEEPRITE Sweeping compound (Pioneer)		
SWEET-AIRE HOUSEHOLD ODOR DEODORANT (Miller Protecto)		
SWEET DREAMS INSECTICIDE (Altune)		
SWEETHEART SHAMPOO (Manhattan Soap Co. (N.Y.))	Lanolin Egg	
SWEETHEART TOILET SOAP (Manhattan Soap Co.)	Sodium tallow-cocoanut oil soap Perfume Titanium dioxide pigment	0.50-1% less than 0.25%
SWEET WILLIAM COLOGNES (Avon)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SWETPAINT External analgesic (veterinary) (Thoroughbred)	Alcohol* Iodine* Potassium iodide Camphor* Methyl salicylate*	37.8% v
SWFKILL DUST NO. 0-3-68 Insecticide (Southwest Fert.)	Gamma BHC* Other isomers Sulfur*	3% 5.25% 68%
SWFKILL DUST NO. 5-0-0 Insecticide (Southwest Fert.)	DDT*	5%
SWFKILL DUST NO. 5-0-41 Insecticide (Southwest Fert.)	DDT* Sulfur*	5% 41%
SWFKILL DUST NO. 5-0-83 Insecticide (Southwest Fert.)	DDT* Sulfur*	5% 83%
SWFKILL DUST NO. 5-2-40 Insecticide (Southwest Fert.)	Gamma BHC* Other isomers DDT* Sulfur*	2% 3.5% 5% 41%
SWFKILL DUST NO. 10-0-10 Insecticide (Southwest Fert.)	DDT*	10%
SWFKILL DUST NO. 10-0-41 Insecticide (Southwest Fert.)	DDT* Sulfur*	10% 41%
SWFKILL DUST NO. 10-140 Insecticide (Southwest Fert.)	Gamma BHC Other isomers DDT* Sulfur*	1% 1.7% 10% 41%
SWFKILL DUST NO. 10-2-40 Insecticide (Southwest Fert.)	Gamma BHC* Other isomers DDT* Sulfur *	2% 3.5% 10% 41%
SWFKILL DUST NO. 50-0-0 Insecticide (Southwest Fert.)	DDT*	50%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
SWFKILL 1% PARATHION DUST Insecticide (Pecos)	Parathion*	1%
SWFKILL PURE-GAM DUST NO. 1 Insecticide (Southwest Fert.)	Gamma BHC	1%
SWFKILL 10% TOXAPHENE DUST Insecticide (Southwest Fert.)	Toxaphene* Sulfur*	10% 46%
SWFKILL 20% TOXAPHENE DUST Insecticide (Southwest Fert.)	Toxaphene* Sulfur	20% 46%
SWIFT'S CLEANSER (Swift)	Alkyl aryl sulfonate Powdered trisodium phosphate Powdered tetra sodium pyrophosphate Wedron silica Magnasite Perfume Mineral oil	
SWIFTSEAL Wall, woodwork primer (Yarnell)		
SWIFT'S GOLD BEAR BRAND 2-2 BRUSH KILL Herbicide (Swift)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2,4-D* Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2,4,5-T acid*	37.4% 35.2%
SWIFT'S GOLD BEAR BRAND 55 BRUSH KILL Herbicide (Swift)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2,4,5-T acid*	69.7%
SWIFT'S GOLD BEAR BRAND MALATHION FLY SPRAY Insecticide (Swift)	Malathion* Methylated naphthalenes*	50.0% 39.0%
SWIFT'S GOLD BEAR BRAND 40 WEED CONTROL Herbicide (Swift)	Isopropyl and di-isopropanol amine salts of 2,4-D*	56%
SWIFT'S GOLD BEAR BRAND 44 WEED CONTROL Herbicide (Swift)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4-D*	46%
SWIFT'S GOLD BEAR BRAND 40 (Selective weed control) Herbicide (Swift)	Triethylamine salt of 2,4-D*	
SWIFT'S GOLD BEAR BRAND 44 (Selective weed control (Swift)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4-D*	
SWIFT'S GOLD BEAR BRAND WOODY PLANT CONTROL Herbicide (Swift)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2,4-D* Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2,4-5-T*	28.00% 13.18%
SWIFTSHEEN FLOOR WAX (Gerson-Stewart)		
SWIFTSURE INSECT & MOTH SPRAY (Gerson-Stewart)		
SWIFTSURE NO. 4 INSECTICIDE (Gerson-Stewart)	Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether* Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of fatty acids Oil Pyrethrins*	
SWIFTSURE 4 WITH DDT Insecticide (Gerson-Stewart)	Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether* Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of fatty acids DDT* Oil Pyrethrins*	
SWIRL PAINTS (Fisher, E.H.)		
SWIRT METAL CLEANER (Phillips Mfg.)		
SWISH TOILET BOWL CLEANER (Paul, J.C.)	Hydrochloric acid*	
SWISS ALPINE AIR DEODORANT (Hutchinson)		
SWISS CREOSOTE Shingle stain (Phelan-Faust)		

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for [illegible] are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	Dried leaves of senna Licorice root Fennel Anise Caraway seed Dandelion Peppermint Papava Strawberry and peach verbena Cyani flowers Parsley
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	
S. W. T. TABLETS [illegible]	n,n-Dimethyl-n'-(a-pyridyl)-n'-(a-thenyl) ethylenediamine hydrochloride*
SYDNEY LEE WAVE SET (Lee, S.)	
SYL-A-MANG For mange (veterinary) (Hartman)	Salicylic acid* Tannic acid* Benzyl benzoate* Oil of lavender Rubbing alcohol N.F. 66%
SYL-A-TAN For skin irritations (veterinary) (Hartman)	Rubbing alcohol compound N.F.* 66% Tannic acid* Salicylic acid* Oil of bergamot
SYLPHO- NATHOL (Cabot)	Caustic soda* Creosote oil* Cresylic acid* Tall oil
SYLVAN WOOD VARNISH & ENAMELS (Sinclair & V.)	
SYMPHONY LATEX BASE PAINT (Jacroy)	
SYN-A-LUX ENAMELS (Ellis Paint)	
SYNASAL Nasal decongestant (Texas Pharm.)	1-Phenylephrine hydrochloride 1/4%
SYN-A-TUNG PAINT (Mound City)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SYNCHROME ALUMINUM PAINT (Crescent Brand)	
SYNCLOR RED LEAD PAINT (Better F. & C.)	
SYN-DE CONC. SHAMPOO DETERGENT (Paglo)	Sulfated lauryl alcohol Alkylolamide
SYNEPHRICOL Antitussive (Winthrop)	Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate 1.33 mg. Neo-synephrine 5.0 mg. Thenfadil 4.0 mg. Potassium guaiacol sulfonate 70.0 mg. Ammonium chloride 70.0 mg. Menthol 1.0 mg. Chloroform 0.0166 cc. Alcohol 8%
SYNFLEX (Allied Enamels) (Brown, A.)	Semi-aromatic petroleum hydrocarbons*
SYN-FOR SYNTHETIC ENAMEL (O'Neil)	
SYNKLOR-48-E (Naugatuck)	Tech. chlordane* 48%
SYNKLOR-50-W (Naugatuck)	Tech. chlordane* 50%
SYNKOTE FLOOR ENAMEL (Morris Paint)	
SYNLAC PAINTS (Sipe)	
SYNODRIN NOSE DROPS (Altone)	
SYNOL SOAP Antiseptic, deodorant (Johnson & Johnson)	Hexachlorophene (dihydroxy-hexachlorodiphenyl methane) 1% Potassium soap base
SYN-SUDZ Detergent (Van Vor)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
SYNTERGENT K FATTY AMINE DETERGENT (Napco)	
SYNTHALOIDS Lozenges (Buffington's)	Synthecaine (brand of ethyl aminobenzoate) 5 mg. Calpuridin (calcium iodized) 12 mg. Eucalyptol 0.35 mg. Hexamethylenamine 6.5 mg. Menthol 0.2 mg. Aromatics
SYNTHENIC AUTO ENAMEL (Morris Paint)	
SYNTROGEL Antacid (Hoffmann-La Roche)	Aluminum hydroxide 0.144 gm. Calcium carbonate, medicinal 0.071 gm. Magnesium peroxide 0.086 gm. Syntropan (Roche brand of amprotropine phosphate) 0.005 gm.
SYNVAREN PV-212 (Synvar)	Phenol-formaldehyde resin
SYNVAROL WR-513 (Synvar)	Urea Formaldehyde
SYRACOCIL SYRUP (Chase Chem.)	Alcohol 6% Tinc. cocillana Syrup of wild lettuce Syrup squill compound* Tartar emetic* Cascarin Menthol* Citric acid
SYROCOL-PM SYRUP Antitussive (Physicians Prod.)	Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate 1/6 gr. Pyrilamine maleate* 1-1/6 gr. Potassium guaiacol sulfonate 32 gr. Citric acid 4-1/2 gr.
SYROCOL SYRUP Antitussive (Physicians Prod.)	Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate 1/6 gr. Potassium guaiacol sulfonate 32 gr. Citric acid 4-1/2 gr.
SYROKOF Antitussive (Carroll Chem.)	Chloroform 4 m. White pine Wild cherry Pine tar* Ammon. chloride Honey Glycerin Ipecac* Sanguinaria Licorice Oil eucalyptus* Menthol* Simple syrup Aromatics
SYRUP CHEROUND Antitussive (Superior Pharm.)	Potassium guaiacol sulfonate 8 gr. Ammonium chloride 8 gr. Chloroform 2 m. Tartar emetic* 1/12 gr. Wild cherry Menthol Aromatics q.s.
SYRUP CODACOMP For bronchial irritations (Ethical)	Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate 1/6 gr. Ephedrine sulfate* 3/8 gr. Pot. guaiacol sulfonate 8 gr. Ammonium chloride 8 gr. Antimony and potassium tartrate 1/12 gr. Syrup white pine Syrup white cherry
SYRUP CODACOMP A.H. (Ethical)	Pyrilamine maleate* 90 mg. Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate 1/6 gr. Ephedrine sulfate* 3/8 gr. Potassium guaiacol sulfonate 8 gr. Ammonium chloride 8 gr. Antimony and potassium tartrate 1/12 gr. Syrup white pine Syrup wild cherry
SYRUP EUCILLANA COMPOUND Antitussive (Premo)	Ethyl morphine hydrochloride 1/4 gr. Alcohol 6% F.E. cocillana 4 m. Tr. euphorbia pilulifera 120 m. Syrup squill compound 24 m. Syrup wild lettuce 120 m. Cascarin 1 gr. Menthol 2/25 gr.
SYRUP MIGATON Antispasmodic, antitussive (San Pedro)	Methylethylamino phenylpropanol hydrochloride F.E. ipecac Ammonium chloride Menthol
SYRUP OF AMBROZOIN For throat irritations (Am. Apoth.)	Each tsp.: Alcohol 6% Terpin hydrate 1/10 gr. Potassium carbonate 1/10 gr. Sulfate 1/10 gr. Menthol Sodium benzoate Glycerin-alcohol-syrup base Oleoresins and oils Ammonium chloride 1/4 gr. Guaiacol Sanguinaria
SYRUP OF TAR COMPOUND Antitussive (Richard Drug)	Each fl. oz.: Alcohol 1% Chloroform 3 m. Pine tar * Sugar Caramel
SYRUP PEDRIN Analgesic (Broemmel)	Each 5.0 cc.: Salicylamide* 1.0 gr. Ascorbic acid 10.0 mg.
SYRUP SPONGIACAINE For throat irritations (Clapp, Otis)	Each tsp.: Alcohol 18% Extract of spongia Benzocaine 1/8 gr.
SYRUP SQUILLANA Antitussive New Eng. Pharm.)	Ext. cocillana Syrup squill comp. Syrup wild lettuce Menthol
SYSTONE Tonic (Systone)	Iron and ammonium citrate Riboflavin Thiamin hydrochloride Gentian Berberis* Bitter orange Cloves Traces of copper sulfate Salicylic acid* Hydrochloric acid Flavoring oils Sarsaparilla Manganese sulfate Niacin Saccharin Caramel

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TABAC BLOND LOTION & EXTRACT (Caron)		
TABCIN Analgesic, antihistaminic (Miles)	Each tablet: Sodium salicylate* Acetophenetidin* Thenylpyramine hydrochloride Caffeine	 200 mg. 150 mg. 25 mg. 30 mg.
TAG FUNGICIDE (Calif. Spray)	Phenyl mercuric acetate*	10%
TAHOE SUNTAN OIL (Schram)	Alcohol Tannic acid Camphor Mineral oil Menthyl anthranalate Phenol	10% 2% 1/10% 1/2 of 1%
TAILBY-NASON CALAMATUM OINTMENT Skin astringent (Tailby)	Calamine Zinc oxide Camphophenol* Calamatum with benzocaine Calamatum with antihistamine*	
TAILBY-NASON SODIUM SALICYLATE-LYMIODIN COMPOUND (Tailby)	Lymiodin (iodized lime) Sodium salicylate* Ext. calchicum root Podophyllin Capsicum Methyl salicylate*	2 gr. 3 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/150 gr. 1/64 gr.
TAJ-MAHAL ENAMELS (Davis, H.B.)	Pigment: Titanium dioxide Zinc oxide Vehicle: Soya alkyd resin solution Petroleum thinners* Driers Non volatile Volatile Toner added	34.84%
TAKA-DIASTASE (Parke, Davis)	Aspergellus oryzae enzymes	
TAKEHOLD SEALER (Johnston)		
TAKE OFF LIPSTICK STAIN REMOVER (Jeffery)	Isopropyl alcohol*	
TALBOT'S ANT POWDER (Talbot)	Pyrethrins Chlordane tech. Petroleum hydrocarbons	0.074% 3.000% 2.775%
TALBOT'S ARGENTINE ANT POISON (Talbot)	Sodium arsenite*	0.23%
TALBOT'S FLEA POWDER (Talbot)	Pyrethrins	0.7%
TALBOT'S FLY & MOTH SPRAY (Talbot)	Petroleum oil* Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of mixed fatty acids Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether	96.5% 2.63% 0.87%
TALBOT'S FLY & MOTH SPRAY 5% DDT PLUS AA GRADE (Talbot)	Petroleum oil* DDT* Beta-butoxy-beta'-thiocyano diethyl ether	94% 5% 1%
TALI-COP COPPER PAINT (Woolsey)		
TALKIES Throat pastilles (McKesson)	Oil of eucalyptus* Methyl salicylate* Synthetic menthol* Oil of peppermint Oil of cedarleaf Oil of cloves*	
TALMIN Antacid (Jackson-Mitchell)	Dihydroxy aluminum aminoacetate Magnesium carbonate	0.324 gm. 0.124 gm.
TAMGARD MOTH & MOISTURE PREVENTIVE (Tamms)		
TAMMS SOOT DESTROYER (Tamms)		
TAMMS WALL SIZE (Tamms)		
TAM-SNO SOAP SAVER & CLEANER (Tamms)		
TAM-TABS Douche (Tech-N-Kal)	Sodium borate* Ammonium alum* Zinc sulfate* Oil eucalyptol* Menthyl salicylate Menthol* Thymol*	
TAMTEX WATER REPELLENT CEMENT PAINT (Tamms)		
TANAC Canker and cold sores (Nemow)	Tannic acid* Hexachlorophene* Benzocaine Propylene glycol base	
TAN-ADE To promote tan (Binday)	Salol* in a hydro-alcoholic mixture	
TANADEX Gargle (Commerce)	Benzocaine Tannic acid* Carbolic acid*	

*Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
TANCRO COUGH SYRUP (Norwich)	Chloroform 2 m./fl. oz. Wild cherry bark extractives White pine bark extractives Squill* extractives Oil pine tar* rectified Ammonium chloride Sodium citrate Menthol* Malt syrup Alcohol 6%
TANCTECOL PAINT (Internat. Paint)	Denatured alcohol*
TANGEE FACE POWDER (Luft)	
TANGEE LIPSTICK (Luft)	Beeswax Lanolin Castor oil Candelilla wax Certified colors Perfume oil
TANGEE MIRACLE MAKE-UP Make-up base (Luft)	
TANGEE ROUGE (Luft)	
TANG HAIR LOTION & AFTER SHAVE LOTION (House of Gourielli)	
TANG LEAF OIL Rubefacient (Troy Chem.)	Isopropyl alcohol* 15% Iodine* Tar distillate* Pine distillate* Oil wormwood Camphor* Cedar distillate* Turpentine distillate*
TAN GLO For tans (Engen)	
TANK-O-LENE (Park Chem.)	Cresylic acid* Chlorinated hydrocarbons*
TANKOTE PAINT (Vita-Var)	
TANK SOLV (Park Chem.)	Cresylic acid* Chlorinated hydrocarbons*
TANNER'S PAINLESS EYE WATER For eye irritations (Tanner Eye)	Berberine bisulfate Boric acid crystals Sodium biborate
TANOIN For burns (Lancaster, Inc.)	Tannic acid 5% Phenol 1% Camphor* Menthol* Zinc oxide
TANSOL SOLUTION NO. 1 Stain remover (Greenville)	Oxalic acid* Methyl alcohol*
TANSOL SOLUTION NO. 2 Stain remover (Greenville)	
TAN-TONE EMULSION DDT 20% TOXAPHENE 40% Insecticide (Port)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated Camphene, chlorine content 67-69%) 40% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 20%
TANTOO REPELLENT BOMB Insecticide (Green Cross)	Ethylhexanediol* 29%
TANTOX Skin ointment (Horton & Converse)	Tannic acid 10% Benzyl alcohol 5% p-tertiary-Amyl-phenol 0.03% Isopropy alcohol* 15%
TANTUM WAVE WITH CREAM NEU- TRALIZER (Vienna)	Neutralizer: Sodium bromate* 12% Waving solution Ammonium thioglycolate* 7-1/2%
TANUROL OINTMENT Topical and rectal (Breon)	Tannic acid 3% Benzocaine 1% Carbolic acid 3/4% Lanolin and petrolatum base q.s.
TANZALL SUN-TAN LOTION (Purepac)	Monoglyceryl p-aminobenzoate Benzocaine isopropyl alcohol* 50%/v
T.A. OIL (Regular) (Tenn. Prod.)	Creosote* Guaiacol Solvent* Insecticide Hardwood creosote fraction
TAPE-TAB POWDER Anthelmintic, veterinary, avian (Hilltop)	Nicotine alkaloid* Phenothiazine 2, 2'-Dihydroxy-5, 5'-dichloro-diphenyl methane Nux vomica 6.61% Anise
TAPE-TABS Anthelmintic, veterinary, avian (Hilltop)	Nicotine alkaloid* 2.64% Phenothiazine 19.80% 2, 2'-Dihydroxy-5, 5'-dichloro diphenyl methane 14.85%
TARASOL (Bailin)	
TARGET DETERGENT (Chem. Mfg. & Dist.)	
TARGO (Simoniz)	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for minor toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TARO Disinfectant (Central Chem.)	Minimum phenol co-efficient against E. typhosa, 7 F.D.A. Method Coal tar*	
TARR'S NEBULA RUBRA AROMATICA Spray or drops for relief of colds (Borotar)	Menthol* Camphor* Chlorobutanol*	
TARSTILL LOTION (Gorga)	Soluble coal tar distillate* Isopropyl alcohol*	2% 73%
TARSTILL OINTMENT (Gorga)	Soluble coal tar distillate* Zinc oxide* Starch	2.5%
TARTAN SUNTAN LOTION (McKesson)		
T.A.S. SHAMPOO For dogs, Insecticide (Roben)	Rotenoids* Hydrogenated rotenone Cyclohexylamine derivatives Secondary terpene alcohol esters*	
TAT ANT BAIT Insecticide (Linck)	Thallium sulfate*	1.25%
TAT CHLORO #8 CONC. EMULSION Insecticide (Linck)	Tech. chlordane* Petroleum distillate	72% 13%
TAT CHLORO 40% W Insecticide (Linck)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
TAT CHLORO 5% DUST Insecticide (Linck)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
TAT CHLORO REGULAR EMULSION Insecticide (Linck)	Tech. chlordane*	24%
TATE-LAX, BITTER Tonic, laxative (Tate-Lax)	Cascara Sodium sulfate Magnesium sulfate Iron Nux vomica Strychnine alkaloid Sodium salicylate* Benzoic acid*	0.835 gr. 0.009 gr./fl. oz.
TATE-LAX, SWEET Laxative (Tate-Lax)	Cascara Aromatic base Senna Stillingia Prickly ash bark Sodium salicylate Burdock root Poke root Sodium acetate	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TATE-O-RUB Rubefacient ointment (Tate-Lax)	Oil eucalyptus* Methyl salicylate* Camphor* Turpentine* Carbolic acid (1 gr./oz.)	
TAT INSECT SPRAY CONTAINING DDT Insecticide (Linck)	Petroleum distillate* DDT*	95% 5%
TAT MANGE SPRAY Insecticide (Linck)	Tech. chlordane*	37%
TAT-60 ROACH KILLER Insecticide (Linck)	Tech. chlordane	2.50%
TAT ROACH TRAP Insecticide (Linck)	Thallium sulfate*	1%
TAT SOLUTION CONC. CONTAINING 35% DDT Insecticide (Linck)	Xylene* DDT Polyethylene glycol monoisooctyl phenyl ether	63% 35% 2%
TAUB'S QUAKER OIL LINIMENT (Auto-Loks)		
TAUB'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM (Auto-Loks)		
TAURCALOX Laxative (Jeffrey-Fell)	Each capsule: Sodium glycocholate Sodium taurocholate Phenolphthalein Calomel Pancreatin Powd. ext. cascara sagrada	 1/8 gr. 1/50 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/20 gr 1/2 gr 2 gr.
TAURO-LAXINE NO. 1 Laxative (Nelson Baker)	Each tablet: Ext. cascara sagrada Bile salts Phenolphthalein	 2 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/3 gr.
TAURO-LAXINE NO. 2 Laxative (Nelson Baker)	Each tablet: Cascarin Bile salts Phenolphthalein Pepsin Pancreatin Oil peppermint	 1/2 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/3 gr. 1/2 gr 1 gr. q.s.
TAUROPHEN PULVOID (S.C.-Yellow) Bile stimulant, laxative (Drug Prod., N.Y.)	Purified bile salts Sodium salicylate* Sodium succinate Ext. cascara sagrada Phenolphthalein	1-1/2 gr. 1 gr. 1 gr. 1 gr. 1/2 gr.

*Consult [illegible] Therapeutic Index. This ingredient may be responsible for [illegible] effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TAXITE Varnish remover (Sherwin-Williams)	Benzol*	
TAXITE Paint remover (Sherwin-Williams)	Benzol*	50%
TAXITE SEMI-PASTE (Sherwin-Williams)	Benzol*	30%
TAXITE #74 (Sherwin-Williams)	Benzol* Acetone Paraffin	
TAYLOR BENZENE HEXA-CHLORIDE COTTON DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Gamma BHC* DDT*	3% 5%
TAYLOR BENZENE HEXA-CHLORIDE COTTON DUST WITH SULPHUR Insecticide (Taylor)	Gamma BHC* DDT* Sulfur*	3% 5%
TAYLOR 80-0-20 DUST MIXTURE Fungicide (Taylor)	Sulfur*	78%
TAYLOR PARADI-CHLORO-BENZENE Insecticide (Taylor)	Paradichlorobenzene*	
TAYLOR'S HAIR LOTION (Caswell-Massey)		
TAYLOR TOXAPHENE COTTON DUST Insecticide (Taylor)	Toxaphene*	20%
TAYLOR TOXAPHENE COTTON DUST WITH SULPHUR Insecticide (Taylor)	Toxaphene* Sulfur	20%
TAYNEX SALVE For hemorrhoids (Burrough)	Each oz.: Extract stramonium Camphor* Tannic acid* Ext. witch hazel Ointment base with 2% benzocaine	 30 gr.
TAZ Insect repellent (H. & M.)	NMRI-448* repellent Mineral oil Alcohol	85%
TEATCO PAINT (Waterall)		
TEBSIN Antacid (Tebsin)	Magnesium trisilicate Aluminum hydroxide Bismuth subcarbonate Kaolin colloidal Calcium carbonate	
TEBSIN TABLETS & POWDER Adsorbent, antacid (Tebsin)	Aluminum hydroxide gel powder Magnesium trisilicate Colloidal kaolin Calcium carbonate Bismuth subcarbonate	
TEBSON PAINTS & FINISHES (Rogers Chem.)		
TEC-ANTI-FREEZE (Tenn. Eastman)		
TECLAC BLACK PAINT (Inter-Coastal)		
TEC-LITE OIL BLEACH Hair bleach (Tecnique)	Soap base with an excess of ammonia*	
TECNIQUE COLOR-TONE For hair (Tecnique)	Coloring materials Soap base Ammonia*	
TECNIQUE HAIR COLOR (Tecnique)	Coloring materials Soap base Ammonia*	
TECNIQUE QUIK-SILVER Hair bleaching agent (LaMaur)	Sodium and potassium persulfates*	
TEEK Antitussive (Norwich)	Each fl. oz.: Codeine sulfate Chloroform Extracts from squill, ipecac, and sanguinaria	 2/3 gr. 2 m.

*Consult Sec II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TEEL Liquid dentifrice (Procter & Gamble)	Anionic synthetic detergent Glycerin Aqueous ethyl alcohol Carboxymethylcellulose	
TEEN CALAMINE LOTION (Teen)		
TEEN HAIR COLOR, HAIR TONIC, HAIR COLOGNE, CREAM LOTION & AFTER SHAVE LOTION (Teen)		
TEETHINA POWDERS Laxative (Moffett, C.J.)	Calomel* Mercury derivative* with bismuth subnitrate Sodium citrate Cassia Calcium carbonate	1/18 gr.
TEEZ STICK COLOGNE (Stuart)	S.D.A. No. 40 alcohol* Sodium stearate Glycerin Perfume oil	
TEHR- FREEZE Grease (Val-A)		
TELES SUSPENSION For seborrheic dermatitis (Torch)	Sulfated suspension of tellurium dioxide*	2.5%
TELVAR W WEED KILLER Herbicide (du Pont)	3-(p-Chlorophenyl)-1, 1-dimethylurea*	
TEN-A Antiseptic ointment (B & L)	Salicylic acid* Carbolic acid* Oil of eucalyptus* Bismuth subnitrate Lanolin base	
TENA-BOV DRENCH Anthelmintic veterinary (Texas Pheno.)	Phenothiazine * Lead arsenate* Inert ingredients	30.45% 1.14% 68.41%
TENDERETTES Veterinary, avian (Vineland)	Diethylstilbestrol	15 mg.
TENDER-LEEF PLANT SPRAY Insecticide (Destruxol)	Petroleum hydrocarbons Nicotine* as alkaloid	42% 5%
TENDRA Meat tenderizer (So-Lo)	Papain Sodium benzoate Fruit acid	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TENDUST N DUST NO. 10 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Nicotine alkaloid*	3.6%
1080 POISONED BAIT Rodenticide (Santa Clara)	Sodium fluoroacetate	0.05%
TENESTEN HORMONE CREAM FOR SCALP & HAIR (Andre)	Lanolin Cholesterol Natural estrogenic hormones	7500 I.U./oz.
TENEX TAR CREAM For skin irritations (Tenex)	Benzocaine Lanolin Carbonis detergens* Menthol* Cholesterin	
TENN-CREO Wood pre-server and insecticide (Tenn. Prod.)	Hardwood creosote* Oil fractions	
TENNESSEE COP-O-ZINK FUNGICIDE (Tenn. Corp.)	Copper* Zinc	48% 4%
TENNESSEE COPPER CARBONATE (Basic) Fungicide (Tenn. Corp.)	Copper* as metallic	55%
TENNESSEE COPPER SULPHATE Fungicide (Tenn. Corp.)	Copper*	
TENNESSEE DORMO-KOP Fungicide (Tenn. Corp.)	Copper in basic copper sulfate*	42%
TENNESSEE ES-MIN-EL Soil nutrient (Tenn. Corp.)	Manganese* Copper* Zinc* Iron Boron*	
TENNESSEE FERRI-FLOC Soil nutrient (Tenn. Corp.)	Metallic iron*	20%
TENNESSEE MONOHY-DRATED COPPER SULPHATE Fungicide (Tenn. Corp.)	Copper* as metallic	35%
TENNESSEE NU-IRON For correcting nutritional deficiencies of crops (Tenn. Corp.)	Iron* as metallic	30%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TENNESSEE NU-M For correcting nutritional deficiencies of crops (Tenn. Corp.)	Metallic manganese*	41%
TENNESSEE NU-Z For correcting nutritional deficiencies of crops (Tenn. Corp.)	Metallic zinc*	52-55%
TENNESSEE TEECEE MANGANESE SULPHATE For soil treatment (Tenn. Corp.)	Manganese sulfate*	65%
TENNESSEE TEECEE ZINC SULPHATE Fungicide (Tenn. Corp.)	Zinc sulfate *	89%
TENNESSEE TRI-BASIC COPPER SULPHATE Fungicide (Tenn. Corp.)	Copper* as metallic	53%
TENNESSEE 89% ZINC SULPHATE Fungicide (Tenn. Corp.)	Zinc* as metallic	36%
TEN-SOL LEG PAINT Veterinary (Thoroughbred)	Alcohol* Potassium iodide* Menthol* Oils of wormwood Peppermint Methyl salicylate* Ethyl aminobenzoate	59.17%
TEN-TOW LOTION (Perdue)	Salicylic acid* Acetone* Methyl salicylate* Benzoic acid* Tr. cudbear Isopropyl alcohol*	70%
10-20 BRUSH KILLER Herbicide (Pittsburgh Coke)	Isooctyl ester of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* Isooctyl ester of 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	24.2% 11.6%
TERBEX OINTMENT BASE (Caswell-Massey)		
TERCO Lozenges (Commerce)	Terpin hydrate Codeine sulfate*	
TERCO NEW (Tailby)	Codeine phosphate* Terpin hydrate	1 gr. 8 gr.
TERCOL COUGH SYRUP (Commerce)	Terpin hydrate Cocillana Pot. guaiacol sulfonate Codeine Ammonium chloride	
TERCOL JUNIOR COUGH SYRUP FOR CHILDREN (Commerce)	Terpin hydrate Cocillana Pot. guaiacol sulfonate Codeine Ammonium chloride	
TEREMOL (Whorton)	Salol * Oil of turpentine Pure pancreatin	2 gr. 2 m. 1 gr.
TERMCO WOOD GUARD (Calif. Spray)	Gamma BHC DDT Pentachlorophenol* Other chlorophenols Petroleum oils*	0.1% 2% 4.4% 0.6% 90%
TERM-EX CLEAR WOOD PRESERVA-TIVE (Sec Mfg.)		
TERM-EX STAIN WOOD PRESERVA-TIVE (Sec Mfg.)		
TERMICIDE WOOD PRE-SERVATIVE (Atlantic Varnish)		
TERMINIX 3-4 Wood pres. (Bruce)	Mineral spirits* Butoxyethanol* Beta naphthol*	
TERMINIX 3A3 Wood pre-servative (Bruce)	Mineral spirits* Orthodichlorobenzene* Beta naphthol* Butoxyethanol Diacetone alcohol* Pine oil*	
TERMINIX D Wood pre-servative (Bruce)	Beta naphthol* Sodium orthosilicate Sodium 2-ethyl hexyl sulfate	
TERMINIX DOVT Wood pre-servative (Bruce)	Beta naphthol* Sodium orthosilicate Sodium 2-ethyl hexyl sulfate Ethylene dibromide*	
TERMINIX HB2 Wood pre-servative (Bruce)	Mineral spirits Aromatic hydrocarbons* Pentachlorophenol* Fuel oil Asphalt Beta naphthol*	
TERMITE SLAYER Wood pres. (Slayer)	Pentachlorophenol* Petroleum hydrocarbons*	5% 92%
TERMITKIL Insecticide (Faesy & Besthoff)	Orthodichlorobenzene* Paradichlorobenzene	85% 15%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TERRATOX 140 CONCENTRATE Wood preservative (Wood-Treating)	Sodium pyroarsenate* Sodium dichromate* Arsenic as metallic	71.25% 25.00% 30%
TERRATOX 235 CONCENTRATE Wood preservative (Wood-Treating)	Pentachlorophenol* Petroleum solvents	20.6% 70.2%
TERRATOX 255 CONCENTRATE Wood preservative (Wood-Treating)	Pentachlorophenol* Petroleum solvents	40% 35%
TERRATOX INDUSTRIAL WEED KILLER POWDER (Assoc. Sales)	3-(p-Chlorophenyl)-1, 1-dimethylurea* Sodium chlorate* Sodium pentaborate decahydrate* Sodium tetraborate decahydrate* Sodium tetraborate pentahydrate*	8.0% 10.0% 27.0% 49.5% 2.0%
TERRAZZO-SAN TERRAZZO CLEANER (Huntington)		
TERRAZZO SEAL Polishes and waxes (Central Chem.)		
TERRO ANT KILLER Insecticide (Senoret)	Sodium arsenate*	2.27%
TERRO ROACH KILLER Insecticide (Senoret)	Sodium fluoride* Sodium fluosilicate	40% 10%
TERSAN 75 FUNGICIDE (du Pont)	Tetramethylthiuram disulfide*	
TESTOR'S COLORED DOPES		
Blue	Iron blue* and titanium dioxide	
Brown	Iron oxides and titanium dioxide	
Cream	Iron oxides and titanium dioxide	
Gold	Bronze powder	
Gray	Carbon black and titanium dioxide	
Green	Iron blue and chrome yellow*	
Yellow	Chrome yellow*	
Orange	Molybdate orange*	
Red	Para red	
White (Testor)	Titanium dioxide	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
TESTOR'S DOPE THINNERS (Testor)	Xylol* Toluol* Isopropyl alcohol* Isopropyl acetate Butyl alcohol* Butyl acetate Amyl acetate M.I.K.
TESTOR'S HOUSEHOLD CEMENT (Testor)	Cellulose nitrate Tricresyl phosphate* Hexane* Isopropyl alcohol* Isopropyl acetate Acetone* Butyl acetate Butyl alcohol*
TESTOR'S MODEL AIRPLANE DOPES (Testor)	Cellulose nitrate Carbide and carbon's B-400 Xylol* Toluol* Isopropyl alcohol* Isopropyl acetate Butyl alcohol* Butyl acetate Amyl acetate M.I.K.
TESTOR'S MODEL CEMENT FORMULA A (Testor)	Cellulose acetate Tricresyl phosphate* Acetone*
TESTOR'S MODEL CEMENT FORMULA B (Testor)	Cellulose nitrate Tricresyl phosphate* Hexane* Isopropyl alcohol* Isopropyl acetate Acetone* Butyl acetate Butyl alcohol* Toluol*
TESTOR'S NO. 39 HOT FUEL (Testor)	Methanol* Nitromethane* Carbide and carbon's ucon oil
TESTOR'S PLA (Testor)	Short oil penta alkyd Mineral spirits* and driers Pigments the same as Testor's Colored Dopes
TESTOR'S STA (Testor)	Vinyl resin Dioctyl phthalate M.I.K. Toluol* Cyclohexanone
TESTOR'S STA THINNER (Testor)	Xylol* Toluol* Isopropyl alcohol* Butyl alcohol* Butyl acetate Amyl acetate M.I.K.
TETLES Degreaser (Lester Labs.)	Chlorinated solvents* Petroleum solvents*

*See Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TETOR OINTMENT Antipruritic, sedative, antiseptic (Wood Chem.)	Storax Phenol* Sulfur* Pine* Camphor* Menthol* Resorcin* Tar*	
TETRAEROSOL Insecticide (Dao)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* Other ethyl phosphates Methyl chloride*	2.0% 3.0% 95.0%
TETRAFUME, TETRAKIL GRAIN FUMIGANT, TETRA-KOTE, TETRASPOT FUMIGANT (See DOUGLAS TETRA)		
TETRA-SOL DRY CLEANING FLUID (Midwest)	Amsco naphtha thinner Carbon tetrachloride*	
TETRASPRA Insecticide (Miller Prod.)	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate*	
TETRAZETS For mouth and throat irritations (Sharp & Dohme)	Each troche: Bacitracin Tyrothricin Neomycin sulfate Benzocaine	 50 units 1 mg. 5 mg. 5 mg.
TETRO CLEANING FLUID (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Carbon tetrachloride*	
TETROX Glass cleaner (Economics Lab.)		
TETSULES Insecticide (Ralston)	Tetrachloroethylene*	
TETTERINE For skin irritations (Shuptrine)	Salicylic acid* Boric acid*	
TEX DETERGENT (Texas Acid)		
TEXINOL FLOOR CLEANER (Legge)		
TEXIZE WALL SIZE & SEALER (Phelan-Faust)		
TEXO ACID RUST REMOVER (Texo)		
TEXOLITE DISHWASHING COMPOUND Detergent (Texo)		
TEXOLITE FLAT WALL PAINT (U.S. Gypsum)		
TEXON LACQUERS (Texon)		
TEXOPE 5 LIQUID SCRUB Soap (Texo)		
TEXRUB OIL Counter-irritant (Bailey)	Menthol* crystals Methyl salicylate* Capsicum Oils of encalyptus*, cassia, citronella, sassafras*, wormwood and lavender garden Camphor* gum Mustard Turpentine*	
TEX SEAL WAX GLAZE (Made Rite)		
TEXSOL Dry cleaning detergent (Riverside)		
TEXSPAR FLOOR CLEANER (Legge)		
TEXTILITE CARPET CLEANER (Hockwald)		
TEXTONE PLASTIC PAINT (U.S. Gypsum)		
T-4-L SOLUTION Skin palliative, foot deodorant	Alcohol* Benzoic acid Salicylic acid* Camphor*	90% v
TG HOUSE PAINT (Lucas)		
THA-BILO-ATE Laxative (Barlow-Maney)	Ext. nux vomica* Phenolphthalein Ext. cascara sagrada Capsicum Papain Oleoresin Oxgall	1/16 gr./tablet
THACHER BRAND PURE ASPIRIN (Allied Drug)	Aspirin*	5 gr./tablet

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
DR. THACHER'S ANTIBIOTIC THROAT LOZENGES (Allied Drug)	Each lozenge: Tyrothricin Benzocaine	 2 mg. 5 mg.
DR. THACHER'S ANTISEPTIC OIL For skin (Allied Drug)	Camphorated phenol* Camphor* Cottonseed Linseed oil	
DR. THACHER'S ASPIRIN FOR CHILDREN (Allied Drug)	Each tablet: Pure aspirin*	 1-1/4 gr. or 1/4 of a U.S.P. 5-gr. tablet
DR. THACHER'S CHILDREN'S COUGH SYRUP (Allied Drug)	Chloroform Honey Glycerin Ammonium chloride Cherry flavor	3 m./fl. oz.
DR. THACHER'S FLEA POWDER Insecticide (Allied Drug)	Rotenone* Other cube resins	1.75% 2.00%
DR. THACHER'S GRUB POWDER Insecticide (Allied Drug)	Rotenone* Other cube resins	1.75% 2.0%
DR. THACHER'S INSECT REPELLENT Repellent (Allied Drug)	Dimethyl phthalate n-Butyl mesityl oxide oxalate Cis-bicyclo (2, 2, 1)-5-heptene-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester	60% 20% 20%
DR. THACHER'S LINIMENT (Allied Drug)	Kerosene* Capsicum* extractive Camphor* Methyl salicylate,* syn. Allylisothiocyanate*	
DR. THACHER'S MAGIC RUB Rubefacient (Allied Drug)	Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Camphor* Oil of eucalyptus*	
DR. THACHER'S MEDICATED HEAT POWDER For skin irritations (Allied Drug)	Corn starch Camphor* Zinc oxide Boric acid* Oil of eucalyptus*	
DR. THACHER'S MENTHO- LATED COUGH SYRUP (Allied Drug)	Chloroform Menthol* Pine tar* Honey Oil eucalyptus* Ammonium chloride Glycerin	3 m./fl. oz.
DR. THACHER'S NOSE DROPS Antibiotic, nasal de- congestant (Allied Drug)	Tyrothricin Ephedrine hydrochloride Cetyl benzyl dimethyl ammonium chloride Methyl para-hydroxy-benzoate Propylene glycol Aquae q.s. or	0.02% 0.50% 0.04% 0.20% 5.00% 94.24%
DR. THACHER'S OLD FASHIONED MUTTON SUET SALVE For colds (Allied Drug)	Suet Menthol* Thymol* Camphor Oil of cajuput* Turpentine* Petrolatum	
DR. THACHER'S PINK MIXTURE Antacid, absorbent (Allied Drug)	Bismuth subsalicylate* Salol* Zinc phenolsulfonate* Methyl salicylate* synthetic	
DR. THACHER'S SENNA LAXATIVE SYRUP (Allied Drug)	Alcohol Senna extractive Methyl salicylate* synthetic U.S.P. XIII	3-3/4%/v
DR. THACHER'S 3-WAY FOOT POWDER Fungicide, medical (Allied Drug)	Oxyquinoline benzoate* Boric acid* Menthol* U.S.P.	
THALEOCO- LATES Cholagogue, laxative (Tailby)	Sodium glycocholate Sodium taurocholate Sodium succinate Phenolphthalein Cascara sagrada	
THALFED Asthmatic, decongestant (Massengill)	Each tablet: Phenobarbital* Theophylline,* hydrous Ephedrine hydrochloride*	 8 mg. 0.12 gm. 25 mg.
THALOIN Laxative (Norwich)	Aloin* Ext. belladonna Powd. ipecac Phenolphthalein	1/4 gr. 1/24 gr. 1/15 gr. 1/2 gr.
THANITE Insecticide (Hercules)	Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate* Other active terpenes	82% 18%
THANTIS LOZENGES For throat irritations (Hynson)	Merodicein* Saligenin	1/8 gr. 1 gr.
THANX (Calgon)	Alkaline sodium tripolyphosphate* Chlorinated trisodium phosphate*	
T-H CONCEN- TRATED NITROGEN, PHOSPHORUS & POTASSIUM FERTILIZER (Inorganic)		
THEOSEALS (Barnes-Hind)	Enteric coated tablet containing 3 gr. of theophyllin*	
THEPHORIN- AC For colds (Hoffmann- LaRoche)	Each tablet: Thephorin tartrate Aspirin* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine	 10 mg. 160 mg. 160 mg. 15 mg.

*Consult Sec. II, Ingredient Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
THERAC For acne (C & M)	Colloidal sulfur Salicylic acid* Resorcinol*	4.0% 1.5% 1.5%
THERAPOGEN Antiseptic (Meyer, T.)	Alcohol Terpineol* Thymene Thymol* Soap Safrol Naphthalene* Bis (4 hydroxy-2, 3, 5-trichorophenyl)-methane	
THERMOBONDS VARNISHES (Sterling Varnish)		
THERMODENT TOOTH PASTE (Leeming)	Calcium carbonate precipitate Sodium bicarbonate Sodium chloride Sodium sulfate Potassium sulfate Magnesium carbonate Formalin	 1.4%
THERMOLITE 1000° ALUMINUM PAINT (Tropical)		
THERMO-RUB Counter-irritant (Am. Druggists)	Eucalyptol* Spirits turpentine* Oil origanum Pine needle oil* Menthol* Oil of cloves*	
THERMO RUSTCOTE RUST IN-HIBITORS (Fre-eze)		
THERMOTABS Salt tablets (Sharp & Dohme)	Sodium chloride Potassium chloride Calcium carbonate Dextrose	0.45 gm. 30 mg. 18 mg. 0.2 gm.
THERYL TABLETS Analgesic (Church)	Each tablet: Acetylsalicylic acid* (aspirin U.S.P.) Benzosulfamide (saccharin U.S.P.)	 5 gr.
THIATE WITH CODEINE Antitussive (Merrell)	Each 30 cc.: Codeine phosphate Potassium guaiacol sulfonate	 60.0 mg. 2.6 gm.
THICKOTE TOP DRESSING Automotive dressing (du Pont)		
THIN-X Paint thinner (Clark-Lurton)	Mineral spirits*	
THIOCAP-A Fungicide, medical (C & M)	Stabilized thioglycolic acid* Caprylic acid Salicylic acid* Propylene glycol caprylates, penetrant	30% 22.5% 5%
THIODOW Fungicide (Dow)	Nabam* (disodium ethylene-bis (dithiocarbamate)	
THIOFILM Ectoparasiticide (Chem. Ind.)	Sublimed sulfur*	18%
THIOGREEN (Liquid) Fungicide (Green Cross)	Nabam*	19%
THIONVAPOR FORMULA NO. 151 Aerosol insecticide (Edco)	Parathion* (tech. o, o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)	10%
THIOPHOS PARATHION TECHNICAL Insecticide (Am. Cyan.)	Parathion*	98.5%
THIOSAL Fungicide, antiseptic (Greyson)	Each 100 cc.: Sodium ethyl mercuri-thiosalicylate Salicylic acid*	 0.1% 2.0%
DR. THOMAS' ECLECTIL OIL External and internal use (Foster-Milburn)	Spirits of turpentine* Camphor* Oil of tar Red thyme Fish oil	
DR. THOMAS HAIR & SCALP OINTMENT (Glenn Prod.)		
THOMAS' PREPARATION FOR COUGHS DUE TO COLDS (Thomas, W.G.)	Alcohol* Dionin Paregoric Spirits nitre* Tartar emetic* Syrup wild lettuce Menthol* Cocillana Ammonium chloride Fl. ext. licorice Euphorbia* Hive syrup Glycerin Cascarin	8% 1/8 gr./fl. oz. 28 m./fl. oz.
THOMAS' PREPARATION FOR DIS-COMFORTS OF COMMON COLDS (Thomas, W.G.)	Alcohol Ammonium chloride Eucalyptol* Menthol* Quinine sulfate* Spirit of peppermint Citrate of potash Fl. extract of licorice Glycerin Fl. ext. cascara aromatic	8%
THOMPSON CHEMICALS ACTIVATED GRAIN WEEVIL FIX Fumigant (Thompson Chem.)	Carbon tetrachloride* Carbon disulfide* Sulfur dioxide*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
THOMPSON CHEMICALS AFRICAN VIOLET ROOTER Insecticide (Thompson Chem.)	Alpha-naphthalene acetic acid*	140 mg.
THOMPSON CHEMICALS DDT-32 Insecticide (Thompson Chem.)	Tech. DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane) Aromatic hydrocarbons*	25% 70%
THOMPSON CHEMICALS LIVESTOCK FLY BOMB Insecticide (Thompson Chem.)	Allethrin (Allyl homolog of cinerin 1) Piperonyl butoxide tech. Methoxychlor tech. Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate Other active terpenes Methylated naphthalenes* Petroleum distillate Propellent	0.2% 1.0% 3.0% 1.64% 0.36% 12.0% 11.8% 70.0%
THOMPSON CHEMICALS MH-30 PLANT GROWTH INHIBITOR Herbicide (Thompson Chem.)	Diethanolamine salt of 1, 2-dihydropyridazine-3, 6-dione*	58%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD ALDRIN SPRAY WE-40 Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Petroleum hydrocarbons	38.0% 6.4% 45.6%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD CATTLE GRUB DUST Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Rotenone* Other cube resins	1.67% 2.50%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD CATTLE GRUB POWDER (Wettable) Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Rotenone* Other cube resins	5.0% 7.5%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD CATTLE GRUB SPRAY Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Rotenone Other cube resins Pine oil Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	3.6% 7.2% 30.0% 49.2%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD DAIRY CATTLE SPRAY Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Butoxypolypropylene glycol Piperonyl butoxide tech. Pyrethrins Petroleum distillate*	6.000% 0.180% 0.018% 93.802%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD DAIRY CATTLE SPRAY E-10 Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Butoxypolypropylene glycol* Piperonyl butoxide tech. Pyrethrins Petroleum distillate*	52.10% 5.26% 0.53% 22.11%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD DIELDRIN (Granular) 5% Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	4.3% 0.7%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD DIELDRIN 75W For seed treatment (Thompson-Hayward)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds	63.7% 11.3%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD DIELDRIN WE-15 Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	15.83% 2.79% 73.38%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD FARM BIN SPRAY INSECT KILLER (Thompson-Hayward)	Petroleum hydrocarbons* DDT* Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether	93.5% 5.0% 1.5%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD FUMIGANT NO. 1 (Thompson-Hayward)	Ethylene dichloride* Carbon tetrachloride*	70.2% 29.8%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD FUMIGANT NO. 2 (Thompson-Hayward)	Carbon tetrachloride* Carbon bisulfide Ethylene dibromide	81.1% 12.0% 6.9%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD FUMIGANT NO. 3 (Thompson-Hayward)	Carbon tetrachloride* Carbon bisulfide	83.5% 16.5%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD GARDEN DUST & SPRAY Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Tech. methoxychlor Rotenone Other cube resins Zineb (zinc ethylene-bis (dithlocarbamate)	3.00% 0.75% 1.50% 3.90%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD HEPTACHLOR E-2 Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Heptachlor* Related compounds Aromatic petroleum deriv.* solvent	22.2% 8.8% 64.0%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
THOMPSON-HAYWARD MALATHION E-5 Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Malathion*	55.0%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	35.0%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD MALATHION FLY BAIT Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Malathion	2.0%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD METHOXY-CHLOR 50-W (Thompson-Hayward)	Tech. methoxychlor*	50%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD METHOXY-CHLOR WE-25 Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Tech. methoxychlor	23.4%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	71.6%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD SPOT FUMIGANT (Thompson-Hayward)	Carbon tetrachloride*	59.9%
	Ethylene dichloride*	19.6%
	Ethylene dibromide*	20.5%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD STOCK SPRAY AND DIP Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	DDT*	42.20%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	2.53%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride	14.20%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD TDE-E-2 FOR AGRICULTURE (Thompson-Hayward)	Rhothane (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	23.4%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	71.6%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD TDE 50-W Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Rhothane (dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)*	50.0%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD TOMATO DUST SPECIAL FORMULA Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Zineb	3.9%
	Rhothane	5.0%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD TOXICHLOR DUST #5 Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Tech. chlordane*	5%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD TOXICHLOR DUST #10 Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Tech. chlordane*	10%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD TOXICHLOR OS-20 OIL SOLUBLE CONC. Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Tech. chlordane*	20%
	Petroleum distillate*	80%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD TOXICHLOR OS-40 OIL SOLUBLE CONC. Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
	Petroleum distillate*	60%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD TOXICHLOR WE-40 Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Tech. chlordane*	45.0%
	Petroleum distillate*	49.0%
THOMPSON-HAYWARD TOXICHLOR 40-W WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Tech. chlordane*	40%
THOMPSON MASSAGE OIL (Thompson, W. T.)	Vitamin A Unsaturated fatty acids Perfume Vitamin D Base of lanum anhydrous Vegetable lecithin Vegetable oil	
THOMPSON'S ANTISEPTIC LOTION For skin irritations (Thompson, W. S.)	Alcohol	69%
	Mercury bichloride*	1 gr./fl. oz.
	Resorcin*	
	Chloral hydrate	3.4 gr.
	Balsam Peru	
THOMPSON'S NASAL INHALANT Nasal de-congestant (Thompson, W. S.)	Ephedrine* Camphor* Oil of thyme Menthol* Eucalyptol* Vegetable and mineral oil base	
THOMSON'S ALUMINUM READY-MIXED PAINT (Thomson-Porcelite)	-	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
THOMSON'S BRIGHT RED OXIDE NO. 24 (Thomson-Porcelite)	
THOMSON'S HOUSE PAINT COLOR TINTS (Thomson-Porcelite)	
THOMSON'S PAINTS, UNDERCOATS & ENAMELS (Thomson-Porcelite)	
THOMSON'S PAINT BRUSH CLEANER (Thomson-Porcelite)	
THORNTON'S AMALGASOL (Thornton, L. M.)	Spirit varnish Petroleum spirits Benzol* Alcohol
THORNTON'S FRENCH LACQUER (Thornton, L. M.)	Spirit varnish Alcohol*
THORNTON'S OIL CONCENTRATE (Thornton, L. M.)	Tech. petroleum Oleic acid
THORNTON'S VARNISH REMOVER (Thornton, L. M.)	Paraffin wax Alcohol Benzol* Acetone*
THORO AMMONIA (Thoro)	Thoro ammonia*
THORO CHARCOAL STARTER (Thoro)	Cleaners naphtha*
THORO CLEANSING AMMONIA Cleansing ammonia (Thoro)	Distilled water Aqua ammonia* Detergent
THOROCLEAR Invisible protection against penetration of water (Standard Dry)	
THORO DRY CLEANER (Thoro)	Ether Chloroform* Alcohol Carbon tetrachloride* Petroleum base

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
THORO INSECT BOMB FOR HORSES Insecticide (Thoroughbred)	Pyrethrins Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate Other related terpenes Piperonyl butoxide tech. Methoxychlor tech. Methylated naphthalene* Petroleum distillate	0.20% 1.64% 0.36% 2.00% 3.00% 12.00% 10.80%
THOROLAC PAINTS & SEALERS (Fisher-Thorsen)		
THOROUGHBRED ABSORBENT LINIMENT (Man-O-War)	Alcohol* Camphor* Iodine* Menthol* Essential oils*	85%
THOROUGHBRED BODY BRACE & WASH Veterinary (Man-O-War)	Alcohol Thymol* Iodine* Naphthalene* Camphor* Essential oils*	15%
THOROUGHBRED CAUSTIC BLISTER Counter-irritant, veterinary (Man-O-War)	Croton oil* Turpentine* Essential oils*	
THOROUGHBRED COUGH MEDICINE Veterinary (Man-O-War)	Potassium guaiacol sulfonate* Ammonium chloride	
THOROUGHBRED DERMA STRINGE COOLING LOTION FOR HORSES LEGS (Man-O-War)	Alcohol Alum.* lead acetate* Camphor*	10%
THOROUGHBRED DIURETIC TABLETS Veterinary (Man-O-War)	Methenamine potassium nitrate*	
THOROUGHBRED DUAL PURPOSE LEG PAINT NO. 55 Counter-irritant, veterinary (Man-O-War)	Tincture of iodine* Oil of cedar* Potassium iodide*	
THOROUGHBRED HEEL OINTMENT Veterinary (Thoroughbred)	Zinc oxide Camphor* Benzoin Lanolin Balsam Peru Menthol* Oil of eucalyptus*	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
THOROUGH- BRED INSECT SPRAY (Thoroughbred)	Pyrethrins Sulfoxide tech.* 2-Butoxy ethanol Pine oil steam distilled Petroleum distillate*	0.5% 4.0% 8.0% 12.5%
THOROUGH- BRED LEG PAINT NO. 36 Counter- irritant, veterinary (Man-O-War)	Iodine* Mercuric iodide* Alcohol	 73%
THOROUGH- BRED LEG T PAINT NO. 44 Counter- irritant for horses (Man-O-War)	Alcohol Oil of tansy* Oil of wormwood* Safrol* Camphor* Iodine*	24%
THOROUGH- BRED MANGE MEDICINE Sarcoptic, external, for dogs (Man-O-War)		
THOROUGH- BRED PERIOSTINE NO. 22 Counter- irritant, veterinary (Man-O-War)	Alcohol Mercuric iodide* Iodine*	76.5%
THOROUGH- BRED PINE DISINFECT- ANT Veterinary (Thoroughbred)	Pine oil* Soap	
THOROUGH- BRED ROUND & HOOKWORM CAPSULES Veterinary (Man-O-War)	Tetrachloroethylene*	
THOROUGH- BRED SHIN & SPLINT PAINT #"11" Counter- irritant, veterinary (Man-O-War)	Mercuric iodide* Iodine*	
THOROUGH- BRED SPECIAL LEG PAINT NO. 33 (Man-O-War)	Oil of cedar wood* Oil of wormwood* Iodine* Wood alcohol*	
THOROUGH- BRED STRONGYLE- ZINE Anthelmintic, veterinary (Man-O-War)	Phenothiazine*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
THOROUGH- BRED SWEAT ABSORBENT (Man-O-War)	Alcohol Phenol* Camphor* Iodine*	67%
THOROUGH- BRED THRUSH MEDICINE External on horns, veterinary (Man-O-War)	Formaldehyde*	
THOROUGH- BRED VET- ERINARY COLIC ANODYNE (Thoroughbred)	Alcohol* Flext. hyocyamus Salicylic acid* Aromatic base Chloroform* Capsicum Ammonium salicylate*	67.8%/v 6 m./oz.
THOROUGH- BRED VET- ERINARY DIURETIC (Thoroughbred)	Alcohol Saw palmetto Corn silk Hexamethylenamine Fl. ext. buchu Juniper Potassium acetate Aromatic base	11.10%/v
THOROUGH- BRED VET- ERINARY LEG PAINT 22 (Thoroughbred)	Alcohol Menthol* Oil of camphor* Oil cedarwood* Oil peppermint Iodine* Potassium iodide Oil turpentine* Oil wormwood*	52.4%/v
THOROUGH- BRED VET- ERINARY LEG PAINT 36 (Thoroughbred)	Bichloride of mercury Alcohol Ether* Iodine* Potassium iodide* Menthol* Oils of camphor,* peppermint, turpentine* & cedarwood	0.156 gr./oz. 36.8%/v 8.0%/v
THOROUGH- BRED WHITE LINIMENT (Man-O-War)	Camphor* Oil of wintergreen* Turpentine*	
THORO WOUND LOTION Veterinary (Thoroughbred)	Methylene blue Carbolic acid* Thymol* Menthol* Boric acid* Acetone*	
THORSON'S EFFER- VESCENT SOAP LAKE SALTS Antacid, carminative (Thorson)	Bicarbonate of soda Tartaric acid Citric acid Sugar Soap lake salts	
THORSON'S SOAP LAKE OINTMENT For skin irritations (Thorson)	Soap lake salts Amber petrolatum Powdered zinc oxide	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
THORSON'S SOAP LAKE SALTS For skin irritation, counter- irritant (Thorson)	Alumina and iron oxide Calcium carbonate Sodium sulfate Sodium carbonate Lithium sulfate Calcium sulfate Magnesium sulfate Sodium chloride Potassium carbonate	
THOXINE CAPSULES For colds (Reese Chem.)	Each capsule: Acetanilid* Extract belladonna Camphor* Capsicum Caffeine*	 1 gr. 1/3200 gr.
THOXINE For throat irritation (Reese Chem.)	Sodium salicylate* Ammonium chloride Fluid extract ipecac* Extract of licorice Benzocaine Menthol*	
THREE FLOWERS BRILLIANTINE (Solid & Liquid) (Hudnut, R.)		
THREE FLOWERS DUSTING POWDER (Hudnut, R.)		
THREE FLOWERS TOILET WATER (Hudnut, R.)		
3-IN-1 OIL (Boyle- Midway)	Petroleum lubricating oil* Corrosion or rust inhibiting agents Vegetable oil	
THREE LITTLE CROWNS MEN'S COLOGNE (Masie)		
365 HAND CLEANER (Abradant)	Pumice, wood flour, or borax* Soap Trisodium phosphate	60% 25%
THREE STAR FLOOR CLEANERS (Sheffield Bronze)		
THREE STAR OIL COLORS (Sheffield Bronze)		
THREE STAR PAINT BRUSH CLEANER (Sheffield Bronze)		
333 HOUSEHOLD SPRAY Insecticide (Campbell Chem.)	Oil* Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
THRESHER- LAC SPRAYING LACQUERS (Thresher)		
THRIFT UNREDUCED PAINT (Johnston)		
THROAT AID ANTIBIOTIC LOZENGES (Thompson Med.)	Tyrothricin Benzocaine Chlorophyll Cetyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride	1 mg. 5 mg. 0.1 mg.
THROT-EZ LOZENGE Throat lozenge (Jeffrey-Fell)	Each lozenge: Phenyl mercuric nitrate Benzocaine Menthol Methyl salicylate Eugenol Eucalyptol* Pinene* Sucrose	 1/200 gr. 1/8 gr. 1/100 gr. 1/50 gr. 1/20 gr. q.s. q.s. q.s.
THURO-SELE Water re- pellent paint (Olo)		
THYCO Lozenges (Manhattan Drug)	Each lozenge: Terpin hydrate Codeine sulfate Wild cherry flavor	 70 mg. 2.5 mg.
THYLOX SULPHUR CREAM For acne (Shulton)	Thylox sulfur Hexachlorophene Alcohol Hydrophilic absorption base	4% 0.5% 10%/w
THYLOX SULPHUR SOAP (Shulton)	Anhydrous thylox sulfur Bithionol	7-1/2% 1%
THYMACOL For bronchial irritations (Greyson)	Each fl. oz.: Potassium guaiacol sulfonate Ammonium chloride Saccharated extract of thyme Alcohol	 8 gr. 8 gr. q.s. 9%
THYMERLATE, TINC. Skin antiseptic (Pharmex)	Tr. thimerosol*	
THYMOLAC Fungicide, medical (Thymolac)	Alcohol* Thymol, U.S.P.* Salicylic acid, U.S.P.* Acetone, U.S.P.* Acid benzoic, U.S.P.*	52%
THYOQUENT (New Formula) For sympto- matic relief of acne, pimples (Thyoquent)	Sodium polythionates Sulfur	5% 3%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
THYPTOL For poison ivy, oak, sumac (Wyeth Labs.)	Kaolin in alumina gel with phenol	0.5%
TICKAWAY Ectoparasiticide (veterinary) (Goodwinol)	Rotenone Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane Cube extractives Polyethylene glycol Methyl naphthalene*	2%/w 15% 4% 09.5% 69.5%
TICKOFF Insecticide (Red Feather)	Calcium polysulfide* Calcium thiosulfate Sulfur	
TICRO POWDER Insecticide (Wright, M.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	0.5%
TIDE Household detergent (Procter & Gamble)	Anionic synthetic detergent* Sodium tripolyphosphate Sodium sulfate Sodium silicate	
TIDY General purpose cleaner (Tidy Wall)		
TIECOAT PAINTS (Vita-Var)		
TIFACIDE INDOOR FORMULA NO. 101 Insecticide (Chem. Insect.)	Halogenated hydrocarbon* Dichloro diphenyl trichlorothane* Methylated naphthalene* Chlordane tech.* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Butoxy polypropylene glycol Pyrethrins	
TIFACIDE INDOOR FORMULA NO. 102 Insecticide (Chem. Insect.)	Halogenated hydrocarbon* Methylated naphthalene* Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Butoxy polypropylene glycol Perfumer	
TIFFANY FLAT PAINTS (Pierce, F.O.)		
TIGER BRAND 2-1/2% ALDRIN EQUIVALENT DDT Insecticide (Cape Fear)	Aldrin* DDT* Theoret. chlorine*	2.50% 5.00% 4.47%
TIGER BRAND 2-1/2% ALDRIN EQUIVALENT DUST Insecticide (Cape Fear)	Aldrin* Theoret. chlorine	2.50%
TIGER BRAND 3-5-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Cape Fear)	Gamma isomer of BHC* DDT* Sulfur*	3.00% 5.00% 40.00%
TIGER BRAND 10% DDD DUST Insecticide (Cape Fear)	DDD	10.00%
TIGER BRAND 10% DDT Insecticide (Cape Fear)	DDT*	10.00%
TIGER BRAND 5% DDT DUST Insecticide (Cape Fear)	DDT*	5.00%
TIGER BRAND 10% DITHANE DUST Insecticide (Cape Fear)	Zinc ethylene-bis (dithiocarbamate)	6.50%
TIGER BRAND 15% FERMATE-3% DDT Insecticide (Cape Fear)	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate DDT	11.40% 3.00%
TIGER BRAND 15% FERMATE DUST Insecticide (Cape Fear)	Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate	11.40%
TIGER BRAND 1% ROTENONE WITH SULFUR Insecticide (Cape Fear)	Rotenone Sulfur*	1.00% 20.00%
TIGER BRAND 20% TOXAPHENE COTTON DUST Insecticide (Cape Fear)	Toxaphene*	20.00%
TIGER BRAND TRIPLE QUICK TOBACCO DUST Insecticide (Cape Fear)	Parathion* DDD	1.00% 5.00%
TIGER BRAND VARNISHES (Lawrence, W. W.)		
TILCO PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Tilton)		
TILDEN'S ANTACIDEN Antacid (Tilden)	Sodium bicarbonate Oil of peppermint Calcium carbonate Magnesium carbonate	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TILDEN'S DANISH OINTMENT Ectoparasiticide (Tilden)	Potassium polysulfide* Sulfur* Potassium thiosulfate Lanolin Zinc hydroxide* Petrolatum Mineral oil Benzaldehyde*	
TILETTE IRON CEMENT, WATERPROOF CEMENT FILLERS, PLASTIC CEMENT (Tilette)		
TILETTE PORCELAIN & ENAMEL RUST REMOVER (Tilette)		
TILETTE PORCELAIN STOVE REPAIR (Tilette)		
TILEZE XX LIQUID FLOOR CLEANER (U.S. Sanitary)		
TIMBERTOX 10 CONCENTRATE Wood preservative (Wood-Treating)	Pentachlorophenol* Other chlorophenols and related compounds Petroleum solvents Special solvents	33.20% 6.80% 35% 25%
TIMBERTOX 19 CONCENTRATE Wood preservative (Wood-Treating)	Pentachlorophenol* Special solvents and plasticizers Aliphatic solvent*	17.44% 9% 49.1%
TIMBERTOX READY-TO-USE Wood preservative (Wood-Treating)	Pentachlorophenol* Other chlorophenols and related compounds Mineral spirits* Special solvents and plasticizers	4.15% 0.85% 90% 5%
TIME SAVER LIQUID PAINT BRUSH CLEANER (Glidden Co.)		
TIMIT FOUR-HOUR ENAMEL (Pierce, F.O.)		
TIMOFAX BRAND UNDECYLENATE OINTMENT External fungicide (medical) (Burroughs-Wellcome)	Undecylenic acid Vanishing cream	10%
TIMOFAX BRAND UNDECYLENATE POWDER External fungicide (medical) (Burroughs-Wellcome)	Undecylenic acid Talc Menthol* Camphor*	10%
TINCTURE MERCOSEPTIC Antiseptic (Horton & Converse)	Phenylmercuric nitrate* Alcohol* (isopropyl) Acetone	0.1 gm. 50% 10%
TINCTURE THIMEROSAL Antiseptic (Medical Chem. Corp.)	Sodium ethyl mercury thiosalicylate* (mercury 49.55%, sulfur 7.92%)	
TING Antiseptic (Pharma-Craft)	Bis (3, 5, 6-trichloro-2 hydroxyphenyl) methane	2%
TING Fungicide (medical) (Pharma-Craft)	Benzoic acid* Boric acid* Zinc stearate Alcohol Zinc oxide	20%
TINNERS' RED ROOF PAINTS (Vanguard)		
TINOSTAT For hexamitiasis in turkeys (Salsbury's)	Di-n-butyltin dilaurate*	25%
TINTED SATIN Latex paint (Sweeney, W. H.)		
TINTEX Clothing dye (Park & Tilford)		
TINTING COLORS Paint product (Chi-Namel)	Drop black Synthetic resin Mineral spirits* Drier	43.0% 37.0 19.6 % 0.4
TIP TOP CEMENT For glass, crockery, china (Tip Top)	Cement Butanol* Acetone*	
TIP-TOP CRYSTAL CLEAR CEMENT (Tip Top)	Cellulose nitrate Acetone*	
TIP-TOP LIQUID SOLDER (Tip Top)	Aluminum powder	
TIRE-BLANC White sidewall tire cleaner (Abradant)	Caustic potash* Denatured alcohol* Alkyl aryl sulfonate	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TIS WITE-MILL WHITE PAINT (Otley)		
TISIT Ectoparasiticide (Pfeiffer)	Benzyl benzoate Polysorbate Benzocaine Chlorophenothane (DDT)	11.3% 80.23% 2.0% 1.0%
TITANINE AIRPLANE DOPE & VARNISHES (Titanine)		
TITAN-O-ZINC OUTSIDE WHITE (Glidden Co.)		
TITAN PASTE PAINT (Cheesman-Elliott)		
TI-TAN-Z Paste paint (Gable-Tite)		
TITESEALS Sealing compound (Radiator)	Polymerized vegetable oils Inert mineral fillers	
TITE-WITE PORCELAIN ENAMEL (Hommel)		
TIZOLEAD PREPARED HOUSE PAINT (Paragon Paint)		
TMS-10 ANTISEPTIC (Indiana)	Potassium arsenite* Dipotassium arsenate* Potassium carbonate Potassium iodide* Potassium arsenate* Alcohol	 4%
TNEMECAULK Caulking compound (Tnemec)		
TNEMEC COATINGS, PAINTS ETC. (Tnemec)		
TNEMECIDE FUNGICIDES (Tnemec)		
T-N-T ANTISEPTIC WASH Veterinary product (T-N-T)		
T-N-T FLEA POWDER Insecticide (T-N-T)		
T-N-T ROACH KILLER Insecticide (Vinson)	Arsenate of lead* Total arsenic (as metallic)	16.67% 3.5%
T-N-T WORM CAPSULES Veterinary product (T-N-T)		
TOBAK-O-STOP To combat tobacco habit (Ray Drug)	Tr. lobelia inflata Alcohol	 11-1/2%
TOBENE UNGUENTUM For exzema (Goodwin's)	Thiourea Orthophenylphenol Benzocaine	
TOCO PAINTS & PRIMERS, TOCONAMEL QUICK DRYING ENAMEL, TOCOTONE FLAT WALL-PAINT (Tropical)		
TOE-HEEL Fungicide, external (medical) (Phenacedol)	Salicylic acid* Resorcin* Menthol* Benzoic acid Carbolic acid* Dimethyl ketone* base	 1.5%
TOK-TIK Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Toxaphene* Refined petroleum distillate	62% 26%
TOLAZINE TABLETS (Dillard)	Mephenesin (3-ortho-toloxy-1, 2-propanediol)* Physostigmine salicylate Homatropine methylbromide*	0.5 gm. 0.5 mg. 1.2 mg.
TOLOXIDYNE For colds (Harvey, G. F.)	Harvamine (Phenyltoloxamine dihydrogen citrate) Acetophenetidin* Acetylsalicylic acid* Caffeine	25 mg. 0.12 gm. 0.25 gm. 30 mg.
TOMATO FIX BOMB Aux. plant hormone (Thompson Chem.)	Parachlorophenoxyacetic acid	45 ppm.
TOMATO SAV'R Insecticide (Beebe Ness)	Basic copper arsenate* Copper as metallic (from basic copper sulfate) Total arsenic, expressed as metallic Water soluble arsenic, expressed as metallic Total copper, expressed as metallic	18% 2% 4.78% 0.05% 10%

*Consult Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TOMATOX Insecticide, fungicide (Bonide)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane Copper oxychloride* (total copper content 7%) Cube resins (inc. rotenone) Methyl naphthalenes	3.00% 12.00% 0.68% 0.85%
TOM-SCAT To keep male cats away while females are in season (Pierpont)	Oils of all spice* Oils of eucalyptus* Mineral oil	10% 10% 80%
TOM THUMB PAINTS, ENAMELS (Chicago Paints)		
TONALFA Appetite stimulant (Humphreys)	Each fl. oz.: Nux vomica* Kali arsenicosum solution* Cinchonidine sulfate Alfalfa Hydrastis Echinacea Acidum phosphoricum Ferrum phosphoricum Kali phosphoricum Natrum phosphoricum Alcohol	1-1/2 m. 2m. 1/16 gr. 14%
TONAX Tonic (veterinary, avian) (Lee, G.)	Manganese sulfate Tobacco powder* Nux vomica* Quebracho extr. Sodium sulfate Fenugreek Diammonium phosphate Cobalt sulfate Potassium iodide Malted wheat shorts Tech. copper sulfate Copperas Sulfur Natural calcium sulfate Rock phosphate Mineral oil	4% 0.2% 0.5%
TO-NE-KA BRAND HERBS Laxative (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Buckthorn Aloe Cascara sagrada Senna leaves	
TO-NE-KA BRAND MEDICINE BALL Cathartic (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Buckthorn Senna Cascara sagrada Aloe	
TO-NE-KA BRAND OINTMENT For skin (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Methyl salicylate* Oil pine tar* Balsam Peru Petroleum base	
TONEKA BRAND TONIC TABLETS (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Iron (ferrous) sulfate* Gentian root	
TO-NE-KA CORN REMOVER (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Ether* Salicylic acid* Pyroaxin Acetone*	253 m.
TO-NE-KA COUGH SYRUP (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Ammonium chloride Menthol* Chloroform Beechwood creosote* White pine bark Eucalyptol* Oil spruce* Oil cajuput* Oil pine needles* Glucose Saccharin Caramel Cudbear Alcohol Wild cherry Spikenard Balsam poplar Bloodroot Sassafras	2 m. 0.5%
TO-NE-KA FOOT BALM CREAM (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Eucalyptus* Peppermint Thymol* Menthol Camphor* Phenol* Lanolin Glycerin Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid* Special base	
TO-NE-KA INHALANT & RUBBING OIL (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Eucalyptus oil* Menthol* Peppermint oil* Thymol* Camphor*	
TO-NE-KA MEDICINE Laxative (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Sodium sulfate Aloe* Senna Buckthorn Cascara sagrada Sodium phosphate* Cinnamic aldehyde Oil cassia Methyl salicylate* Iron & ammonium citrate Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid* Saccharin sol. Berberis aquafolium Ammonium chloride Fennel Ginger Calamus Licorice Gentian Wild cherry Caramel	
TONI CREME SHAMPOO (Toni)	Sodium lauryl sulfate Sodium stearate Lanolin Perfume	
TONI HOME PERMANENT SOLUTIONS (Toni)	Waving solution: Ammonium thioglycolate (pH approx. 8.6) Oil creaming agent Wetting agent Perfume Neutralizer: Sodium perborate* Sodium hexametaphosphate	
TONSOR For throat irritations (Hance)	Ferric chloride Potassium chlorate* Alcohol	7%/v

*[illegible] Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
TOOINWUN SEALER Undercoater (Johnston)	
T-O-P Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* 5% Petroleum distillate* 95%
TOPAMINIC For skin irritations, poison oak, ivy (Sharp & Dohme)	Each 100 gm.: Methapyrilene hydrochloride* 2.00 gm. Calamine, prepared 8.00 gm. Benzocaine 3.00 gm. Hexylated m-cresol 0.05 gm.
TOPANEST Dental anesthetic (Barfred)	Hypnocaine* (brand of n-propanol para amino benzyl carboxylate) 2% Benzyl alcohol N.F. 1% Benzalkonium chloride U.S.P. 1-1000
TOPATAR CREAM For skin (Sharp & Dohme)	Each 100 gm.: Coal tar solution* 5.0 cc. Colloidal sulfur 2.5 gm. Salicylic acid* 3.0 gm. Zinc oxide 5.0 gm.
TOPEDIZER Chemical fertilizer (Assoc. Seed)	
TOP FLITE INK (Crunden)	
TOP FLITE MUCILAGE & PASTE (Crunden)	
TOP HAT BLACK ENAMEL (Hilo Varnish)	
TOPISOL Vehicle, scalp emollient (Texas Pharm.)	Alcohol 15% Propylene glycol Sorbitan monolaureate derivative
TOPPER FLAT WALL PAINT (Gillespie)	
TOPZOL Rodenticide (Bonide)	Red squill powder* 10%
TOQUEN Vaginal antiseptic (Jenkins)	Each tablet: Combination of oxyquinoline benzoate* Thymol iodide Boric acid* Benzoic acid* Lactose Dextrose
TOREX WATER RESISTANT ENAMELS (Inertol)	
TOROFOR 3% CREAM (Torch)	Oleo-chlor-iodoquinoline* in monobase 5-Chloro-7-iodo-8-quinolinol Hydrophilic cream
TOROFOR OINTMENT (Torch)	Oleo-chlor-iodoquinoline* Petrolatum
TOSAN'S REU-MASAN Antirheumatic (Tosan)	Each tablet: Sodium salicylate* 0.3 gm. Sodium para-aminobenzoate* 0.3 gm. Ascorbic acid 20 mg.
TOSAN SYRUP For throat irritations (Tosan)	Each fl. oz.: Ammonium chloride White pine Tar Spikenard Blood root Flaxseed Licorice Cascara Cocillana Chloroform 2-1/3 min. Potassium guaiacol sulfonate Wild cherry Poplar bud Sassafras Menthol Spruce gum Squill Wild lettuce Alcohol 3% Gomenol euphrobia
TOSSITS Insecticide (Collins Feed)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* 24%
TOTALUME ALUMINUM PAINT (Wilbur)	
TOTRUST RUST INHIBITIVE PAINT (Wilbur)	
TOUCH AND GLOW Cosmetic (Revlon)	Stearic acid and its glycol ester Cholesterol bases Lecithin Triethanolamine Glycol
TOUCH-OUT Ink and stain remover (Gregory)	
TOWN & COUNTRY FLAT WHITE PAINT (du Pont)	Soya linseed alkyd resin
TOWN & COUNTRY OUTSIDE WHITE Paint (du Pont)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TOWNE COLORS Latex-base tinting colors (Nat'l Gpysum)		
TOXANE Insecticide (Cotton States)	Toxaphene*	45.00%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride	1.00%
TOXANOX Insecticide (Farnam)	Toxaphene*	62.00%
	Petroleum distillate	26.00%
TOXANOX PLUS LIVESTOCK SPRAY CONC. Insecticide (Farnam)	Toxaphene*	45.00%
	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.80%
	Petroleum distillate	47.7%
TOXA-PLAN Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Toxaphene* (tech. chlorinated camphene containing 67-69% chlorine)	60%
	Aromatic petroleum oils	34.5%
	Emulsifying, solubilizing and stabilizing agents	5.5%
TOX-ENE Insecticide (Texas Pheno.)	Toxaphene*	51.60%
	Refined petroleum oil	22.67%
	Xylene	5.73%
TOXITE DISINFECT-ANT SPRAY & OINTMENT (Toxite)	Petroleum distillate*	90%
	Xylenols*	8%
	Cresols*	2%
TOX-R Insecticide (Leffingwell)	Rotenone*	4.0%
	Other ether extractives of cube	13.7%
TOY HOUSEHOLD SET Shoe polish (Merry)		
TOZE Fungicide (medical) (Allied Drug)	Chlorobutanol (chloroform derivative)	3 gr./fl. oz.
	Salicylic acid*	
	Benzoic acid *	
	Carbolic acid*	
TRABUE GLUES & PASTES (Grammes)		
TRACE-TONE Invigorates soil, peps up plants (Destruxol)	Copper derived from the sulfide	0.64%
	Iron derived from the sulfide	0.56%
	Manganese derived from the sulfide	0.56%
	Zinc derived from the sulfide	0.66%
	Magnesium derived from the hydroxide	0.48%
	Organic nitrogen derived from urea	2.25%
	Potash, water soluble	11.42%
TRACY'S TABLETS Digestant, antacid (Tracy)	Sodium bicarbonate C.P.	
	Magnesium carbonate U.S.P.	
	Pancreatin pure	
	Papain	
	Flavoring	
	Salis effervescentis	
TRADEWINDS ANTI FOULING PAINT (Woolsey)		
TRAFCO FLOOR POLISH (Legge)		
TRAFFIC-MASTER FLOOR FINISHES (Bownes)		
DR. TRAGER'S ANT TRAPS Insecticide (Trager)	Thallium sulfate*	1.20%
DR. TRAGER'S 5% DDT Insecticide (Trager)	Petroleum distillate*	
	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* tech.	5%
DR. TRAGER'S DDT 10% POWDER Insecticide (Trager)	DDT*	10%
DR. TRAGER'S DEAD SHOT Insecticide (Trager)	Petroleum distillate*	
	n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide*	
	Tech. methoxychlor*	
	Pyrethrins*	
	Allethrin* (allyl homolog of cinerin 1)	
DR. TRAGER'S HARTSHORN AMMONIA (Trager)		
DR. TRAGER'S WARFARIN RODENTICIDE (Trager)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
TRAIN BRAND PAINT PRODUCTS (Trainer)		
TRAINER RUB Rubefacient (Lesbert)	Carbolic acid*	
	Menthol*	
	Thymol*	
	Camphor*	
	Methyl salicylate*	
	Oil of sassafras*	
TRAK MOTH PROOFER BOMB Insecticide (Gulf)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	3.0%
	Diethyl diphenyl dichloroethane	3.0%
	Petroleum distillates*	59.0%
TRAK MOTH SPRAY Insecticide (Gulf)	DDT*	6%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
TRA-LEZE WAX (Nat'l Wax)	
TRANSEAL FLOOR SEALER (Continental Prod.)	
TRANSEAL INVISIBLE WATER- PROOFING For exterior masonry walls (Harrop)	
TRANSLUX QUICK DRYING ENAMEL (Shield Coatings)	
TRANSLUX VARNISHES (Reliance Varnish)	
TRANS- PLANTONE Agricultural product (Am. Chemical)	
TRANZITE SYNTHETIC ENAMEL (Hilo Varnish)	
TRARISEAL Colorless waterproofing (Harrop)	
TRASK'S OINTMENT (Myers Labs.)	Lobelia Skunk cabbage Leaf tobacco Smart weed
TRAVEL-AIDS (Formerly Dramacin) For motion sickness (Pharmex)	
TRAZ-O-TILE Cleaner terrazzo and tile (United Chem.)	
TRAX-WAX (Weatherproof)	
TREAD-SURE Anti-slip floor coating (Horn)	
TRECO PAINTS, ENAMELS (Tredennick)	
TREDENE VARNISH (Bownes)	
TREDEX VARNISH (Bownes)	
TREDON Rubber base floor enamel (Woolsey)	
PLANETARY TREE MIST Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 32% Petroleum oil 14.5% Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent* 50.8% Emulsifying agent 2.7%
TREE TANGLEFOOT Insecticide (Tanglefoot)	Castor oil Natural gum resin Vegetable wax
TREET FOR ATHLETES FOOT (K-Armand)	Tr. ferric chloride* Salicylic acid*
TREE-TOX FRUIT TREE SPRAY Fungicide, insecticide (Bonide)	Sulfur* (4-5 microns) 33.4% Tech. chlordane* 6.6% Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* 6.6% Ferbam (ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate) 5.09%
TREK ANTI-FREEZE (Nat'l Carbon)	
TREMCO PAINT COMPOUNDS, TREMLUX WALL PAINT, TREMCOTE HOUSE PAINT & TREMTEX CEMENT PAINT (Tremco)	
TREND Synthetic detergent (Purex Corp.)	Sodium alkyl aryl sulfonate* Sodium tripolyphosphate* Sodium sulfate Alkanol amide
TREQUIN POWDER For pathogenic conditions of the vagnial tissues (Maurry)	Hexadecyl trimethyl ammonium bromide* Hydroxyquinoline sulfate*
TRESANOIDS' Rectal sup- positories (Sharp & Dohme)	Tyrothricin 1 mg. Propadrine phenyl propanolamine hydrochloride 20 mg. Benzocaine 15 mg. Bismuth subgallate 150 mg. Zinc oxide 150 mg.
TREVS For motion sickness (Wright, M.)	Hyoscine hydrobromide 1/400 gr. Caffeine citrate Aspirin*
TRIANLENE HAND SOAP (Beck Eq.)	Solvents Cocoanut oil soap base
TRIANOL PAINT STRIPPERS (Beck Eq.)	Phenol* Cresylic acid* Methylene chloride*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
TRIANON SKIN CREME For skin irritation (Roberts Labs.)	Stearic acid Triple pressed parowax Glyceryl monostearate Glycerin Borax water Distilled stronger ammonia Menthol-Japanese* Oil eucalyptus* Hexachlorophene
TRI-BASIC TOOTH POWDER Enzyme inhibitor (Edison)	Sodium lauroyl sarcoside Galactono-lactone- carbamide Dibasic ammonium phosphate Sodium hexametaphosphate Chlorophyll Sodium laury sulfate
TRICAINAL Rectal ointment (Ciba)	Each 100 gm.: Tripelennamine hydrochloride 0.5 gm. Nupercaine base 0.125 gm. Zinc oxide Bismuth subgallate Lanolin Petrolatum Acetone sodium bisulfite 0.05%
TRICAINAL Rectal suppositories (Ciba)	Each: Tripelennamine hydrochloride U.S.P. 10 mg. Nupercaine base 2.5 mg. Zinc oxide 250 mg. Bismuth subgallate 100 mg. Acetone sodium bisulfite 1 mg. Cocoa butter
TRI-CHEM PACK Photographic supplies (Eastman)	
TRICHLORA- CAINE Ointment (Kip)	Chloral hydrate* 7% Camphor* Syn. oil of mustard Aromatics Salicylic acid* Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Petrolatum and wool fat
TRICHO-SAN VAGINAL JELLY (Milex)	Phenylmercuric acetate 0.025% Boric acid 1.00% Borax 0.700% Tragacanth 3.5%
TRI-COP Fungicide (Chipman Ltd.)	Tribasic copper sulfate—fixed copper* 52%
TRICO WINDSHIELD WASHER SOLVENT (Trico)	Isopropyl alcohol*
TRI- DEVELOPER PACK NO. 6817 Photographic supplies (Sears)	
TRIGON Stain remover (Patek)	Methylene chloride* Butyl acetate*
TRI-KOTE SEALER (Premier)	
TRIMAL CUTICLE REMOVERS & SHAPER Oily polish remover (Trimal)	
TRIMAL LIP COVER Cosmetic (Trimal)	
TRIMAL OILY VITA-NAIL NAIL CON- DITIONER (Trimal)	
TRIM CEMENT (Park Chem.)	Aliphatic solvents* Rubber Plasticizer Filler
TRIMSTYLE PAINTS (Egan & Hausman)	
TRIMTONE Herbicide (Am. Chemical)	Maleic hydrazide,* sodium salt 48.3%
TRI-OGEN DIELDRIN SPRAY Insecticide (Rose Mfg.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* 15.8% Related compounds 2.8% Petroleum hydrocarbons 73.4%
TRI-OGEN LEAF & ROOT PLANT FOOD (Rose Mfg.)	Total nitrogen 15% Available phosphoric acid 30% Water soluble potash 15%
TRI-OGEN ROSE DUST Insecticide (Rose Mfg.)	DDT* 5.0% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 0.5% p-Chlorophenyl-p-chloro-benzene sulfonate 1.0% Sulfur* (200 mesh) 20.0% Ferric dimethyl dithio-carbamate (Ferbam) 3.5%
TRI-OGEN ROSE & FLOWER GARDEN BOMB Insecticide, fungicide (Rose Mfg.)	Pyrethrins 0.025% Rotenone 0.128% Other cube extractives 0.236% Tech. piperonyl cyclonene 0.256% Petroleum distillate 0.102% Dichlone (2, 3-dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone) 0.120%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TRI-OGEN ROSE FOOD (Rose Mfg.)	Total nitrogen Available phosphoric acid Water soluble potash	5.0% 10.0% 5.0%
TRIOGEN ROSE SPRAY (Triogen No. 1) Insecticide (Rose Mfg.)	Dry lead arsenate* Pine oil Ferbam	11.70% 2.50% 3.75%
TRIOGEN ROSE SPRAY (Triogen No. 2) (Rose Mfg.)	Rotenone Other cube resins Pyrethrins p-Chlorophenyl-p-chlorobenzene sulfonate Pine oil Triethanolamine oleate	0.50% 1.30% 0.35% 2.50% 9.00% 12.00%
TRIOGEN ROSE SPRAY (Triogen No. 3) Insecticide (Rose Mfg.)	Copper (in the form of an ammoniacal copper complex) as metallic Inert ingredients*	0.80% 99.20%
TRIO-IODINE Dressing ointment (Hand, J. A.)	Iodine* Phenol Alcohol Fat, grease and vegetable oil base	4% 1/40% 1.50%
TRIOLITE ENAMELS (Denny)		
TRIONA HEAVY MEDIUM SOLUBLE Fungicide (Shell Oil)	Petroleum	
TRIOX Herbicide (Calif. Spray)	Sodium arsenite*	52.5%
TRIOXIN ARTERIAL CHEMICAL Embalming chemical (Eckels)		
TRIOXIN CAVITY CHEMICAL Embalming chemical (Eckels)		
TRIOXIN FOR DISCOLORA- TION Embalming chemical (Eckels)		
TRIOXIN PRE- EMBALMING CHEMICAL (Eckels)		
TRIOXITONE ARTERIAL CHEMICAL Embalming chemical (Eckels)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TRIPITE DETERGENT (McVicker)		
TRIPLE AAA ANALGESIC TABLETS (Triple AAA)	Acetophenetidin* Aspirin* Caffeine	2-1/2 gr.
TRIPLE CLEAN Cleaner for floor, walls, etc. (Feller-Jones)		
TRIPLE D-DUST 5 Fungicide (Sunland)	DDD	5%
TRIPLE LINK Semi-paste paint (Phelan-Faust)		
TRIPLE PASTE (Torch)	Burow's solution Absorption base Lassar's paste	1 part 2 parts 3 parts
TRIPLE SEAL PRIMER (Great Lakes P. & V.)		
TRIPLE-X BRONZING LIQUID Paint (Triple-X)		
TRIPLE-X CARBON TETRA- CHLORIDE CLEANER (Triple-X)	Carbon tetrachloride*	
TRIPLE-X CHROME & METAL CLEANER (Triple-X)		
TRIPLE-X CLEANERS & BLEACHERS (Triple-X)		
TRIPLE-X CLOSET BOWL & PORCELAIN CLEANER (Triple-X)		
TRIPLE-X DANCE FLOOR WAX (Triple-X)		
TRIPLE-X 5% DDT & 2% CHLORDANE Insecticide (Triple-X)	DDT* Chlordane	5% 2%
TRIPLE-X 5% DDT INSECTICIDE (Triple-X)	DDT*	5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TRIPLE-X 10% DDT INSECTICIDE (Triple-X)	DDT*	10%
TRIPLE-X 25% DDT INSECTICIDE (Triple-X)	DDT*	25%
TRIPLE-X 10% DDT POWDER Insecticide (Triple-X)	DDT*	10%
TRIPLE-X DRAIN-PIPE OPENER (Triple-X)		
TRIPLE-X MOTH SPRAY Insecticide (Triple-X)		
TRIPLE-X PINE OIL DISINFECT-ANT (Triple-X)		
TRIPLE-X RAT POISON (Triple-X)	Red squill*	
TRIPLE-X ROACH POWDER Insecticide (Triple-X)		
TRIPLE-X SULPHUR CANDLES Fumigant (Triple-X)	Sulfur*	
TRIPLE-X TRIPLE-ACTION DRAIN-PIPE OPENER (Triple-X)		
TRIP-LETS Antihistamine (Mayfair)	Each pink capsule: Thenylpyramine hydrochloride* Each white capsule: Aspirin* Caffeine Acetophenetidin* Laxarettes contain: Cascara Podophyllin* Aloin*	25 mg.
TRI-6 E-12 FOR AGRI-CULTURAL USE Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride Other isomers of benzene hexachloride Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	13.4% 20.2% 51.4%
TRI-6 120-W Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	12.0% 68.0%
TRI-6 50-W Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Other isomers of benzene hexachloride*	5.0% 28.3%
TRISOGEL (Magnesium Trisilicate & Colloidal Aluminum Hydroxide, Lilly) Antacid (Lilly)	Each fl. oz.: Magnesium trisilicate Aluminum hydroxide Chloroform	80 gr. 12 gr. 0.1%
TRI-SPAR VARNISH (Elliott)		
TRI-SYNAR Antispasmodic (Armour Labs.)	Each tablet: Powdered extract of belladonna Phenyltoloxamine* Ethaverine hydrochloride*	4.1 mg. 20.0 mg. 20.0 mg.
TRI-THRICIN LOZENGES (Pharmex)	Tyrothricin Benzocaine Benzalkonium chloride*	2 mg. 5 mg.
TRITON ENAMELS (Devoe)		
TRI-TOX Fungicide, insecticide (Tritox)	Tricalcium arsenate* Cube resins (inc. 12-1/2% rotenone) Beta-beta' dithiocyano diethyl ether Yellow cuprous oxide	7.00% 0.45% 1.35% 4.50%
TRI-TOX MOTH CRYSTALS Insecticide (Tritox)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%
TRITOX PARADI-CHLORO-BENZENE Insecticide (Tritox)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%
TRITOX ROTENONE Insecticide (Tritox)	Rotenone* Other cube resins	1.66% 3.32%
TRITOX SPECIAL DUST MIX Insecticide (Tritox)	Rotenone Other cube resins	0.75% 1.25%
TRIVERM CAPSULES Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Gland-O-Lac)	Each capsule: Nicotine (as alkaloid)* Phenothiazine 2, 2'-Methylene bis-(5, 5'-chlorophenol)	0.62 gr. 4.61 gr. 3.46
TRI-WEY Insecticide (Gland-O-Lac)	Nicotine (expressed as alkaloid)* Phenothiazine 2, 2'-Methylene bis-(5, 5'-chlorophenol)	2.22% 20.00% 9.18%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TRI-X FUMIGANT Fumigant (Haertel)	Carbon tetrachloride* Ethylene dichloride Ethylene dibromide*	
T.R. OINTMENT Antiseptic dressing (Gibbs)	Ammoniated mercury* Zinc oxide Emollient base	[illegible]
TROKELLS For throat and mouth irritations (Humphreys)	Tyrothricin Benzocaine	2 mg. 5 mg.
TRONA ALDRIN 2E Insecticide (Eston)	Hexachloro hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene* (2 lb./gal.) Related compounds Aromatic petroleum solvent*	 23.4% 4.0% 65.1%
TRONA ALKRON-25E Insecticide (Eston)	Parathion* (2 lb./gal.) Aromatic petroleum solvent o, o-Diethyl-o-(p-nitrophenyl) thiophosphate	25% 70%
TRONA ALKRON 25WC Insecticide (Eston)	Parathion* o, o-Diethyl-o-(p-nitrophenyl) thiophosphate	25%
TRONA ALKRON W25 WETTABLE PARATHION POWDER Insecticide (Eston)	Parathion*	25%
TRONABOR (Borax Agricultural Pentahydrate) Herbicide (Eston)	Sodium borate pentahydrate*	92.00%
TRONA BROMO- FUME-85 Fumigant (Eston)	Ethylene dibromide* (2 lb./gal.)	83%
TRONA (Eston) ARATRON 25E Insecticide (Eston)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite*	25%
TRONA (Eston) ARATRON W25 Insecticide (Eston)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite*	25%
TRONA ESTON ARATRON W30 Insecticide (Eston)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite*	30%
TRONA ESTON/ TE 25E Insecticide (Eston)	Dichloro diphenyl tri- chloroethane Aromatic petroleum solvent*	25% 70%
TRONA ESTONATE W50 Insecticide (Eston)	DDT*	50%
TRONA ESTON CHLOROTOX Fumigant (Eston)	Ethylene dichloride Related halogenated hydrocarbons Carbon tetrachloride*	66.7% 3.5% 29.8%
TRONA ESTON CHLOROTOX MB Fumigant (Eston)	Ethylene dichloride Related halogenated hydrocarbons Carbon tetrachloride* Methyl bromide*	60.5% 1.5% 25.8% 12.2%
TRONA (Eston) DIELDRIN 1.5E Insecticide (Eston)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* Related compounds Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent*	 16.0% 2.9% 74.0%
TRONA ESTON ENDRIN-1.6E Insecticide (Eston)	Endrin (hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, endo- dimethano naphthalene)* Aromatic petroleum solvent*	 19.5% 73.0%
TRONA ESTONMITE 50W Insecticide (Eston)	p-Chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate*	50%
TRONA ESTONOX 60E Insecticide (Eston)	Toxaphene*	60%
TRONA METHYL BROMIDE Fumigant (Eston)	Methyl bromide*	99.6%
TRONA MALAPHOS 50E Insecticide (Eston)	Malathion* (contains 5 lb./gal.)	56%
TRONA MALAPHOS- 25W Insecticide (Eston)	Malathion*	25%
TRONA MALAPHOS- 8E Insecticide (Eston)	Malathion*	80%
TRONA TUMBLEAF Herbicide (Eston)	Sodium chlorate*	40%
TRONA TUMBLEAF ML Herbicide (Eston)	Magnesium chlorate*	17.5%

*Consult Section II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TRONA TUMBLE-WEED 25 Herbicide (Eston)	Sodium chlorate*	25%
	Sodium perborate decahydrate*	72%
TROPICAL HEAT POWDER (Prescript. Spec.)	Calamine	2 parts
	Talcum	2 parts
	Corn starch	4 parts
	Zinc oxide	
	Rose perfume	
TROPICAL INSECT REPELLANT Repellant (Quality Dist.)	Citronella*	
	Oil of pine*	
	Oil of cedar*	
	Triethanolamine*	
TROPICAL PAINTS, ENAMELS & VARNISHES (Tropical)		
TROPICOP COPPER BOTTOM PAINT (Pettit)		
TROPILUX ODORLESS FLAT PAINT (Tropical)		
TROSAN PAINTS (Parker Paint)		
TROX Insecticide (Chipman Ltd.)	Tribasic copper sulfate*-fixed copper	7.0%
TROXIDE Insecticide, fumigant (Chipman)	Tribasic copper sulfate	
	Calcium arsenate*	
	Fixed copper	7%
	Arsenic	5%
TROY ANT & FLEA POWDER NO. 64 (Troy Ind.)	DDT*	
	Pyrethrins	
TROY ANTU RAT POISON COMPOUND NO. 215C (Troy Ind.)	Alpha naphthyl thiourea*	
TROY CARBOLE NO. 190 (Coal Tar Compound) Disinfectant (Troy Ind.)	Coal tar neutral oils*	
	Coal tar acids*	
	Soap	
TROY CLOSET BOWL CLEANER NO. 126A (Troy Ind.)	Sodium bisulfate*	
TROY DDD INSECTICIDE NO. 199K (Troy Ind.)	Petroleum distillate*	
	Cresylic acid*	
	Oil of cedar leaf*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
TROY DDT EMULSION SPRAY NO. 85 Insecticide (Troy Ind.)	Xylol*
	DDT*
TROY DDT INSECT POWDER NO. 63 (Troy Ind.)	Sodium borate*
	Sodium fluoride*
	DDT*
	Pyrethrins
TROY DDT INSECT SPRAY NO. 81 (Troy Ind.)	Petroleum distillate*
	DDT*
	Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate*
	Other related terpenes
TROY DDT MOTH SPRAY NO. 84 (Troy Ind.)	Petroleum distillate*
	Naphthalene*
	DDT*
	Turpentine*
	Carbolic acid*
	Oil of cedar leaf*
TROY DRAIN PIPE SOLVENT NO. 127 (Troy Ind.)	
TROY LIQUID STRIPPER & PAINT REMOVER NO. 92A (Troy Ind.)	
TROY ODORLESS FLY SPRAY NO. 201AA (Troy Ind.)	Petroleum distillate*
	Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate
	Other related terpenes*
	Piperonyl butoxides
	Tech. pyrethrins
TROY R.M.Q. MOTH SPRAY NO. 207 (Troy Ind.)	Petroleum distillate*
	Naphthalene*
	Oil of cedar leaf*
	Carbolic acid*
	Turpentine*
TROY ROACH & ANT POWDER NO. 216 (Troy Ind.)	Sodium fluoride*
	Sodium borate*
	Pyrethrins
TROY SOLUBLE PINE DIS-INFECTANT NO. 194A (Troy Ind.)	Steam-distilled pine oil*
	Rosin soap
TROY SUPER DDT SPRAY NO. 80 Insecticide (Troy Ind.)	Petroleum distillate*
	Cresylic acid*
	DDT*
	Oil of cedar leaf*
TROY TECHNICAL LIQUOR CRESOLIS NO. 193 Disinfectant (Troy Ind.)	Cresol*
	Soap
	Alcohol*
TROY THINNERS NO. 75AC (Troy Ind.)	

*Caution: [illegible] ingredient may be responsible for most toxic effects if poisonous amounts of the product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
T.R. SOLUTION Fungicide, external (medical) (Gibbs)	Each fl. oz.: Salicylic acid* Benzoic acid* Acetone* Menthol* Oil of pine* Alcohol	 64.8%
TRU-AID Liquid analgesic (Tru-Aid)	Sodium salicylate* Potassium citrate Potassium iodide* Methyl salicylate* Caramel	
TRUCK, TRACTOR & MACHINERY ENAMEL (Chi-Namel)	Red toner Calcium carbonate Chrome yellow* Alkyd resin (100 per cent solids) Drier Mineral spirits*	5.8% 12.2% 0.8% 35.7% 1.4% 44.1%
TRUELIGHT CEILING PAINTS (Cook P. & V.)		
TRUENESS Liquid house paint (Foy)		
DR. TRUE'S A.P.C. Analgesic (True)	Aspirin* Phenacetin* Caffeine	3-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr.
DR. TRUE'S ELIXIR Laxative (True)	Senna leaves Aloin*	
TRUETONE LIQUID FLOOR WAX (Huntington)		
TRUE VAR Varnish (Foy)		
TRU-GLOS QUICK DRYING ENAMEL (White Co.)	Pigment: Titanium dioxide Zinc oxide Vehicle: Alkyd resin solution Hydrogenated naphtha* Dipentine Mineral spirits*	
TRU-LINE INTERIOR & EXTERIOR FINISHES, PAINTS, ETC. (McGuire)		
TRUMPET VARNISH (Perfection Paint)		
TRU-PINE LIVESTOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Tru-Pine)	Pyrethrins Tech. piperonyl butoxide Tech. methoxychlor Isobornyl thiocyano acetate Related terpenes Methylated naphthalenes* Petroleum distillate Freon	0.2% 2.0% 3.0% 1.64% .36% 12.00% 10.8% 70.00%
TRUSCO PAINTS (Trussler)		
TRUSHAY HAND CREAM (Bristol-Myers)	Stearic acid Potassium stearate Isopropyl palmitate Glycerin Magnesium aluminum silicates Merthiolate	
TRUSHAY LOTION (Bristol-Myers)	Stearic acid Triethanolamine stearate Hydrocarbons Lanolin absorption base Stearyl or cetyl alcohol Parahydroxy benzoate preservative	
TRUSTY RUSTY RUST REMOVER (Comegys)	Hydrofluoric acid*	
TRU-TONE CRAYONS (Bradley, M.)		
TRUTONE PAINTS & VARNISH (White Co.)		
TRU TRIM OUTSIDE COLORS Paint (Standard-Toch)		
TRY-COL Antiseptic (Gland-O-Lac)	Triethylene glycol	99.7%
TRYLON BUBBLE BATH TABLETS (Trylon)	Alkyl aryl sulfonate Sodium tripoly phosphate Sodium bicarbonate Perfume	
TRYO-CREME Skin antiseptic (Pfeiffer)	Tyrothricin Benzocaine Zinc oxide Cetyl dimethyl-benzyl-ammonium chloride	0.5 mg./gm. 1% 1% 1-1000
T.S.B. SALINE Cathartic (Burns)	Soda Sulf. Magnesium carb. Magnesium sulf.	
T.S.F. FOR CHICKEN LICE (Burrell-Dugger)	Sodium fluoride*	65%
T.T.D. S.F. NO. 858 Oral cleansing deodorant (Specialists)	Glycerin Sol. formaldehyde Trs. Myrrh and green soap Menthol Oils of anise and pepperment Pepsin Alcohol	 8% by vol.
T.T.O. ENAMEL (O'Brien Corp.)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
TU-EX PAINTS & ENAMELS (Paintcraft)	
TUFCOTE HEAVY DUTY ENAMEL (du Pont)	Soya linseed alkyd resin
TUFCOTE VARNISH STAIN (du Pont)	Phenolic resin Vegetable oil
TUF DRI ENAMEL (Central P. & V.)	
TUF FLOOR VARNISH (Phelan- Faust)	
TUF-FOOT For tender feet of dogs (Bonaseptic)	Balsams Peru, tolu, styrax Aloe Benzoin
TU-FO-LEX Food sup- plement (Tutag)	Each capsule: Ferrous sulfate,* dried U.S.P. 194.4 mg. Liver, desiccated, N.F. IX 200 mg. Stomach powder 100 mg. Vitamin B12 U.S.P. 10 mcg. Vitamin C (ascorbic acid U.S.P.) 50 mg. Folic acid 1 mg.
TUF-TEX VARNISHES (Reliance Varnish)	
TUF-Y ENAMEL FINISHES (North & Judd)	
TUGASAN OINTMENT (Pyro-Sana)	
TUKOTE PAINTS (Sipe)	
TUMBL-BUG 25% DDT EMULSION CONC. Insecticide (York Pharm.)	DDT 25%/w Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent* 70%/w
TUMBL-BUG 5% DDT INSECTICIDE LIQUID (York Pharm.)	DDT* 5.00% Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether 1.06% Xylol* 7.00% Deodorized kerosene base* 86.94%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
TUMS Antacid (Lewis-Howe)	Calcium carbonate prec. Magnesium carbonate Magnesium trisilicate Oil peppermint Sugar
TUNG ALTUM METAL PAINT (Republic)	
TURBEN Paint thinner (Seidlitz)	Mineral spirits* 94% Dipentene 6%
TURCO BRAND PAINTS (Turco)	
TURFACIDE Herbicide (Chem. Form.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* 4.25% Related compounds from Dieldrin 0.75% Clay 95.0%
TURF CARE Insecticide (Collins Feed)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro dimethano naphthalene* 1.70% Related compounds 0.30% Chlordane tech. 3.00%
TURF-KARE Insecticide (Bonide)	Tech. chlordane 1.75%
TURNER'S BLACK HAWK OINTMENT For skin (Eagle Chem.)	Salicylic acid* Methyl salicylate* Menthol Camphor gum*
TUSSAR COUGH SYRUP (Armour Labs.)	Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate* 1/6 gr. Potassium guaiacol sulfonate N.F. 8 gr. Sodium citrate U.S.P. 13.2 gr. Citric acid U.S.P. 2 gr. Prophenpyridamine maleate* 1 gr. Chloroform U.S.P. 2 m. Methyl paraben U.S.P. 0.1%
TUSS-X Antitussive (Binday)	Codeine phos. 1/2 gr./oz. Menthol Euphorbia pilulifera Wild lettuce Syr. squill comp. Cascarin Cocillana Alcohol 5%
TUSSY BRILLIANTINE (Lehn & Fink)	Mineral oil Perfume
TUSSY CREAM DEODORANT (Lehn & Fink)	Aluminum sulfate*

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TUSSY FACE CREAM (Lehn & Fink)	Vegetable oils Lanolin Stearates Waxes Humectants Mineral oil Perfumes Other similar ingredients Some creams also contain estrogenic hormones	
TUSSY FLOZOR BLONDE Cosmetic (Lehn & Fink)	Oxygenated camomile extract Denatured alcohol* Hydrogen peroxide*	
TUSSY FLOZOR FRENCH BLUING Hair cosmetic (Lehn & Fink)	Certified dye Sulfur dioxide* Sulfurous acid*	
TUSSY HAND LOTIONS (Lehn & Fink)	Vegetable oils Lanolin Stearate Waxes Humectants Mineral oil Perfumes	
TUSSY LIQUID DEODORANT (Lehn & Fink)	Aluminum sulfate*	
TUTAG ANTACID TABLETS (Tutag)	Each tablet: Aluminum hydroxide Magnesium phosphate tribasic Magnesium trisilicate Pectin	 2 gr. 2 gr. 4 gr. 1/4 gr.
TUTAG FERROUS GLUCONATE (Tutag)		
TUTAG FERROUS SULFATE (Tutag)		
TUTCH-UP FURNITURE POLISH (Dryburgh)		
TUTTLE'S ELIXIR Counter- irritant (veterinary) (Tuttle)	Alcohol Gum camphor* P.G.S. turpentine* Oil of hemlock Ox gall Ammonia solution*	30%
TWEED FACE POWDER (Lentheric)		
TWEET BIRD & AVIARY SPRAY Insecticide (House of Huston)	Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	0.6% 0.06%
20 MULE TEAM BORAX (Pacific Coast)		
22 Fungicide (medical) (Mentho-Listine)	Rosaniline* Boric acid* Phenol* Resorcinol* Acetone*	
TWINCOAT PAINT (Long, C.)		
TWINKLE Copper cleaner (Drackett)		
TWIN LIGHT Insecticide (Seacoast)	Toxaphene* dust	5%
TWIN LIGHT ARSOCOP Insecticide, fungicide (Seacoast)	Calcium arsenate* Metallic copper	20% 7%
TWIN LIGHT ARSOCOP #30 Insecticide, fungicide (Seacoast)	Calcium arsenate* Metallic copper	30% 7%
TWIN LIGHT ARSORAM Insecticide, fungicide (Seacoast)	Calcium arsenate* Ziram	20% 7.6%
TWIN LIGHT ARSORAM #30 Insecticide, fungicide (Seacoast)	Calcium arsenate* Ziram	30% 7.6%
TWIN LIGHT CALOMEL ROOT DUST Insecticide (Seacoast)	Calomel*	4%
TWIN LIGHT CELERY DUST Fungicide (Seacoast)	Metallic copper* Sulfur*	5% 30%
TWIN LIGHT CHLORDANE 45% SPRAY Insecticide (Seacoast)	Chlordane* emulsion	45%
TWIN LIGHT CHLORDANE 50% W.P. Insecticide (Seacoast)	Chlordane*	50%
TWIN LIGHT CLORO DUST Insecticide (Seacoast)	Chlordane*	5%
TWIN LIGHT CPR TRUCK CROP DUST Insecticide (Seacoast)	CPR dust base	20%

*Consult Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
WIN LIGHT CPR TRUCK CROP DUST #30 Insecticide (Seacoast)	CPR dust base	30%
WIN LIGHT DESPRAY Insecticide (Seacoast)	DDT*	25%
WIN LIGHT D.R. DUST Insecticide (Seacoast)	DDT* Rotenone	5% 1/2%
WIN LIGHT D.T. CELERY DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Seacoast)	DDT Metallic copper* Sulfur*	3% 5% 30%
WIN LIGHT 7% DUST Fungicide (Seacoast)	Metallic copper*	7%
WIN LIGHT 9% DUST Fungicide (Seacoast)	Metallic copper*	9%
WIN LIGHT DUSTALL 3/4% Insecticide (Seacoast)	Rotenone Sulfur	3/4% 3%
WIN LIGHT DUSTALL 1% Insecticide (Seacoast)	Rotenone Sulfur	1% 3%
WIN LIGHT DUSTALL FOR ROSES Insecticide, fungicide Seacoast)	DDT* Lindane* Ferbam Sulfur	
IN LIGHT DUSTALL FOR EGETABLES secticide, ngicide eacoast)	Malathion* Methoxychlor* Captan	
IN LIGHT USTWET secticide eacoast)	Rotenone*	4%
IN LIGHT ERBAM ST ngicide acoast)	Ferbam	11.4%
N LIGHT M DUST ecticide coast)	Lindane	1%
N LIGHT NDANE SPRAY ecticide coast)	Lindane*	10%
TWIN LIGHT LINDANE 25% W.P. Insecticide (Seacoast)	Lindane*	25%
TWIN LIGHT MALATHION 50% SPRAY Insecticide (Seacoast)	Malathion*	50%
TWIN LIGHT METHOXY-ZIRAM DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Seacoast)	Methoxychlor Ziram*	3% 7.5%
TWIN LIGHT NU CU DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Seacoast)	DDT Metallic copper*	3% 7%
TWIN LIGHT NU CU DUST #5 Insecticide, fungicide (Seacoast)	DDT* Metallic copper*	5% 7%
TWIN LIGHT NU DUST #3 Insecticide (Seacoast)	DDT	3%
TWIN LIGHT NU DUST #5 Insecticide (Seacoast)	DDT*	5%
TWIN LIGHT NU DUST #10 Insecticide (Seacoast)	DDT*	10%
TWIN LIGHT NU SPRAY Insecticide (Seacoast)	DDT*	50%
TWIN LIGHT NU SPRAY S75 Insecticide (Seacoast)	DDT*	75%
TWIN LIGHT PARADUST #1 Insecticide (Seacoast)	Parathion*	1%
TWIN LIGHT RHOTHANE DUST #5 Insecticide (Seacoast)	DDD	5%
TWIN LIGHT RHOTHANE DUST #10 Insecticide (Seacoast)	DDD	10%
TWIN LIGHT ROCOP 3/4% Insecticide, fungicide (Seacoast)	Rotenone Metallic copper*	3/4% 7%

t Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product ested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
TWIN LIGHT ROTOCU 3/4% Insecticide, fungicide (Seacoast)	Rotenone Metallic copper*	3/4% 5%
TWIN LIGHT ROTOCU 1% Insecticide (Seacoast)	Rotenone Metallic copper*	1% 5%
TWIN LIGHT SABADUST #40 Insecticide (Seacoast)	Sabadilla*	40%
TWIN LIGHT SPRAYALL FOR FRUIT Insecticide, fungicide (Seacoast)	Lindane* DDT* Ferbam Sulfur	
TWIN LIGHT SPRAYALL FOR TREES & SHRUBS Insecticide, fungicide (Seacoast)	Malathion* DDT* Captan Karathane	
TWIN LIGHT THANECOP Insecticide, fungicide (Seacoast)	DDD Metallic copper*	3% 7%
TWIN LIGHT THANE DUST Fungicide (Seacoast)	Dithane Z-78	6%
TWIN LIGHT THANE DUST #10 Fungicide (Seacoast)	Dithane Z-78	10%
TWIN LIGHT THANE-RO DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Seacoast)	DDD Dithane Z-78	3% 6%
TWIN LIGHT TWO-WAY DUST #1 Insecticide (Seacoast)	Rotenone Pyrethrins	1/2% 1%
TWIN LIGHT TWO-WAY DUST #2 Insecticide (Seacoast)	Rotenone Pyrethrins	3/4% 0.1%
TWIN LIGHT TWO-WAY DUST #3 Insecticide (Seacoast)	Rotenone Pyrethrins	1% 0.1%
TWIN LIGHT ZD #783 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Seacoast)	DDT Dithane Z-78	3% 6%
TWIN LIGHT ZD #785 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Seacoast)	DDT* Dithane Z-78	5% 6%
TWIN LIGHT ZIRAM DUST Fungicide (Seacoast)	Ziram*	7.6%
2, 4-DE-WEED Herbicide (Martin, C. J.)	Ethanol amine 2, 4-dichloro-phenoxy acetate* as triethanolamine salt	22.3%
2, 4-DOW Herbicide (Dow)	2, 4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid*	
TWO IN ONE FLY SPRAY (Interstate Med.)	Pyrocide booster Safrol Paraffin oil* Pure creosote* Fuel oil	
217 TABLETS Relieves simple head- ache, neuralgia and pain of common colds (Frosst, C. E.)	Aspirin* Acetophenetidin* Caffeine citrate	0.23 gm 0.15 gm 30 mg.
T-X Fungicide (medical) (T-X)	Hydrophilic colloidal sulfur* Benzoic acid* Salicylic acid* Alcohol*	77% v
TYLAPRIN Analgesic (Tyler)	Each tsp.: Aspirin*	5 gr.
TYLON BRAND PAINTS (Balt. Paint)		
TYON NAA-48 Holds fruit on (Crop King)	Homogenized hormone in oil Naphthalene acetic acid*	48 gm./ga
TYPEN TYPE CLEANER (Stafford)		

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this [illegible] are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
YPOLIT PRINTING INK & VARNISH, DRYERS (Maff)		
YREES ANTISEPTIC POWDER (Tyree)	Zinc sulfate* Carbolic acid* Boric acid* Salicylic acid* Menthol Thymol* Eucalyptol*	
YRO Home dairy cleanser (alkyl aryl sulfonates) (Tidy House)	Alkaline salts*	
YROLARIS Antibiotic for mouth (Sharp & Dohme)	Tyrothricin Panthenol Alcohol	0.02% 0.02% 10%
YROTRON ANTI-BIOTIC LOZENGES (Tutag)	Tyrothricin Benzocaine	2 mg. 5 mg.
YROZETS Throat antibiotic lozenges (Sharp & Dohme)	Each: Tyrothricin Benzocaine	 1 mg. 5 mg.
DDERINE Liniment (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Soap camphorated Spirits of camphor* Turpentine* Chloroform* Eucalyptus oil* Oil of cloves*	 5.28%
DGA TABLETS ntacid Edga)	Bismuth subcarbonate Magnesium oxide Sodium bicarbonate	
O ENAMELS Utley)		
YCOTE ORROSION- ESISTANT AINT Idylite)		
-L SPHALT AINT nited ilson.)	Asphalt Inert fillers Mineral spirits*	
-L AULKING MPOUND nited ilson.)	Soya bean oil Fish oil Petroleum resin Inert fillers	
-L FAST UG nited ilson.)	Cement Hydrated lime*	
L FIL ited ilson.)	Alkyd resin Aluminum stearate Inert fillers Mineral spirits*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
U-G-L FLOOR VARNISH & SEALER (United Gilson.)	Wood oil Synthetic resin Mineral spirits*	
U-G-L HOUSE PAINT & PRIMER (United Gilson.)	Titanium Zinc Linseed oil Mineral spirits*	
U-G-L SPAR VARNISH (United Gilson.)	Wood oil Synthetic resin Mineral spirits*	
U-IN-TAH HEAT- RESISTING PAINT (Am. Marietta)		
ULCERINE For teat ulcers (veterinary) (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Copper acetate* basic Lanolin Petrolatum Aniline*	
ULMETS Antacid (Durst, S. F.)	Calcium carbonate Methyl cellulose Elm bark Saccharin	
ULTRACAIN Analgesic ointment (Herzog)	Benzocaine Amyl para-aminobenzoate Cod liver oil	0.2% 0.7% 20.0%
ULTRACAIN Suppositories (rectal) (Herzog)	Benzocaine Amyl para-aminobenzoate Cod liver oil Phenylephrine hydrochloride U.S.P. Cocoa-butter	0.2% 0.7% 20.0% 0.2%
ULTRA GLOSS Floor wax (Ultra Chem.)		
ULTRA GLOSS Pot. abrasive cleaner (Ultra Chem.)		
ULTRA KOTE SYNTHETIC ENAMEL (Haynes, C. W.)		
ULTRALITE PAINT (Sipe)		
ULTRA LUMINALL FLAT WALL PAINT (Nat'l Chem. & Mfg.)		
ULTRASOL Hair prepara- tion (Ultrasol)	Whole gland pituitary extract Cholesterin Cerebrin Natural fats Natural citric acid Lecithin Nuclein Vitellin Alkyl sulfate	

*See Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ULTRA-VAR Synthetic varnish in color (Haynes, C.W.)	
UMBILICARE Antiseptic for naval cord (veterinary) (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Chloride of mercury* Muriatic acid*
UNALAC Shellac substitute (United Naval)	
UNCLE HIRAM'S BUG JUICE Insecticide (New Method)	Petroleum distillate* DDT* 5% Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic acids containing 10-18 carbon atoms Beta-butoxy-beta-thiocyano diethyl ether
UNCLE HIRAM'S FLOOR BLEACH (New Method)	
UNCLE HIRAM'S PINE OIL DISINFECTANT (New Method)	Steam-distilled pine oil* 80.00% Soap 7.03% Isopropyl alcohol 3.48%
UNCLE HIRAM'S PREMIUM WEAR GLOSS WAX (New Method)	
UNCLE HIRAM'S TILE WHITE Cleaner for tile, marble, etc. (New Method)	Oxalic acid*
UNCLE SAM CREME GLOSS FURNITURE POLISH (Uncle Sam)	Sulfonated castor oil Mineral oil
UNCLE SAM LEMON OIL POLISH (Uncle Sam)	Mineral oil Citronella*
UNCLE SAM MOTH-PROOFING (Uncle Sam)	
UNCLE SAM ROACH SALT (Uncle Sam)	Sodium fluoride* 90%
UNCLE SAM SHOE POLISHES (Yankee)	Carnauba wax Paraffin Wax Beeswax Steam-distilled turpentine* Mineral oil Varsol
UNDECILLIN ATHLETE'S FOOT CREAM POWDER (Pharmex)	Zinc undecylenate* 20% Undecylenic acid 5%
UNDE WASH (Stanley Home)	Water Igepal or nonic Cerfak or syntholite Versene
U-NEEK CLEANING COMPOUND (U-Neek)	
UNGUENTINE For skin burns (Norwich)	Phenylmercuric acetate 0.01% Aluminum hydrate Zinc carbonate Zinc acetate* Carbolic acid* Zinc oxide Oil eucalyptus* Oil thyme Menthol* Eugenol* Sorbitan and polyoxyethylene sorbitan Monostearates White petrolatum
UNGUENTINE HEMORRHOIDAL SUPPOSITORIES (Norwich)	Each cone: Anhydro para hydroxy mercuri meta cresol 0.0033 g Diperodon hydrochloride Aluminum hydrate Zinc carbonate Zinc acetate Zinc oxide Boric acid in mentholated cocoa butter base
UNGUENTUM P. M. S. F. SPECIAL MFR. NO. 708 For skin irritations (Specialists)	Sulfathiazole* Colloidal sulfur* Crude coal tar* Zinc oxide
UNGUENTUM PRIMARIUM CARBONIS COMP. S. F. MFG. NO. 712 (Specialists)	Crude coal tar*
UNI CLEANSER (Ising)	
UNICO ALDRIN DUST Insecticide (United Coop.)	Hexachloro hexahydro dimethano naphthalene* 19.1% Related compounds 14.4%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NICO ALDRIN EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (United Coop.)	Hexachloro-hexahydro-endo, exo-dimethano-naphthalene*	22.2%
	Related compounds	3.8%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent *	69.5%
NICO ARAMITE EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (United Coop.)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite	24.7%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	69.8%
NICOAT GLOSS WHITE & ASBESTOS SHINGLE PAINT (Payson Corp.)		
NICO AUTOMIST SPRAY Insecticide (United Coop.)	Petroleum base oil*	94.5%
	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	5.0%
	Pyrethrins	0.5%
NICO BHC EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (United Coop.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	11%
	Other isomers of benzene hexachloride and related compounds	16%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvents*	67%
NICO BRUSH KILLER (United Coop.)	2, 4, 5-Trichloro phenoxy acetic acid, isopropyl ester*	13.6%
	2, 4-Dichloro phenoxy acetic acid, isopropyl ester*	27.9%
NICO CHLORDANE EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (United Coop.)	Tech. chlordane*	45%
	Petroleum distillate*	45%
NICO 50% CHLORDANE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (United Coop.)	Tech. chlordane*	50%
NICO CHLORO IPC WEED KILLER (United Coop.)	Isopropyl-n-(3-chlorophenyl)-carbamate (Chloro-IPC)*	48%
NICO CROW DEFEAT Protects corn from crows (United Coop.)	Coal tar distillates*	98.5%
NICO DDT EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (United Coop.)	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	24%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	73%
UNICO DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (United Coop.)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	50.0%
UNICO DIELDRIN EMUL. CONC. Insecticide (United Coop.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	15.3%
	Related compounds	2.7%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvents *	77.5%
UNICO DIELDRIN WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (United Coop.)	Hexachloro epoxy octahydro-endo, exo-dimethano naphthalene*	42.5%
	Related compounds	7.5%
UNICO 50% DDT DUST BASE Insecticide (United Coop.)	DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	50.0%
UNICO FERBAM Fungicide (United Coop.)	Ferbam*	76%
UNICO FLORAL SPRAY POWDER Fungicide, insecticide (United Coop.)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)*	5.00%
	Rotenone	1.00%
	Other cube resins	1.86%
	Ferbam	3.80%
	Ziram*	3.50%
	Dusting sulfur*	30.00%
UNICO FLY FLAKES Insecticide (United Coop.)	Malathion	1.00%
UNICO FOUR-IN-ONE ROTENONE POWDER Insecticide (United Coop.)	Rotenone*	1.75%
	Other cube resins*	3.25%
UNICO GARDEN SPRAY POWDER Fungicide, insecticide (United Coop.)	Methoxychlor tech.	5.00%
	Rotenone	1.00%
	Other cube resins	1.86%
	Copper expressed as metallic*	7.00%
	Ferbam	5.00%
UNICO GENERAL PURPOSE FRUIT SPRAY Fungicide, insecticide (United Coop.)	DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	10.0%
	Lead arsenate*	25.0%
	Ferbam	11.4%
UNICO GRAIN FUMIGANT (United Coop.)	Ethylene dichloride	70.00%
	Carbon tetrachloride*	30.00%
UNICO HEPTACHLOR EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (United Coop.)	Heptachlor*	22.5%
	Related compounds	8.7%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	66.3%

* See II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
UNICO HOUSEHOLD AEROSOL Insecticide (United Coop.)	Tech. methoxychlor Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	3.00% 0.60% 0.24% 16.16%
UNICO HOUSEHOLD SPRAY Insecticide (United Coop.)	Petroleum distillate* Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	99.53% 0.25% 0.20% 0.02%
UNICO LEAD ARSENATE Insecticide (United Coop.)	Dry lead arsenate*	96%
UNICO LINDANE EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (United Coop.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Xylol* Cyclohexanone	20.0% 48.0% 28.0%
UNICO LINDANE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (United Coop.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	25%
UNICO LO-V BRUSH KILLER (United Coop.)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2, 4-D* Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2, 4, 5-T*	37.4% 35.2%
UNICO MALATHION EMULSION CONCENTRATE Insecticide (United Coop.)	Malathion* Xylol*	51.3% 41.7%
UNICO MALATHION WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (United Coop.)	Malathion*	25%
UNICO METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGANT Fumigant, insecticide (United Coop.)	Methyl bromide* Chloropicrin*	98% 2%
UNICO NICOTINE SULPHATE SOLUTION Insecticide (United Coop.)	Nicotine, expressed as alkaloid*	40%
UNICO PENTA CONCENTRATE Wood preservative (United Coop.)	Pentachlorophenol* Petroleum hydrocarbons	40% 40%
UNICO PRESSURIZED CATTLE SPRAY Insecticide (United Coop.)	Methoxychlor tech. Piperonyl butoxide tech. Pyrethrins Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	3.0% 2.0% 0.2% 24.8%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
UNICO PYRENONE EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (United Coop.)	Petroleum base oil* Polyoxy-ethylene sorbitol mixed ether ester Technical piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins*	72.0% 14.4% 12.0% 1.2%
UNICO RAT & MOUSE KILLER (United Coop.)	Sodium salt of 2-pivalyl-1, 3 indandione	0.14%
UNICORN FLAT & GLOSS PAINTS (Eaglo)		
UNICO ROACH & ANT KILLER (United Coop.)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. chlordane* Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	96.7% 2.0% 1.0% 0.2% 0.02%
UNICO RODENTICIDE CONCENTRATE (United Coop.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl 4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.5%
UNICO ROOST PAINT Insecticide (United Coop.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*	1.5%
UNICO SCREW- WORM REMEDY EQ-335 (United Coop.)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Pine oil*	3% 35%
UNICO SPRAY Insecticide (United Coop.)	DDT*	
UNICO STOCK DIP & DIS- INFECTANT Insecticide (United Coop.)	Cresylic acids* Coal tar neutral oils* Soap	12% 60% 18%
UNICO STOCK FLY SPRAY (United Coop.)	Petroleum base oil* Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	99.665% 0.300% 0.035%
UNICO SUPERIOR MISCIBLE SPRAY OIL Insecticide (United Coop.)	Petroleum distillate*	97.5%
UNICO T C A-90 GRASS KILLER Insecticide (United Coop.)	Sodium trichloroacetate*	90%
UNICO TDE EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (United Coop.)	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane tech. Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	25% 68%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NICO TOXAPHENE EMULSIFI- ABLE CON- CENTRATE Insecticide (United Coop.)	Toxaphene* Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent	60% 30%
NICO TOXAPHENE WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (United Coop.)	Toxaphene*	40%
NICO 2, 4-D AMINE WEED KILLER (United Coop.)	Dimethylamine salt of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	49.5%
NICO 2, 4-D BUTYL ESTER WEED KILLER (United Coop.)	Butyl ester of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	57.0%
NICO 2, 4-D ESTER WEED KILLER (United Coop.)	Isopropyl ester of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	44%
NICO 2, 4, 5-T LO-V ESTER Herbicide (United Coop.)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	69.7%
NICO 2, 4-D LO-V ESTER WEED KILLER (United Coop.)	Butoxy ethoxy propanol ester of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	75.4%
NICO WARFARIN PELLETS Rodenticide (United Coop.)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
NIGLOSS PAINT (Paragon Paint)		
NISAN WALL FINISH PAINT (Mound City)		
NISYNE ENAMELS (United Finish)		
NITED NILSONITE NT1600 ALUMINUM PAINT (United (Gilson.)	Fish oil Aluminum pigment Mineral spirits* Petroleum resin	
NI-TEX ONE COAT FLAT PAINT (Elliott)		
NITOL UNIVERSAL DEVELOPERS Photographic Supplies (General Photo.)		
NITONE PAINS (Alliance Varnish)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
UNIVERSAL Water pump lubricant and radiator rust inhibitor (Univ. Chem.)	
UNIVERSAL DRAIN PIPE CLEANER (Internat. Plumb.)	Sodium hydroxide*
UNIVERSAL ENAMEL (Lawrence, W. W.)	
UNIVERSAL MENDING WOOD (Internat. Plumb.)	
UNIVERSAL M.Q. DE- VELOPER & STOP BATH Photographic supplies (Eastman)	
UNIVERSAL MUCILAGE (Scriptex)	
UNIVERSAL PIPE JOINT COMPOUND (Internat. Plumb.)	
UNIVERSAL READY MIXED PAINTS (Waterall)	
UNIVERSAL WATER SOFTENERS (Univ. Water)	
UNI-VERSL KOTE GLOSS WHITE Paint (Central P. & V.)	
UNI-WALL WASHABLE PAINT (Bauer)	
UNXLD 448 INSECT REPELLENT (Unexcelled)	
UPCO CAULK (Upco)	
UPCO SPAR EXTERIOR ENAMEL (Upco)	

*See Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
UPJOHN'S MEDICATED FOOT POWDER For fungus infections, medical (Upjohn)	Benzoic acid Salicylic acid* Chlorothymol Boric acid* Zinc oxide Camphor Cinnamaldehyde	2.50% 2.50% 0.04% 10.00% 2.00% 0.10% 0.08%
UPJOHN'S SPECIAL FORMULA NO. 1 (Upjohn)	Acetophenetidin* Camphor*, mono. Caffeine Atropine sulfate Acetylsalicylic acid* Phenolphthalein	1-1/4 gr. 1/2 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/1000 gr. 1-3/4 gr. 1/5 gr.
UPJOHN'S SPECIAL FORMULA NO. 2 For colds (Upjohn)	Acetophenetidin* Camphor* Aloin Quinine sulfate* Podophyllin Atropine sulfate	2 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/16 gr. 1/4 gr. 1/40 gr. 1/2000 gr.
URINGO CAPSULES For urinary relief (K & B)	Formin* Powd. cubeb Acid sodium phosphate*	
USANINE DISINFECTANT (U. S. Sanitary)		
U-SEE GLASS CLEANER (United Chem.)		
USI ANTIFREEZE NO. 1 (Genesee)	Ethylene glycol base*	
USI ANTIFREEZE NO. 2 (Genesee)	Methanol base*	
U. S. METAL POLISH (Gisler)		
USP CATALYST POWDER (U.S. Plywood)	Paraformaldehyde*	
USP PHENOLIC RESIN (U.S. Plywood)	Phenol resorcinol formaldehyde resin Alcohol solution*	
U. S. PHOSPHORIC DUSTING SULPHUR Fungicide (U. S. Phosphoric)	Sulfur*	92%
U. S. PHOSPHORIC WETTABLE SULPHUR Fungicide (U. S. Phosphoric)	Sulfur*	90%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
U. S. STANDARD READY MIXED PAINTS (Eagle P.&V.)		
UTASED Antispasmodic, carminative, uterine sedative (Elixir)	Each 5 cc: Viburnum opulus Wild yam Scutellaria Life root Cinnamon Clove Ginger	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.1 86. 86. 11.
UTERINE CAPSULES (Veterinary use) (Massengill Veterinary Division)	Each capsule: Boric acid* Ammonium alum Berberine salt Phenol* Menthol isomers* Thymol* Eucalyptol * Aromatics	
UTILIVAR ENAMELS (McDougall-Butler)		
UTILUX HOUSE PAINTS (Jacroy)		
UTOL ANTIBIOTIC CREAM (McKesson)	Tyrothricin Benzocaine Hexachlorophene Zinc oxide Bismuth subsalicylate Menthol	0.05 5% 1%
U-TO-NA BRAND TABLETS Laxative (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Aloin Podophyllum resin Extract cascara sagrada Extract of stramonium Total alkaloids	1/600
U-TON-A IRON TONIC (Cel-Ton-Sa)	Iron and ammonium citrate Berberis Gentian Oil of sweet orange Oil of nutmegs Oil of spearmint Columbo Quassia Blue flag Yellow dock Aletris Licorice Wild cherry Benzoic acid Salicylic acid Saccharin	
UXUDINE Skin ointment (Bullock-Walker)	Iodine (chemically combined with commercial oleic acid) Methyl salicylate* Anhydrous lanolin Beeswax	5% 5%
V.A. DOUCHE POWDER PACKETTES (McKesson)	8-Hydroxyquinoline citrate* Boric acid* Alum * Zinc sulfate*	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
[illegible] [illegible]	Phe-mer-nite (brand of phenylmercuric nitrate) (mercury prep.) Sodium lauryl sulfate Oxyquinoline sulfate Boric acid Phenol Non-greasy base	1-5000 0.3%
[illegible]GIOBULBS [illegible]stringent [illegible]al sup- [illegible]ository (Clapp, Otis)	Hydrastic canadensis Glycerin Boric acid Borax Glyco gelatin base	
[illegible]K Laxative Friendly Labs.)	Cascara sagrada aromatic fluid ext. Liquid petrolatum	
[illegible]LDURA PAINTS, ENAMELS, COATINGS (Am. Marietta)		
[illegible]LENTINE'S LACQUER THINNER 60075 (Valentine)	Butyl alcohol Butyl acetate Ethyl acetate Toluol* Xylol* Petroleum naphtha	
[illegible]LENTINE'S VARNISHES ENAMELS (Valentine)		
[illegible]LESCO [illegible]ergist (Pyr[illegible]-Sana)	Each oz.: Modified creosote Sodium hypophosphite Sodium benzoate	2.7 m. 16 gr. 10 gr.
[illegible]LLEY 5% DT DUST secticide Calif. Spray)	DDT*	5%
[illegible]LLEY 10% DT DUST secticide Calif. Spray)	DDT*	10%
[illegible]LLEY 5% DT-50% LFUR secticide alif. Spray)	DDT* Sulfur*	5% 50%
[illegible]LLEY 10% OXAPHENE ST ecticide alif. Spray)	Toxaphene*	10%
[illegible]OCITY INT & RNISH MOVER alentine)	Benzol*	25%
[illegible]-OIL ALER lentine)		
[illegible]ON FLAT LL PAINT lentine)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
VALOR BRAND PRODUCTS SULPHUR CALCIUM ARSENATE DUST 50-50 Fungicide (San Joaquin)	Arsenic* Sulfur	
VAL-SALV THINNER Paint product (Valentine)		
VALSPAR VARNISHES, ENAMELS & LACQUERS (Valentine)		
VAN BRITE SELF POLISHING WAX (Adco)	Carnauba wax Petroleum oxidized wax Resin Emulsifier*	
VAN BRODE MOTH CHASER (Van Brode)	Naphthalene* Essential oil for perfuming	99-1/2% 1/2%
VAN BRODE MOTH CHASER (Van Brode)	Paradichlorobenzene*	100%
VANCIDE 51 Fungicide (Vanderbilt)	Sodium salt of dimethyl dithiocarbamic acid* Sodium salt of 2-mercapto-benzothiazole	27.6% 2.4%
VANCO PAINTS & ENAMELS (Tredennick)		
VAN-FLAT WALL PAINT (Vanguard)		
VAN GLOSS & VAN GLOSS FINISH Paint (Vanguard)		
VANISH TOILET BOWL CLEANER (Dunaway)	Sodium acid sulfate* Sodium carbonate Sodium chloride Talc Odorant	74.4% 10.0% 15.0% 0.3% 0.3%
VANI-SOL BOWL CLEANSE (Nat'l Lab.)	Hydrochloric acid*	23%
VANO BLEACH (Chem. Inc.)		
VANO HOUSEHOLD CLEANER (Chem. Inc.)		
VANO LIQUID STARCH (Chem. Inc.)		

[illegible]er II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product [illegible]ested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
VAPACON Electric vaporizer concentrate (Lamb & Berlin)	Oil of pine needles* Eucalyptus* Camphor* Menthol*	
VAPAIR Air deodorizer (Clean Home)		
VAPEX INHALANT (Fougera)	Menthol* Oils of lavender and eucalyptus* Cineol Linalyl acetate Oil of pine* Terebene Borneol	
VAPO-CEN Insecticide (Central Chem.)	Oil* Piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins	
VAPO-CRESOLENE MEDICATED VAPOR INHALANT (Vapo-Cresolene)	Cresylic acid* fraction of coal tar	
VAPO INHALANT (Prescript. Spec.)	Alcohol* Beechwood creosote Eucalyptol Tinct. benzoin comp.	77% 0.3 cc. 0.3 cc. 30.0 cc.
VAPOL Counter-irritant, colds veterinary (Thoroughbred)	Camphor* Thymol* Oil of eucalyptus* Methyl salicylate* Menthol* Oil of turpentine* Oil of cedarwood* Petrolatum	
VAPO MIST Respiratory decongestant (veterinary, avian) (Hilltop)	Methyl phenol* Formaldehyde* Mineral oil Trichloro monofluoro methane* Dichloro difluoro methane* Oil of camphor* Methyl salicylate* Pine oil*	
VAPOMIST Use, electric vaporizors (Pharmex)	Oil solution of 5 essential oils* Menthol* Camphor*	
VAPOMITE 1-3 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	TEPP* Other ethyl phosphates Aramite	1% 1.5% 3%
VAPOMITE 1-4 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	TEPP* Other ethyl phosphates Aramite	1% 1.5% 4%
VAPO-NASALENE Nasal de-congestant (Vapo-Cresolene)	Ephedrine sulfate* Carbonyldiamide Chlorobutanol* Menthol*	1%
VAPONEFRIN SOLUTION For bronchial asthma (Vaponefrin)	Per 100 cc of finished solution: Synthetic racemic epinephrine* (as the hydrochloride)	2.25 gr

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
VAPOPHOS 4 CITRUS SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	48.8
VAPOPHOS-3D 1-5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion* DDD	1% 5%
VAPOPHOS-3D 1-10 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion* DDD	1.00 10.0
VAPOPHOS 1 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	1%
VAPOPHOS DUST NO. 1.5 Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	1.5%
VAPOPHOS 2 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	2%
VAPOPHOS 3 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	3%
VAPOPHOS 4 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	4%
VAPOPHOS-K 1-6.8 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion* Copper	1% 6.8%
VAPOPHOS-K 1-7 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion* Copper	1% 7%
VAPOPHOS-K 1-25 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion* Copper Zinc	1% 4.5% 4.5%
VAPOPHOS-K 2-25 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion* Zinc coposil (o, o-diethyl-o-p nitrophenyl thiophosphate) Copper expressed as metallic Zinc expressed as metallic	2% 4.5% 4.5%
VAPOPHOS LIQUID SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion* Xylene Polyethylene glycol monoisooctylphenylether	25% 68% 5%
VAPOPHOS-S 1-50 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion* Sulfur	1% 50%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
VAPOPHOS-S 1-75 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	1%
	Sulfur	75%
VAPOPHOS-S 2-30 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	2%
	Sulfur	30%
VAPOPHOS-S 2-50 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	2%
	Sulfur	50%
VAPOPHOS-S 2-75 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	2%
	Sulfur	75%
VAPOPHOS 2 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	25%
VAPOPHOS 4 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	45.6%
VAPOPHOS-S 3.75-70 WETTABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	3.75%
	Sulfur	70%
VAPOPHOS TOXAPHENE 2-10 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	2%
	Toxaphene*	10%
VAPOPHOS 15 WETTABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	15%
VAPOPHOS 25 WETTABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	25%
VAPOPHOS 50 WETTABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	50%
VAPOPHOS ZINEB 1-4 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	1%
	Zineb	4%
VAPOPHOS ZINEB 1.5-3.25 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	1.5%
	Zineb	3.25%
VAPOPHOS ZINEB-S 1.5-3.25-25 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	Parathion*	1%
	Zineb	3.25%
	Sulfur	25%
VAPOR-BARRIER PAINTS (Walker, Norris)		
VAPOR HALANT (Ontario)	Oil of wintergreen*	15.3 fl. oz
	Oil of peppermint	7.3 fl. oz.
	Oil of turpentine*	32.6 fl. oz.
	Oil of camphor*	7.3 fl. oz.
	Oil of eucalyptus q.s.	128 fl. oz.
VAPORINE WONDER CLEANER (formerly called SCLEEN) (Vaporine)	Trisodium phosphate*	
	Sesquicarbonate of soda	
	Pine oil*	
	Sulfonated castor oil	
VAPORSPRAY Insecticide (Gerson-Stewart)	Beta-butoxy-beta'-thiocyano diethyl ether*	
	Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic acids	
	Oil*	
VAPOR WAX (Buffalo Scient.)		
VAPO SEAL PAINT (Walker, Norris)		
VAPOTONE BACCO SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate*	40%
	Other ethyl phosphates	60%
VAPOTONE CONC. Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate*	20%
	Related organic phosphates*	30%
VAPOTONE-DDT 50-5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate*	0.75%
	Other ethyl phosphates	1.12%
	DDT	5%
VAPOTONE-DDT 66-3 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	TEPP*	1%
	Other ethyl phosphates	1.5%
	DDT	3%
VAPOTONE-DDT 66-5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	TEPP*	1%
	Other ethyl phosphates	1.5%
	DDT	5%
VAPOTONE-DDT 66-10 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	TEPP*	1%
	DDT	10%
	Other ethyl phosphates	1.5%
VAPOTONE-DDT 66-20 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate*	1%
	Other ethyl phosphates	1.5%
	DDT	20%
VAPOTONE-3D 66-5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	TEPP*	1%
	DDD	5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
VAPOTONE 3D 66-10 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* 1.00% Other ethyl phosphates 1.50% Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane 10.00% Phosphorous expressed as elemental 0.6%
VAPOTONE 50 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* 0.75% Other ethyl phosphates 1.12%
VAPOTONE 66 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* 1.00% Other ethyl phosphates 1.50%
VAPO TONE PAINT (Walker, Norris)	
VAPOTONE-PERTHANE 66-5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* 1.00% Other ethyl phosphates 1.50% Diethyl diphenyl dichloroethane 4.75% Related reaction products, chiefly diethyl diphenyl trichloroethane 0.25%
VAPOTONE-R 66-1 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* 1.0% Other ethyl phosphates 1.5% Rotenone 1.0% Other resins from cube 1.0% Phosphorous expressed as elemental 0.6%
VAPOTONE-S 50-30 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* 0.75% Other ethyl phosphates 1.12% Sulfur 30%
VAPOTONE-S 66-10 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	TEPP* 1% Other phosphates 1.5% Sulfur 10%
VAPOTONE-S 66-20 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* 1.00% Other ethyl phosphates 1.50% Sulfur 20.00%
VAPOTONE-S 66-30 DUST Insecticide, fungicide (Calif. Spray)	TEPP* 1% Other phosphates 1.5% Sulfur 30%
VAPOTONE 40 SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* 40% Other ethyl phosphates 60%
VAPOTONE-XX SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* 20% Other ethyl phosphates 30%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
VAPOTRAN 66-5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* 1.0 Other ethyl phosphates 1.5 p-Chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate 5.0 Phosphorus expressed as elemental 0.6
VAPOTRAN 66-7.5 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* 1.0 Other ethyl phosphates 1.5 p-Chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate 7.5 Phosphorus expressed as elemental 0.6
VAPOTRAN-S 66-5-25 DUST Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* 1.0 Other ethyl phosphates 1.5 p-Chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate 5.0 Sulfur 25.0 Phosphorus expressed as elemental 0.6
VAPURE For nasal irritations (Rexall)	Menthol* Oils of spike lavender,* [illegible] pennyroyal* and peppermi Acetone* Chlorthymol*
VAPURE DEODORIZING CAKES (Eastern Sanitary)	
VARICADE OINTMENT For skin irritations (Binday)	Ichthyol Hexachlorophene*
VARI-TEMP REDUCER (du Pont)	
VAR-LAC-OID THALLIUM SULPHATE* Insecticide (Var-Lac-Oid)	Thallium sulfate*
VARLOX TRANSPARENT CEMENT FLOOR COATING (Tropical)	
VARNITON LABEL VARNISH V-21 (Varniton)	Acetone* as the main solvent n-Butyl acetate
VARNITON LABEL VARNISH V-21B (Varniton)	Carbon tetrachloride* Toluene*

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ARNITON PLASTIC PAINT (Varniton)	Coal tar hydrocarbon solvents*	
ARNITON STOPCOCK LUBRICANT (Varniton)		
ARNO- CEMENT (Varniton)		
ARN-O- SEAL WOOD FINISH (Varn-O)		
ARN-O- SPRAY FLOOR POLISH (Varn-O)		
ARN-O-WAX FLOOR DRESSING (Varn-O)		
ASCO PRESERVA- TIVE Wood pre- servative (Virginia Smelt.)	Formaldehyde* Sulfur dioxide*	
ASEFRIN Nasal de- congestant (Hance)	Vasefrin* HCl (see ephedrine) Buffered isotonic solution Sodium bisulfite Phenyl mercuric acetate	1% 0.2% 1-50,000
ASELINE BORATED PETROLEUM JELLY (Chesebrough)	Small quantity of boric acid added to Vaseline petroleum jelly	
ASELINE CAMPHOR ICE (Chesebrough)	Camphor* Petrolatum Waxes and essential oils*	
ASELINE CARBOLATED PETROLEUM JELLY (Chesebrough)	Vaseline petroleum jelly Carbolic acid	
ASELINE CREAM HAIR TONIC (Chesebrough)	Lanolin Petroleum oil Waxes Emulsifier Essential oils*	
ASELINE MENTHOL-ICE POMADE (Chesebrough)	Camphor* Petrolatum Waxes Essential oils* Homomenthyl salicylate	
ASELINE POMADE (Chesebrough)	Petrolatum Essential oils *	
AUDRIP WATERPROOF COMPOUNDS (Am. Rust)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
VATU RUST PREVENTIVE (Am. Rust)		
VAZOHIST NASAL SPRAY Decongestant, antihistaminic antiseptic (Lamb & Berlin)	Phenylephrine HCl Pyrilamine maleate Benzalkonium chloride Phenyl mercuric acetate Sodium bisulfite Sodium citrate Sodium chloride	1/2% 0.2% 1-5000 1-50,000 0.2%
VAZOHIST TABLETS (Lamb & Berlin)	Each tablet: Pyrilamine maleate* Salicylamide* Phenacetin* Caffeine Ascorbic acid	 25 mg. 1-1/2 gr. 2-1/2 gr. 1/2 gr. 20 mg.
V.B.Q. COLORS IN OIL (Thompson & Co.)		
V-D SPOTTER Dry cleaning spotter (Adco)		
VEDS Cathartic (Friendly Labs.)	Each 1-1/4 gr. pill: Aloe* Podophyllin Total alkaloids Oleoresin ginger Jalap* Ext. belladonna Croton oil*	 3/4 gr. 1/16 gr. 0.00078 gr. q.s. 1/4 gr. 1/16 gr. 1/32 gr.
VEEDOL LUBRICATING GREASE (Tide Water)		
VEG-A-PYR Insecticide (Residex)	Pyrethrins Pyrethrum resins Isopropyl alcohol*	2%
VEG-LAX MED. PREP. (Sumlak)		
VEG-OIL Spreader-Sticker (G. L. F.)	Vegetable oil B-1956	90.00% 10.00%
VEG-SET (CLPA) HORMONE SPRAY Fungicide (Miller Chem. & Fert.)	Each 4 fl. oz.: Parachlorophenoxyacetic acid*	 2 gm.
VEL Detergent (Colgate- Palmolive)		

* See Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
VELA Laxative (Battle Creek Diet.)	Rhubarb root Senna leaves Demulcents of Irish moss and okra Finely powdered concentrates of uncooked parsley, asparagus and rhubarb stalk
VELCACHOL Ointment base (Texas Pharm.)	Cholesterin Sodium lauryl sulfate Cetyl alcohol Stearyl alcohol Petrolatum U.S.P. mineral oil
VEL DURA FLAT PAINT (Stewart Paint)	
VELSICOL AR-50 Insecticide (Velsicol)	Methyl naphthalenes* Oil
VELSICOL AR-50G Insecticide (Velsicol)	Methyl naphthalene* Oil
VELSICOL AR-55 Insecticides (Velsicol)	Methyl naphthalenes* Oil
VELSICOL AR-60 Insecticide (Velsicol)	Dimethyl naphthalene* Oil
VELSICOL CHLORDANE Insecticide (Velsicol)	Chlordane*
VELSICOL HEPTACHLOR Insecticide (Velsicol)	Heptachloro-4, 7-methano tetrahydro indane*
VELSO ANTISEPTIC POWDERED HAND SOAP (Sanitary Soap)	
VELTEX CALZEMA For skin irritations (Veltex)	Benzocaine Menthol* Camphor* Carbolic acid * Zinc oxide Calamine Bentonite
VELTEX CARBOL-FUCHSIN PAINT Fungicide medical (Veltex)	Alcohol 10% Boric acid 1% Acid carbolic 4.5% Resorcinol* 10% Fuchsin 0.3% Acetone 5%
VELTEX CRC TABLETS Cathartic (Veltex)	Each tablet: Calomel (a mercury derivative)* 2 gr. Colocynth compound, pill mixture N.F. 2 gr. Rhubarb compound, pill mixture N.F. 2 gr. Oil of peppermint q.s. Oil of cloves q.s.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
VELURE EGGSHELL FINISHES Paint (Jewell P.&V.)	
VELUX ENAMELS (Jewell P.&V.)	
VELVACAIN For skin burns (Nemow)	Tyrothricin Hexachlorophene Benzocaine Cod liver oil
VELVA GLO FLUORESCENT PAINTS (Radiant Color)	
VEL VA LITE ENAMEL (Briggs Maroney)	
VELVAPAX LIGHT DUTY Skin cleanser (Packwood)	Super-fatted powdered soap Lanolin Special skin emollients
VELVA-SHEEN Latex wall paint (Nat'l Paint)	
VELVAY DOUCHE POWDER (Commerce)	Pulvis zinci sulfatis compositus N.F. Chlorophyll
VELVENEER FLAT PAINT (Jewell P.&V.)	
VELVET ANTISEPTIC For skin (Binday)	Aqueous solution of alkyl benzyl ammonium chlorides 1-1,0
VELVET ANTISEPTIC GARGLE (Binday)	Acriflavine Benzalkonium chloride
VELVET AUTO BODY CLEANSER (Inter-Ocean)	
VELVET COLD CAPSULES (Binday)	Pyrilamine maleate* Aspirin* Caffeine Phenacetin* 2-1/2 gr./caps
VELVETEEN ENAMEL (Monroe Co.)	
VELVETEX Synthetic rubber base paint (Mound City)	
VELVET FINISH WALL FINISHER (Morris Paint)	

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
VELVET FLO FLAT PAINT (Nat'l Paint)		
VELVET GLOSS PAINT (Stewart Paint)		
VELVET LATEX-BASE WALL PAINT (Nat'l Gypsum)		
VELVETONA PAINT (Central P. & V.)		
VEL-VE-TONE FLAT WALL PAINT (Globe Paint)		
VELVETONE FLAT WALL PAINT (Vane-Calvert)		
VELVE TOUCH SHAMPOO (Jewel Tea)		
VELVET SHEEN Rubber base paint (Tropical)		
V-E-M NASAL OINTMENT Decongestant (Schoonmaker)	Eucalyptus oil* Menthol*	
VERACOLATE TABLETS Bile stimulant, cathartic (Standard Labs.)	Bile salts Ext. cascara sag. Phenolphthalein Oleoresin capsicum	1.07 gr. 1.00 gr. 0.50 gr. 0.05 m.
VERA-COLOR WAX BASE PAINTS (Plasti-Glaze)		
VERALON For skin and scalp irrita- tion (C & M)	Sulfur Salicylic acid Betanaphthol Resorcinol *	3% 1.6% 0.9% 3.5%
VERDEFAM Fungicide (medical) (Texas Pharm.)	Sodium caprylate Sodium propionate Propionic acid Undecylenic acid Salicylic acid* Copper undecylenate Sodium dioctylsulfosuccinate Isopropyl alcohol*	2% 2% 3% 5% 5% 0.5% 0.1%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
VERDI LOTION For skin irritations (Carmel)	Menthol * Glycerin Phenol Salicylic acid* Boric acid* Camphor* Zinc acetate Methyl salicylate* Tragacanth Ortho chloromercuriphenol Alcohol	0.0014% 0.04% 5%
VERITAS VAGINAL KREME (Veritas)	Paraformaldehyde Sodium oleate Stearic acid Glycerin Propylene glycol Triethanolamine Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate Propyl p-hydroxybenzoate	
VERITHOL VAGINAL JELLY (Veritas)	Lactic acid Oxyquinoline sulfate* Boric acid* Methyl and propyl parahydroxy- benzoates Aminoacetic acid Glycerin	
VERMAZINE Drinking water anthelmintic (poultry) (Whitmoyer)	Piperazine	17.0 gm./100 ml.
VERMEX Pet shampoo, mange lotion (Vermex)	Soap, anhydrous Naphthalene*	6%
VERMICAPS Veterinary (Pharmex)	Tetrachlorethylene*	3 m.
VERMIFUGE K9 Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Wilke)	Arecoline hydrobromides * Strychnine Dessicated blood meal Areca nut	1.5 gr. 1/33 gr./2 oz.
VERSATILE LACQUERS FOR WOOD, GLASS & METAL (Plasti-Glaze)		
VERSATOL DEVELOPER Photographic supply (Eastman)		
VERTEX ENAMEL, PAINTS, VARNISHES & PIPE CEMENTS (Whitlam)		

*Consult Sec. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
VESTAL SDC Vegetable oil soap (Vestal)	Hexachlorophene (2% of anhydrous) 0.64% Lecithin Glycerin Tetra sodium ethylene diamine tetra acetate
VETO (Cream, Spray, Stick & Aerosol) Deodorant (Colgate-Palmolive)	
VETONE Tonic (veterinary) (Lloyd)	Nux vomica* (equiv. to strychnine sulfate) 1.3 gr. 88 gr. Strychnine sulfate* 1.26 gr. Gentian 11-1/2 gr. Lloyd's iron (iron 3/8 gr.) 24 m. Cobalt chloride 3 gr.
VETROLIN, THE GREEN LINIMENT (veterinary) (Thoroughbred)	Alcohol* 57%/v Camphor* Methyl salicylate* Oils of cedarwood*, sassafras* art, spike, origanum and rosemary* Castile soap
V-14 MOTH & DEODORANT BLOCK Insecticide (Fuld)	Paradichlorobenzene*
V-H POWDER Vaginal douche (Optimus)	Boric acid* Carbolic acid Ammonium alum* Menthol* Methyl salicylate* Benzoic acid* Salicylic acid* Magnesium sulfate Thymol
VIBRA-FLO DRAIN CLEANERS (Springfield)	
VIBUR-SEAL Antispasmodic, tonic, sedative (Hurley)	Viburnum opulus 65.4 gr. Hydrastis 1/3 gr. Sodium benzyl succinate 20 gr. Aromatic vehicle q.s. 1 oz. Alcohol 35%/v
VI-CHLO-RIS Mouthwash (Vi-Jon)	
VICKS FOR COUGHS & COLDS (Vick)	Sodium citrate Ammonium chloride Glycerin Cetamium Syrup of eucalyptus Menthol* Camphor* Aromatics*
VICKS INHALER (Vick)	Menthol* Camphor* Methyl salicylate* Bornyl acetate Oil of sassafras*
VICKS MEDI-TRATING COUGH SYRUP (Vick)	Sodium citrate Ammonium chloride Glycerin Cetamium (Vick brand of cetylpyridinium chloride)* Eucalyptus* Menthol* Camphor*
VICKS MEDI-TRATING THROAT LOZENGES (Vick)	Ammonium chloride Sodium citrate Benzocaine Cetamium
VICKS VAPORUB Rubefacient (Vick)	Camphor* Menthol* Steam-distilled wood turpentine* Oils of eucalyptus*, cedar leaf, nutmeg, thymol*
VICKS VA-TRO-NOL Nasal decongestant (mild) (Vick)	Menthol* Eucalyptol* Camphor* Ephedrine* Methyl salicylate*
VICKS VA-TRO-NOL (Aqeous-Isotonic) For relief of nasal congestion, nose and throat irritations of colds (Vick)	Ephedrine sulfate* Cetyl pyridium chloride 0.04% Chlorobutanol 0.25% Pectin
VICKS WILD CHERRY MEDICATED COUGH DROPS (Vick)	Menthol* Camphor* Tolu Thymol* Oil of eucalyptus* Benzyl alcohol* F.E. wild cherry bark
VICTOR BLUING (Brate)	
VICTORIAN FLAT PAINTS (Stewart Bros.)	
VI-DELTA EMULSION (Lederle)	Each tsp.: Vitamin A 2500 U.S.P. units Vitamin D 375 U.S.P. units Sodium benzoate 0.1% Lactic acid 1.5%
VI-DOM-A CREME For dry skin (Dome)	Synthetic vitamin A 100,000 U.S.P. units/oz. Vanishing cream
VIENNA BETA CREAM COLD WAVES Cosmetic (Vienna)	Waving solution: Ammonium thioglycolate approx. 7-1/2% Neutralizer: Potassium bromate* 12 m.
VIENNA DEEP COLD WAVE WITH CREAM NEUTRALIZER (Vienna)	Waving solution: Ammonium thioglycolate approx. 7-1/2% Neutralizer: Sodium bromate* solution approx. 12%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
VIENNA 8-TEEN CREAM COLD WAVE (Vienna)	Waving solution: Ammonium thioglycolate Neutralizer: Potassium bromate*	approx. 7-1/2% 12 gr.
VIGEST (Liquid) Digestant (Massengill)	Ethyl alcohol Papain Diastase of Malt Oleoresin ginger Glycerin Aromatics	15%/v 0.11 gm. 54 mg. 0.004 cc.
VI-GIEN POWDER Douche powder (Vi-Gien)	Boric acid* Menthol* Eucalyptol* Salt Glycerin Thymol* Ammonium alum Peppermint U. S. certified color Mineral oil	
VIGIL TYPE L To control mildew and bacteria (Patek)	Alkyl benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride* Sodium pentachlorophenate Sodium salts of other chlorophenols	12.5% 3.95% 1.05%
VIGORO Plant food (Swift)	Total nitrogen Available phosphoric acid Water-soluble potash	6.00% 10.00% 4.00%
VIGORO CHEMICAL FERTILIZER (Swift)		
VI-JON Antiseptic (Vi-Jon)		
VI-JON ASPIRIN Analgesic (Vi-Jon)	Aspirin*	5 gr.
VI-JON HAND LOTION (Vi-Jon)		
VI-JON NAIL POLISH REMOVER PADS (Vi-Jon)		
VI-JON TINCTURE MERTHIOLATE (Vi-Jon)		
VI-JON WAVE SET (Vi-Jon)		
VIKING DETERGENTS (Tumbler)		
VIKING ENAMEL (Watervleit)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
VIKOL Bowl cleaner (Selig)	Orthodichlorobenzene Hydrogen chloride*	2.5% 23%
VIMASCO COATINGS & PAINTS (Vimasco)		
VINALAC LACQUER FOR VINYL PLASTIC (Schwartz)		
VINALOID PAINT (Cheesman- Elliott)		
VINCE OXYGENAT- ING DENTI- FRICE (Standard Labs.)	Sodium borate perhydrate Calcium phosphate tribasic Magnesium trisilicate Calcium carbonate Sodium aluminum sulfate	
VINCO SOOT DESTROYER (Vinco)		
VINE FROST (Hanson)	Dinitro-sec.-butylphenol* Mineral oil	9.1% 87.9%
VINELAND ANTI-BROOD Hormone (veterinary, avian) (Vineland)	Diethylstilbestrol	25 mg.
VINELAND AMMONIA WATER For use by hatcheries to counteract fumes released by addition of formaldehyde to potassium permanganate (Vineland)	Ammonia water*	27%
VINELAND AQUA- NOXALINE For coccidiosis of chickens and turkeys (Vineland)	Sulfaquinoxaline*	25%
VINELAND BLACKHEP For entero- hepalitis (veterinary, avian) (Vineland)	Amino nitrothiazole*	20%
VINELAND BLACKHEP SOLUBLE For drinking water for enterohepatitis (veterinary, avian) (Vineland)	2-Amino-5-nitrothiazole*	45%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
VINELAND CAPONADE Liquid hormonizer (Vineland)	Diethylstilbestrol	60 mg./cc.
VINELAND COAL TAR DISINFECT- ANT Phenol 5 coefficient (Vineland)	Coal tar neutral oil* Soap Cresylic acid*	59% 21% 10%
VINELAND COAL TAR DISINFECT- ANT Phenol 20 coefficient (Vineland)	Cresylic acid* Coal tar neutral oil* Soap	46.7% 22.8% 18.5%
VINELAND EGG CLEANING DETERGENT (Vineland)	Wetting agents Water softeners Detergents	
VINELAND FORMALDE- HYDE (Vineland)	Formaldehyde*	37%
VINELAND HI-LETHOL 10 Germicide, disinfectant, antiseptic, deodorant (Vineland)	Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride* monohydrate	10%
VINELAND HI-LETHOL- 20 LIQUID Poultry disinfectant conc. (Vineland)	Alkyl (C_9-C_{15}) tolyl methyl trimethyl ammonium chlorides* Isopropanol Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetra-acetate	20% 10% 3.65%
VINELAND IMPROVED DETERGENT SANITIZER (Vineland)	Alkyl tolyl methyl trimethyl ammonium chlorides* Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate Sodium carbonate	5% 15% 20%
VINELAND LINDANE 20% Insecticide (Vineland)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* Xylol* Cyclohexanone	20.0% 56.0% 5.5%
VINELAND LIQUID SULFA- QUINOXALINE For coccidiosis in chickens and turkeys (Vineland)	2-Sulfanilamidoquinoxaline sodium* in excess sodium hydroxide	
VINELAND PHENO- NICOTINE WORM POWDER Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Vineland)	Each 25 pounds: Phenothiazine Nicotine* as alkaloid	5 lbs, 15.4 oz. 9.5 oz.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
VINELAND PHENO- NICOTINE WORM TABLETS Veterinary, avian (Vineland)	Arecoline hydrobromide Nicotine as alkaloid* Phenothiazine	0.052 gr. 0.611 gr. 6.67 gr.
VINELAND PHENO- THIAZINE Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Vineland)	Phenothiazine*	97%
VINELAND PINE OIL DISINFECT- ANT Phenol 6 coefficient (Vineland)	Pine oil* Soap	80% 10%
VINELAND PIPERAZINE WORMER Veterinary (Vineland)	Piperazine*	
VINELAND POTASSIUM PERMANGA- NATE Fumigant (Vineland)	Potassium permanganate	99%
VINELAND RESPIRATORY FORMULA Respiratory decongestant (veterinary) (Vineland)	Menthol* Oil of eucalyptus* Methyl salicylate* Oil of camphor* Mineral oil	
VINELAND SULFA- QUINOXALINE FEEDMIX 25% For coccidiosis in chicken flocks (Vineland)	Sulfaquinoxaline*	25%
VINELAND SULFA- QUINOXALINE SOLUBLE For coccidiosis of chickens and turkeys (Vineland)	Contents of package (when re-constituted with water) will make 50 gal. of solution containing 0.025% sulfaquinoxaline in the form of sulfaquinoxaline sodium*	
VINELAND WORM TABLETS Veterinary, avian (Vineland)	Arecoline hydrobromide Nicotine as alkoloid* Phenothiazine	0.052 gr. 0.615 gr. 6.67 gr.
VINELAST BOTTOM PAINT (Woolsey)		
VIN-O-CELL RAPID DYRING FINISH (O'Neil)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
VINTOX Herbicide (Sherwin-Williams)	Arsenic trioxide*	32.5%
VINTROL Fungicide (Chipman Chem.)	Arsenic trioxide*	32.00%
VIOFORM Dusting powder for wounds (Ciba)	Iodochlorhydroxyquin*	100%
VIOFORM CREAM (Ciba)	Iodochlorhydroxyquin cream*	3%
VIOFORM OINTMENT For skin irritations (Ciba)	Iodochlorohydroxyquin ointment*	3%
VIOLET & LILAC TOILET WATER (Cassebeer)		
VIOLET SEC DUSTING POWDER (Hudnut, R.)		
VIOLET SEC TALCUM (Hudnut, R.)		
VIOLET SEC TOILET WATER (Hudnut, R.)		
VIOL-OGEN Insecticide (Rose Mfg.)	Rotenone Other cube resins Mannitan monolaurate Pine oil	0.90% 1.90% 30.00% 5.00%
VIOL-OGEN PLANT FOOD (Rose Mfg.)	Nitrogen Phosphorus Potash	13% 26% 13%
VIPOL-AQUA-NOXALINE For coccidiosis of chickens and turkeys (Vineland)	Sulfaquinoxaline*	25%
VIRGINIA ZINC SULFATE Fungicide (Virginia Smelt.)	Zinc sulfate* as anhydrous	89%
VIRGIN WHITE ENAMEL (Thompson & Co.)		
VITABRONZE FOR CLEANING BRONZE (Caul)		

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
VITA-CAL SELF-SEALING FLAT WALL FINISH IN SEMI-PASTE FORM (Vita-Var)		
VITA HAIR COLOR RESTORER (Allen, Mark)	Metallic salt, equiv. to 2.83 gr. silver nitrate* per fl. oz.	
VITALIS HAIR TONIC (Bristol-Myers)	Ethyl alcohol Castor oil or polyalkalene glycol Gum benzoin Benzyl benzoate	
VITALIZED CLEANER (Holcomb)	Caustic potash*	
VITA-LUX ENAMELS, PAINTS & VARNISHES (Vita-Var)		
VITA-PINE CLEANER (Holcomb)	Caustic potash*	
VITAPLASTIC Wall primer (Patterson-Sargent)		
VITATONE MEDICINES (Senoret)		
VITA-VAR OIL COLORS (Vita-Var)		
VITA-VAR PAINTS & VARNISHES (Vita-Var)		
VITA-VAR WOOD SEALER (Vita-Var)		
VITOLIN Tonic (Humphreys)	Nux vomica Kali arsenicosum solution Hydrastis Acidum phosphoricum Galangal Echinacea Ferrum phosphoricum Kali phosphoricum Natrum phosphoricum Alcohol	5 m. 1 m. 14%
VI-TOSIS Fungicide, external (medical) (Vi-Tosis)	Boric acid* Eucalyptol* Menthol* Salicylic acid* Ammonium alum Carbolic acid* Magnesium carbonate Tricalcium phosphate	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
VITRA-CARLITE ENAMEL QUICK BAKING SYN. (Hill Varnish)		
VITRALEX AUTOMOTIVE FINISHES (Pratt & Lambert)		
VITRALITE Enamel undercoating (Pratt & Lambert)		
VITRALOID AUTO LACQUER ENAMEL (Pratt & Lambert)		
VITRIC ENAMELS (Bishop-Conklin)		
VI-VA ALUM. PAINT & VARNISH (Johnston)		
VIVINGER Uterine sedative (Clapp, Otis)	Alcohol Sodium salicylate* Viburnum opulus (cramp bark) Oleoresin of ginger Aromatics*	25% by volume 1 gr.
VIXOL Fumigant, bowl cleaner (Selig)	Orthodichlorobenzene Hydrogen chloride*	2.5% 23%
VOCALINE For throat irritations (Assoc. Prod.)	Guaiacum Ammonium carbonate Cinchona Glycerin Honey Acacia Serpentaria	
VOL-A-TENE PAINT THINNER (Pioneer)		
VOLCK CONC. FLOWABLE Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils*	80%
VOLCK CONCEN-TRATE PASTE EMULSION Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils*	80%
VOLCK 90 FLOWABLE OIL EMULSION Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils*	90%
VOLCK GREENHOUSE SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils*	97%
VOLCK OIL SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils*	97%
VOLTAFLAT PAINTS (Voltax)		
VOLTALAC INSULATING VARNISH (Standard-Toch)		
VOLTALITE ENAMEL (Voltax)		
VOLTAX PAINTS, ENAMELS, VARNISHES (Voltax)		
VOLUME OINTMENT-CRAFT For poison ivy and oak (Bullock-Walker)	Carbolic acid Zinc oxide Lead subacetate* solution Ammonium alum Ichthammol Oil of tar Camphor*	4.5% 10-12% 3% 4/5% 2-1/2% 6% 2-1/2%
VONEDRINE INHALER (Merrell)	Phenylpropylmethyl amine Aromatics	0.250 gm.
VON'S PINK TABLETS Antacid (New York Von)	Bismuth subnitrate Magnesium hydroride Sodium bicarbonate	
VOO DOO 42 KILLS RATS & MICE Rodenticide (Xterminator)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin)	0.025%
VOO DOO MOUSE-KIL TRACKING POWDER (Xterminator)	Micronized DDT*	50%
VOO DOO WHITE MAGIC INSECTICIDE Insecticide (Xterminator)	Tech. chlordane	2%
VORCO BRANDS PAINTS (Vortex)		
VORCOLITE FLAT WALL PAINT (Vortex)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
VORLAC FLOOR PAINT (Vorac)	
VOR-NAMEL ENAMEL (Vorac)	
VOTOL Insecticide (Waltham)	Tech. chlordane 2% Aliphatic petroleum solvent* 98%
V & P SOLVENT PAINT & VARNISH REMOVERS (Vane-Calvert)	
VULCALOCK Adhesive (Goodrich, B. F.)	Benzol*
VULCANOL STOVE POLISH (Prescott)	
VULCANX PAINT & VARNISH (Atlas P.&V.)	
VULKAN Washing compound (Central Chem.)	
WAIKIKI TAN LAHONI Cosmetic (Morgan, H.)	Camphor* Phenol* Tannin* Gums Preservative
WALDEX Paint cleaner (Lester)	Detergents Phosphates*
WALDSTERN HEADACHE TABLETS (Craighill)	
MADAM C. J. WALKER HAIR & SCALP PREPARATION (Walker, Mme.)	Copper sulfate* Precipitated sulfur*
MADAM C. J. WALKER SKIN BRIGHTENER (Walker, Mme.)	Ammoniated mercury* 5% Bismuth subnitrate
MADAM C. J. WALKER TEMPLE SALVE (Walker, Mme.)	Precipitated sulfur* Petrolatum
WALKO TABLETS Drinking water antiseptic for poultry (Walker Rem.)	Potassium permanganate* 40%
WALLBOARD ADHESIVE (Miracle)	Resinous materials Pigments Aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbon*
WALL BOND SEMI-GLOSS INTERIOR (Warren Paint)	
WALL CHARM SELF- SEALING FLAT PAINT (Harrison P. & V.)	
WALLGARD- ONE COAT PAINT (Vita-Var)	
WALLHIDE INTERIOR PAINTS, FLAT, SEMI- GLOSS, GLOSS WALL, RUB- BERIZED SATIN FINISH (Pittsburgh Plate Glass)	
WALLTONE WASHABLE FLAT WALL PAINT (Dunn)	
WALLUSTRE INTERIOR MILL FINISH (Devoe)	
WALTHAM BLACKBOARD CHALK CRAYON (Am. Crayon)	
WAMPOLE'S CREO-TERPIN COMPOUND Antitussive (Wampole)	Each fl. oz.: Chloroform 1 m. Creosote 2 m. Terpin hydrate 2 gr Calcium glycerophosphate 4 gr Sodium glycerophosphate 4 gr.
WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION Stimulant tonic (Wampole)	Alcohol 12% Strychnine sulfate* 1/80 gr./tbsp.
WAMPOLE'S VAGINAL CONES (Wampole)	Each cone: Ichthammol (ammonium ichthosulfonate) 10 gr. Zinc sulfate 7/16 gr. Boric acid 1-1/2 gr. Sodium benzoate Thymol Eucalyptol in a base of glycerinated gelatin
WARBICIDE 5 Insecticide (Chipman, Ltd.)	Rotenone* 5%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
WARCIN Rodenticide (Warcin)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.025%
WARD'S OIL Furniture polish (Montgomery Ward)	
WARD'S PASTE WAX Furniture wax (Montgomery Ward)	
WARFARAT Rodenticide (Hess, Dr.)	Warfarin 0.025%
WARFAR-MOR (Hilltop)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.025%
WARFET WITH WARFARIN AND T.M.F. Rodenticide (Vineland)	Warfarin (3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) 0.025%
WARFORIN FOR RATS & MICE (York Chem.)	
WARNER'S COMPOUND TABLETS Diuretic (Meyers Labs.)	Salol (phenyl salicylate)* Po. ext. buchu Po. ext. gentian Theobromine* Po. ext. uva ursi
WAR-RAT Rodenticide (Davis, O. D.)	Pivalyl-1, 3 indandione 0.025%
WARREN'S RODENT KILLER (Warren Chem.)	Warfarin 0.025%
WARREN-TEED For skin irritation, poison ivy, insects (Warren-Teed)	Thenylpyramine hydrochloride* 2% Hexachlorophene (2, 2-dihydroxy-3, 5, 6-hexachlorodiphenyl methane) 3% Benzocaine 3% Calamine Vanishing base
WARTINE POISON FOR WARTS Veterinary (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Formaldehyde* Bichromate of potash* Coloring
WASH-ER CLEAN (Wilson-Imperial)	Carbon tetrachloride* 80%
WASH-FREE KUT-KOTE STRIPPER (Day)	Toluol* Methyl acetone Diacetone
WASHINGTON SHOE POLISH (Manhattan Kreole)	
WATCH DOG LYE (Babbit)	Sodium hydroxide* 94% Sodium carbonate 2%
WATCO READY MIXED PAINTS & VARNISHES (Waterall)	
WATE-ON (Wate-On)	Each 100 cc.: Vegetable oil 40% Dextrose 10% Vitamin D 1665 I.U. Vitamin B12 U.S.P. 5.55 mg. Sodium benzoate 0.1%
WATERALL PAINTS (Waterall)	
WATERBURY'S COMPOUND Antitussive (Standard Labs.)	Alcohol 10% Potassium guaiacol sulfonate Potassium creosote sulfonate Balsam tolu Malt syrup Corn syrup Glycerin
WATERBURY'S NUTRITIVE (formerly known as Waterbury's Compound Plain) (Standard Labs.)	Alcohol 10% Thiamine hydrochloride Niacinamide Iron ammonium citrate Calcium hypophosphite Calcium lactate Magnesium chloride Malt syrup Corn syrup Glycerin Lactic acid Soluble saccharin Imitation sherry wine flavor Caramel
WATERLOX ENAMEL, PAINTS, SEALERS, STAINS (Empire Varnish)	
WATERPROOF FLOOR WAX (Uncle Sam)	Resins Ammonia Morpholine Oleic
WATERSPAR FURNITURE POLISH, FLOOR & POLISHING WAX (Pittsburgh Plate Glass)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
WATERSPAR QUICK-DRYING ENAMELS, CLEAR AND COLORED VARNISHES, LACQUERS (Pittsburgh Plate Glass)		
WATER-WASH Paint and varnish remover (Savogran)	Methylene chloride* Synthetic detergents	
WATER WOR-MOR Drinking water anthelmintic (veterinary) (Hilltop)	Piperazine citrate base* Magnesium sulfate	32.3% 5%
WATKINS 25% DDT CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Watkins, J.)	DDT* Emulsifiable base oil	25%
WATKINS DDT PYRETHRUM FLY & MOTH SPRAY (Watkins, J.)	Petroleum hydrocarbons* DDT* Sesame Pyrethrum	
WATKINS FLY BAIT (Watkins, J.)	Malathion*	2%
WATKINS FLY & MOTH SPRAY (Watkins, J.)	Pyrethrum extract Piperonyl butoxide Inert ingredient*	
WATKINS FLY SPRAY (Watkins, J.)	Methoxychlor* Lethane* Thanite* Petroleum distillate*	
WATKINS GARDEN DUST Insecticide (Watkins, J.)	Copper* Rotenone* Pyrethrins Piperonyl butoxide	
WATKINS GARDEN DUST (Triple Duty) (Watkins, J.)	Rotenone* Sabadilla* Copper*	
WATKINS INSECT DUST (Watkins, J.)	Rotenone*	
WATKINS INSECTICIDE AEROSOL (Watkins, J.)	DDT* Allethrin Lethane 384* Freon propellant	
WATKINS INSECT SPRAY (Watkins, J.)	DDT* Deodorized base oil*	5%
WATKINS LINDANE CONEN-TRATE Insecticide (Watkins, J.)	Lindane* Emulsifiable base oil	10%
WATKINS LIQUID CLEANER (Watkins, J.)	Soap Ammonia* Ethylene glycol* Isopropyl alcohol*	
WATKINS LIQUID WAX (Watkins, J.)	Oleic acid Wax Triethanolamine Borax* Ammonia* Shellac*	
WATKINS LIVESTOCK SPRAY CON-CENTRATE Insecticide (Watkins, J.)	Methoxychlor* Butoxypolypropylene glycol* Emulsifiable base oil	
WATKINS 50% MALATHION CONCEN-TRATE Insecticide (Watkins, J.)	Malathion* Emulsifiable base oil	
WATKINS MOSQUITO-CHIGGER REPELLENT (Watkins, J.)		
WATKINS MOTH CRYSTALS (Watkins, J.)	Paradichlorobenzene*	
WATKINS ROACH & ANT SPRAY (Watkins, J.)	Chlordane Deodorized base oil*	3%
WATKINS ROACH, FLEA & LOUSE POWDER (Watkins, J.)	DDT*	10%
WATKINS SARCOPTIC MANGE OIL (Watkins, J.)	Orthophenylphenol* Petroleum hydrocarbons*	
WATKINS SPOT REMOVER (Watkins, J.)	Carbon tetrachloride* Naphtha	
WATKINS UNGUENT For skin (Watkins, J.)	2, 2'-Dihydroxy-5, 5'-dichloro diphenyl methane Petrolatum Lanolin Cetyl alcohol Isopropyl esters of fatty acids	
WATSON STANDARD 44 VARNISHES & ENAMELS (Watson-Standard)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
WAX-SEAL PASTE WAX (Upco)	
WAXTANE STAIN & WAX (Warren Paint)	
W & B CUTTING OIL 1749 (White & Bagley)	Petroleum oils* Especially processed (sulfurized) fatty oils
W & E ALL ROUND PRESCRIP- TION Cathartic (Etheridge)	Phenacetin* 10 gr. Tinct. belladonna* 40 m. Acetylsalicylic acid* Cascara sagrada aromatic Alkaloidal Caffeine Syrups Aromatics
WEARMASTER PAINTS (Standard Ind.)	
WEATHERBEST HOUSE PAINT (Staminite)	Lead* (in all colors except the red and brown, which are iron oxides)
WEBER AUREOLIN Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Double nitrite of cobalt* and potassium*
WEBER CHINESE WHITE Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Zinc oxide
WEBER CHROME YELLOWS Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Lead chromate* Lead sulfate*
WEBER CLE-PO-SIL POLISH (Weber Dental)	Carnauba wax Oleic acid Silicone oil
WEBER CLE-PO-WAX CREAM POLISH (Weber Dental)	Sulfonated castor oil White mineral oil Mineral oil Essential oil*
WEBER COBALT BLUE Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Oxide of cobalt* and aluminum
WEBER COBALT GREENS Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Oxide of cobalt* Zinc oxide
WEBER COPAL VARNISH, PICTURE STRENGTH Artists' material (Weber, F.)	Synthetic gums Drying oil Turpentine*
WEBER CREMNITZ WHITE Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Basic lead carbonate*
WEBER DAMAR VARNISH Artists' material (Weber, F.)	Singapore white Damar Gum Turpentine*
WEBER DARK DRYING OIL Artists' supply (Weber, F.)	Linseed oil Siccatiff
WEBER DECORA- COLOR SOLVENT Artists' material (Weber, F.)	
WEBER DECORA FABRIC PAINTING COLORS (Weber, F.)	Dye in lacquer
WEBER EGG EMULSION, FOR TEMPERA PAINTING Artists' material (Weber, F.)	Linseed oil Damar varnish Poppy oil Egg
WEBER EMERALD GREEN Organic lake pigment (Weber, F.)	
WEBER EMERAUDE GREEN Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Oxide of chromium*
WEBER ETCHERS' PRINTING INK (Weber, F.)	Frankfort, vine and lamp blacks
WEBER FLAKE WHITE Artists' color (Weber, F.)	White lead*
WEBER GLAZING MEDIUM Artists' material (Weber, F.)	Damar varnish Linseed oil
WEBER INDIAN YELLOW Organic pigment of yellow dye (Weber, F.)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
WEBER INTENSE BLUE, INTENSE CERULEAN BLUE, INTENSE GREEN Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Copper phthalocyanine*
WEBER LEMON YELLOW Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Strontium chromate*
WEBER LEMON YELLOW (Barytes) Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Barium chromate*
WEBER LIGHT DRYING OIL Artists' supply (Weber, F.)	Linseed oil Turpentine* Drying oil
WEBER MALACHITE GREEN Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Native basic copper carbonate*
WEBER MARS COLORS Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Hydrate and oxide of iron*
WEBER MASTIC VARNISH, FULL STRENGTH Artists' material (Weber, F.)	Gum mastic Turpentine*
WEBER MEGILP Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Gum mastic Turpentine* Drying oil
WEBER NAPLES YELLOWS Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Compounds of lead* antimoniate
WEBER NUT OIL Artists' material (Weber, F.)	Pale oil expressed from walnuts
WEBER OXIDE OF CHROMIUM OPAQUE Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Sesquioxide of chromium*
WEBER OXIDE OF CHROMIUM TRANS-PARENT Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Hydrated sesquioxide of chromium*
WEBER PAINTING OIL NO. 1 Artists' material (Weber, F.)	Gum damar Refined oil Turpentine*
WEBER PERMANENT VIOLETS Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Double salt of phosphoric acid Manganese* Ammonium
WEBER PRUSSIAN BLUE Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Ferric ferrocyanide*
WEBER PRUSSIAN GREEN Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Gamboge* Prussian blue
WEBER PURE SCARLET Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Mercuric iodide*
WEBER RAW UMBER Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Iron oxide* Manganese oxide*
WEBER RED LEAD Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Oxide of lead*
WEBER RESIN-OIL PAINTING MEDIUM Artists' material (Weber, F.)	Damar varnish Stand oil Venice turpentine*
WEBER RES-N-GEL Mixing medium in oil painting (Weber, F.)	Colloidal synthetic resin gel
WEBER SILVER WHITE Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Barium sulfate Zinc sulfide*

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
WEBER STAND OIL, DUTCH TYPE Artists' material (Weber, F.)	Polymerized linseed oil
WEBER SUGAR OF LEAD Dryer for oil paints (Weber, F.)	Acetate of lead*
WEBER TRANS-PARENT MEDIUM Extends lake colors in oil (Weber, F.)	Alumina hydrate ground Poppy oil
WEBER VERDIGRIS Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Basic copper acetate*
WEBER VERMILIONS Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Varieties of sulfide of mercury*
WEBER VIRIDIAN Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Oxide of chromium*
WEBER WATER-PROOF DRAWING INK BLACK Artists' material (Weber, F.)	Carbon ink
WEBER WHITE LEAD Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Basic lead carbonate*
WEBER WHITE LEAD FOR MOUNTING Artists' material (Weber, F.)	White lead* Bodied linseed oil
WEBER ZINC WHITE Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Oxide of zinc*
WEBER ZINC YELLOW Artists' color (Weber, F.)	Zinc chromate*
W-E-B FLY KILLER (Southland)	Malathion* (o, o-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate) 2.00%
W-E-B INSECT REPELLENT (Liquid) (Southland)	Dimethyl phthalate Alpha, alpha-dimethyl alpha-carbobutoxy dihydro-gamma pyrone* 2-Ethylhexanediol-1, 3* Bicyclo-(2, 2, 1)-5-heptene-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester
W-E-B INSECT SPRAY (Southland)	Petroleum distillate* 94.6% Diethyl diphenyl dichloroethane 2.85% Related compounds 0.15% Tech. chlordane 2.00% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 0.33% Pyrethrins 0.07%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
WEBTEX BLACK ASPHALTUM Proofer (Webster, W.F.)	Petroleum naphtha* 35% Gilsonite and petroleum asphalt 65%
WEED A BOMB Herbicide (Thompson Chem.)	Isooctyl ester of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid 4.50% Isooctyl ester of 2,4,5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid 0.75% Propellent gas 50.00%
WEEDAR 64 Herbicide (Am. Chemical)	2,4-D alkanolamine salt* (41% 2,4-D acid, 4 lb. 2,4-D acid/gal.) 68%
WEEDAR MCP Herbicide (Am. Chemical)	2-Methyl 4-chloro phenoxy acetic acid* 2 lb./gal.
WEEDAR MCP CONCENTRATE Herbicide (Am. Chemical)	Diethanolamine salt of 2-methyl 4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid* 60.8%
WEEDAWAY, BRUSH KILLER, CHLORO IPC #4, LIQUID (See Miller Weedaway)	
WEED-B-GON IMPROVED Herbicide (Calif. Spray)	Tetrahydro furfuryl ester of 2,4,5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid* 6.6% Tetrahydro furfuryl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid* 13.8%
WEED-B-GON 64-X WEED KILLER Herbicide (Calif. Spray)	Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid* 49.4%
WEED-B-GON 88-X WEED KILLER Herbicide (Calif. Spray)	Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid* 64%
WEEDETH Herbicide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid* 49.4%
WEEDEATH 40 Herbicide (Hanson, H.)	Ethylamine salt of 2,4-D* 57%
WEEDEATH 44 Herbicide (Hanson, H.)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4-D* 44%
WEEDESTER Herbicide (Miller Chem. Co.)	Butyl ester of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid* 40%
WEEDETTE Herbicide (Linck)	Triethanolamine salt of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid* 67%
WEEDICIDE Herbicide (Thompson Chem.)	Isopropyl 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetate* 45%
WEEDICIDE 32 Herbicide (Thompson Chem.)	Diethanolamine salt of 2,4-D*
WEEDICIDE 64 Herbicide (Thompson Chem.)	Diethanolamine salt of 2,4-D*
WEEDICIDE 50% BUTYL ESTER Herbicide (Thompson Chem.)	Butyl ester of 2,4-D*
WEEDICIDE I AMINE CONC. Herbicide (Thompson Chem.)	Isopropylamine salt of 2,4-D*
WEEDICIDE LV I.0-80 2,4-D ESTER Herbicide (Thompson Chem.)	Iso-octyl 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetates* 67.8%
WEEDICIDE 2,4-D Herbicide (Thompson Chem.)	2,4-Dichloro phenoxy acetic acid* 60%
WEED N FEED Fertilizer (French Ren.)	
WEED-NO-MORE Herbicide (Acme Q.P.)	Iso-octyl ester of 2,4-D* 12% Oils Emulsifiers
WEED-NO-MORE Herbicide (Green Cross)	2,4-Dichloro phenoxy acetic acid* equiv. 16 oz./gal.
WEED-NOTS Herbicide (Nott)	Sodium salt monohydrate of 2,4-D* 35%
WEEDONE AERO-CONCENTRATE 96 Herbicide (Am. Chemical)	Ethyl ester 2,4-D*
WEEDONE BRUSH KILLER 32 Herbicide (Am. Chemical)	2,4,5-T butoxy ethanol ester* 11%
WEEDONE BRUSH KILLER 64 Herbicide (Am. Chemical)	Butoxy ethanol ester 2,4,5-T* acid equiv. 1.33 lb./gal. Botoxy ethanol ester 2,4-D* acid equiv. 2.67 lb./gal.
WEEDONE BRUSH KILLER 977 (Am. Chemical)	Butoxy ethanol ester of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid* 21.5% Butoxy ethanol ester of 2,4,5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid* 10.4%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
WEEDONE CHICKWEED KILLER (Am. Chemical)	Potassium cyanate* 52.0%
WEEDONE CONC. 48 Herbicide (Am. Chemical)	2,4-D ethyl ester* 39
WEEDONE CRAB GRASS KILLER (Conc.) (Am. Chemical)	Potassium cyanate* 86%
WEEDONE CRAB GRASS KILLER CONTAINING SODAR (Am. Chemical)	Sodar (disodium methylarsonate)* 31.65%
WEEDONE CRAB GRASS KILLER IMPROVED (Am. Chemical)	Potassium cyanate* 53.8% MCP 11.1%
WEEDONE IMPROVED (Am. Chemical)	Butoxy ethanol esters 2,4-D* and 2,4,5-T
WEEDONE INDUSTRIAL BRUSH KILLER (Am. Chemical)	Butoxy ethanol esters 2,4-D* and 2,4,5-T* 2 lbs. ea./gal.
WEEDONE IPC Herbicide (Am. Chemical)	IPC* 3 lb./gal.
WEEDONE LV4 Herbicide (Am. Chemical)	Butoxy ethanol ester 2,4-D* 4 lb. acid/gal.
WEEDONE 2,4,5-T Herbicide (Am. Chemical)	Butoxy ethanol ester 2,4,5-T* 4 lbs. acid equiv. per gal.
WEEDOUT Herbicide (Doggett-Pfeil)	2,4-D amine salt*
WEEDOUT TURF FOOD Herbicide (Doggett-Pfeil)	2,4-D amine salt*
WEEDUST 2% Herbicide (Am. Chemical)	Ethyl ester 2,4-D*
WEEDUST 2,4 Herbicide (Am. Chemical)	2,4-Dichloro phenoxy acetic acid ethyl ester 2.0%
WEEVIL GO MILL SPRAY Insecticide (Adco)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins*
WEEVIL KILL Insecticide (Thompson-Hayward)	Carbon tetrachloride* 68.1% Ethylene dichloride 24.7% Ethylene dibromide 7.2%
WEKILL Herbicide (Planetary Chem.)	Amyl ester of 2,4,5-trichloro phenoxy acetic acid* 55.9%
WELCH'S AEGOPODIUM Anti-rheumatic (Welch)	Each fl. oz.: Wine of colchicum seed* 0.2 fl. oz. Potassium iodide* 0.08 oz.
WELDONA TABLETS Analgesic (Weldona)	Sodium salicylate* 2-1/2 gr. Powdered extract of cimicifuga 1/8 gr. Powdered extract of pokeroot (phytolacca) 1/8 gr.
WELDWOOD CONTACT CEMENT (U. S. Plywood)	Neoprene rubber Phenolic resins Plasticizers Volatile Organic solvents*
WELDWOOD GLUE (U. S. Plywood)	Urea formaldehyde resins Inert cellulosic fillers
WELDWOOD PLASTIC RESIN GLUE (U. S. Plywood)	Urea formaldehyde resin Cellulose flour
WELDWOOD PRESTO-SET GLUE (U. S. Plywood)	Polyvinyl acetate resin
WELLCOME BRAND BENZYL BENZOATE EMULSION Ectoparasiticide (Burroughs-Wellcome)	Benzyl benzoate* 50% Emulsifying agents (oleic acid and triethanolamine)
WELLCOME BRAND TOILET LANOLINE OINTMENT (Burroughs-Wellcome)	Lanolin Solid and liquid petrolatum
WELMAID Silver polish (Welmaid)	

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
WENZELMANN RUG & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Wenzelmann)	
WERNET DENTU CREME Cosmetic (Wernet)	Sodium soaps of coconut oil fatty acids Lactose Sodium benzoate Glycerin Saccharin Stearic acid
WERNET DENTURE CREAM (Wernet)	Inert polishing agent Coconut oil Stearic acid soaps Gum tragacanth Glycerin Saccharin Flavor
WESTAN CREAM Anti-sunburn cream (Western Pharm.)	Monoglyceryl para-amino- benzoate 2% Lanolin
WESTAN LOTION Anti-sunburn lotion (Western Pharm.)	Monoglyceryl para-amino- benzoate 2%
WESTERN GENTLEMAN (for Men) (Studio)	
WESTERN SOLVENTS STA Anti-Freeze (Western Solvents)	Methanol* Borax*
WESTERN WAX WORKS LINOLEUM CLEANER (Western Wax)	
WESTPHAL'S HAIR COLOR RENEWER AID (Westphal)	Metallic salts*
WESTPINE Disinfectant (West Disinf.)	Pine oil* Soap Alcohol
WESTVACO 3-5-40 COTTON DUST Insecticide (Westvaco)	DDT* BHC* Sulfur*
WESTVACO NO. 3 GRAIN & MILL FUMIGANT (Westvaco)	Carbon tetrachloride* 80% Carbon bisulfide* 20%
WESTVACO NO. 6 SPOT FUMIGANT (Westvaco)	Carbon tetrachloride* 60% Ethylene dichloride 25% Ethylene dibromide 15%
WESTVACO NO. 8 GRAIN & MILL FUMIGANT (Westvaco)	Carbon tetrachloride* 65% Ethylene dichloride 30% Ethylene dibromide 5%
WESTVACO NO. 9 GRAIN & MILL FUMIGANT (Westvaco)	Carbon tetrachloride* 80% Carbon bisulfide* 15% Ethylene dibromide 5%
WEST-WARD CARBOXY METHYL CELLULOSE Laxitave (West-Ward)	Sodium carboxy methyl cellulose 0.5 gm. tablet
WET-O-DRY PAINT & GREASE REMOVER (Midland Color)	
WETSPOT Drycleaning spotter (Adco)	
WHD SPECIAL MEDICINE Laxative (Myers Labs.)	Sodium bicarbonate Calcium carbonate Magnesium oxide heavy
DR. WHETZEL'S CIGARETTES Asthmatic antispasmodic (Myers Labs.)	Stramonium and lobelia herb Total alkaloids 0.175%
DR. WHETZEL'S LIQUID PRESCRIPTION Antitussive (Myers Labs.)	Potassium iodide Tinc. cardamom comp. Salicylic acid* Tinc. gentian comp. Sodium salicylate*
DR. WHETZEL'S POWDER Asthmatic antispasmodic (Myers Labs.)	Each avoir. oz.: Powd. stramonium leaves (containing 0.55 gr. stramonium alkaloids) 42.02% Powd. lobelia herb
WHITE ACE White Shoe Polish (Old Dutch)	
WHITE ACE FLAT PAINTS (Paramount)	
WHITE CLOVERINE SALVE For skin irritations (Wilson Chem.)	Rectified oil of turpentine* White petrolatum White refined wax
WHITE KIND COLD CREAM TOILET SOAP (Los Angeles Soap)	Pure soap Perfume Cold cream

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
WHITE DIAMOND WAX (Butcher)	Waxes Solvent* (Socony-Vacuum Sovasol #5) Gum turpentine*
WHITE KIND D DETERGENT (Los Angeles Soap)	Alkyl aryl sulfonate* (from petroleum source) Polyphosphates* Sodium sulfate
WHITE KING CLEANSER (Los Angeles Soap)	Silica Alkyl aryl type detergent* Sodium phosphate*
WHITE KING WATER SOFTENER (Los Angeles Soap)	Sodium polyphosphate* Sodium sesqui carbonate
WHITE LADY BLEACH Bleach, cleaning compound (Howerton)	Sodium hypochlorite* 5.25%
WHITE LINIMENT Veterinary (Roberts, Dr. D.)	Turpentine* Muriate of ammonia Castile soap Soft water
WHITE MAGIC BLEACH (Home Needs)	Sodium hypochlorite*
WHITE'S APPLIDERM-2 For skin disorders (White Labs.)	Menthol 0.2% Hexachlorophene 0.25% Hydrophilic emulsion base
WHITE'S BABY COUGH SYRUP (First National Labs.)	Chloroform 2 m./fl. oz. Squill Ipecac Wild cherry bark Squill Sanguinaria
WHITE'S BLACK CROW COLD PILLS (First National Labs.)	Acetophenetidin* 2 gr. Aloin* Podophyllin quinine sulfate 2/5 gr. Camphor* Oleoresin capsicum
DR. WHITE'S HEM-O-RO PILE OINTMENT (First National Labs.)	Aluminum acetate* Benzocaine Extract belladonna Phenol* Petrolatum base Zinc oxide Bismuth subgallate Menthol* Lanolin
WHITE'S HYDROLITE CASEIN WALL PAINT (White Co.)	Pigment: Titanium dioxide Diatomaceous silica Aluminum silicate Vehicle 64.78% Casein-resin emulsion solution
DR. WHITE'S HYGIENIC POWDER (First National Labs.)	Menthol* Thymol Phenol* Sodium bicarbonate Eucalyptus Methyl salicylate* Borax* Sodium chloride
WHITE'S LONG LEADER COUGH SYRUP (First National Labs.)	Alcohol 6% Wild cherry bark White pine bark Oil pine tar Sodium citrate Menthol Malt syrup Chloroform 2 m./fl. oz. Squill Ammonium chloride Potassium guaiacol sulfonate
WHITE'S METHENE COUGH SYRUP (First National Labs.)	Each fl. oz.: Alcohol 1-1 2% Horehound Squill Thyme Benzocaine Glycerin Chloroform 2 m. Tolu Senega Capsicum Menthol Syrup base
DR. WHITE'S MOTH KILLER (White, R.C.)	Cedar oil* Petroleum oil* Organic thiocyanates*
DR. WHITE'S OIL-O-YUTH LINIMENT (First National Labs.)	Alcohol* 70% Chloroform* 4% Ether 2% Oils of cloves, origanum, sassafras* and wintergreen* Gum camphor* Phenol* Menthol* Capsicum Ammonia water
WHITE'S PINK LAXATIVE PILLS (First National Labs.)	Each pill: Ext. belladonna leaf 1/12 gr. Phenolphthalein Aloin* Podophyllin Ipecec
DR. WHITE'S PREPARATION FOR MINOR IRRITATIONS OF THE THROAT (First National Labs.)	Potassium chlorate* Boric acid* Balsam tolu Iron chloride* Glycerin

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
HITE'S REPARED AINT White Co.)	Pigment: 37.00% Leaded zinc oxide * Barium sulfate Magnesium silicate Vehicle: Raw linseed oil Heat-treated linseed oil Mineral spirits *
HITE'S AGINAL UPPOSITORIES (First National Labs.)	Boric acid* Benzoic acid * Oxyquinoline* Alkaloid Cocoa butter base
HITE'S ARNISHES (White Co.)	Synthetic resins Vegetable oils Mineral spirits* and driers
HITE'S ARNISHES, BAKELITE FLOOR SEAL (White Co.)	Non-volatile (penarithyrol resin, linseed and chinawood oil) 38.00% Volatile(mineral spirits)* 62.00%
HITE TAR DEODORANT PARADI- CHLORO- BENZENE VAPORIZER CAKES Insecticide (Reliable Chem.)	Paradichlorobenzene*
HITE TAR MOTH BALLS (Koppers)	Refined naphthalene* 100%
HITE TAR MOTH CAKE (Reliable Chem.)	Refined naphthalene*
HITE TAR PARA NAP MOTH FLAKES (Reliable Chem.)	Refined naphthalene* Paradichlorobenzene
HITE TAR TOILET BOWL BLOCK Deodorizer (Reliable Chem.)	Perfume naphthalene*
HITE TAR TOILET BOWL ODORIZER (Reliable Chem.)	Perfume paradichlorobenzene*
HITFIELD'S OINTMENT Fungicide (Boyle & Co.)	Benzoic acid 12% Salicylic acid* 6%
HITFIELD'S OINTMENT (Purepac)	Benzoic acid 12% Salicylic acid* 6%
HITMAN K-95 DISINFECTANT ANTISEPTIC DEODORANT CLEANSER (Whitman)	Pine oil* Soap

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
WHITMIRE'S FLEAS-OFF Repellent (Whitmire)	Pyrethrins I and II 0.136% Rotenone 0.084% Rotenoids & other cube resins 0.166% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 0.375% Ethylene glycol ether of pinene 4.750% Pine oil 2.000% Butoxy polypropylene glycol* 17.589% Para di-isobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride 0.200% Isopropanol 13.200% Petroleum distillate 1.500% Propellent gas 60%
WHITMIRE'S TICKS-OFF INSECT REPELLENT BOMB (Mine)	Hydrogenated rotenone and other cube resins 0.108% Rotenone and other cube resins (Rotenone 0.098%; other cube resins 0.229%) 0.327% Butoxy polypropylene glycol* 28.014% Ethylene glycol ether of pinene 0.981% Mineral oil refined 10.355% Isopropanol 14.715% Propellent gas 45.500%
WHITMOYER BHC ROOST PAINT (Whitmoyer)	Petroleum oils* 98.42% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* 1.50% Other isomers of benzene hexachloride 0.08%
WHITMOYER B-T POWDER Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Whitmoyer)	Nicotine (expressed as alkaloid)* 3.3% Phenothiazine 30.0% Strychnine* 0.16 gr./oz.
WHITMOYER CROW REPELLENT (Whitmoyer)	Tar oils* 96%
WHITMOYER INCUBATOR FUMIGANT (Whitmoyer)	Furfuraldehyde* Formaldehyde*
WHITMOYER S Q S For poultry drinking water (Whitmoyer)	Solution of sulfaquinoxaline sodium* (2-sulfanilamido-quinoxaline sodium) in excess sodium hydroxide 3.44 gm./100
WHITMOYER SULFA-T For poultry drinking water (Whitmoyer)	Sulfathiazole-sodium* 12.7% (w/v)
WHITMOYER TEKERESOL Disinfectant antiseptic cleanser (Whitmoyer)	Cresylic acid* Soap emulsifier
WHITMOYER VERMEX TABLETS Anthelmintic (Veterinary, avian) (Whitmoyer)	Nicotine alkaloid* 2.64% Phenothiazine 19.80% 2,2' Dihydroxy-5,5'' dichloro diphenyl methane 14.85%

* See Vol. II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
WHITMOYER WHIT-NIK Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Whitmoyer)	Nicotine* (expressed as alkaloid) 5.0%
WHITMOYER WHITOLINEUM Wood preservative (Whitmoyer)	Coal tar distillates* 97%
WHITMOYER WHIT-PELS Chemical caponizing pellets for chickens, turkeys (Whitmoyer)	Diethylstilbestrol 15 mg./pellet
WHITMOYER WHITPINE Disinfectant (Whitmoyer)	Steam distilled pine oil* Soap emulsifier
WHITMOYER WHIT-SAN Detergent, sanitizer for washing eggs (Whitmoyer)	Alkyl (C_9-C_{15}) tolyl methyl trimethyl ammonium chlorides* 5% Sodium metasilicate, penta-hydrate 15% Sodium carbonate 20%
WHITMOYER WHITSPRAY Insecticide (Whitmoyer)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Steam-distilled pine oil* Oil of eucalyptus* Pyrethrins*
WHITSPHILL Fungicide (medical) (Torch)	Salicylic acid* 6% Benzoic acid 12% Monobase
WHITSPHILL HALF STRENGTH Fungicide (medical) (Torch)	Salicylic acid* 3% Benzoic acid 6% Monobase
WHITSYN-5 For coccidiosis (veterinary, avian) (Whitmoyer)	2,4-Diamino-5-(p-chlorophenyl)-6-ethylpyrimidine* Sulfaquinoxaline* Hydrated aluminum silicates
WHITSYN-10 For coccidiosis (veterinary, avian) (Whitmoyer)	2,4-Diamino-5-(p-chlorophenyl)-6-ethylpyrimidine* Sulfaquinoxaline*
WHITSYN-10 (With arsanilic acid) For coccidiosis (veterinary, avian) (Whitmoyer)	2,4-Diamino-5-(p-chlorophenyl)-6-ethylpyrimidine Sulfaquinoxaline Arsanilic acid*
WHITSYN-S For coccidiosis (veterinary, avian) (Whitmoyer)	2,4-Diamino-5-(p-chlorophenyl)-6-ethylpyrimidine* Sulfaquinoxaline* Monoethanolamine Polyoxyethylene alkyl aryl ether Isopropyl alcohol* Propylene glycol
WHITTEMORE SCUFF Shoe Polish (Liquid)) (Whittemore)	
WHITTEMORE WAX SHOE POLISH (Whittemore)	
WHIZ Fire extinguisher (Hollingshead)	Carbon tetrachloride*
WHYTECOTE LIQUID PORCELAIN Paint (White Co.)	Pigment: Titanium dioxide Zinc oxide Vehicle: Alkyd resin solution Hydrogenated naphtha Mineral spirits and driers
WHYTECOTE SEMI-GLOSS FOR INTERIOR WALL Paint (White Co.)	Pigment: Titanium calcium pigment Titanium dioxide Calcium carbonate Diatomaceous silica Zinc stearate Vehicle: Alkyd resin solution Varnish* Mineral spirits and driers*
WIGGS WATERLESS CLEANSER Cleanser, disinfectant (Wiggs)	Sodium palmitate Sodium stearate Trisodium phosphate Silicate of soda Sassafras perfume
WILBERT'S DOT Abrasive cleaner (Wilbert)	
WILBERT'S FRESH-PINE DISINFECTANT CLEANER & DEODORANT (Wilbert)	Steam-distilled pine oil * Liquid soap
WILBERT'S NO-RUB FLOOR WAX (Wilbert)	Carnauba wax Synthetic resins Morpholine Oleic acid (red oil) Ammonia
WILBERT'S NO-RUB FURNITURE CREAM (Wilbert)	Sulfonated castor oil Mineral oil
WILBERT'S SHOE POLISH (Paste) (Wilbert)	
WILBERT'S SHOE WHITE (Wilbert)	Titanium dioxide Zinc oxide Talc Carboxymethylcellulose Gum acacia Sodium benzoate
WILBUR'S ATHLETES FOOT LOTION Fungicide (medical) (Halsey)	Benzoic acid Salicylic acid* Boric acid* Glycerin Acetone* Non-greasy solvent

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
[illegible]LCO 55 FAST DRYING FLOOR FINISH (Wilson- Imperial	
[illegible]LCO SEAL PENETRATING FLOOR FINISH (Wilson- Imperial)	
[illegible]LCOXSON'S PERFECTION LINIMENT Rubefacient (Veterinary) (Wilcoxson)	Oil turpentine* Potassium iodide* Camphor* Alcohol
[illegible]LDFLOWER COLOGNE (Assoc. Brands)	
[illegible]LDFLOWER PERFUME (Assoc. Brands)	
[illegible]LDROOT CREAM-OIL Hair tonic (Wildroot)	Refined lanolin Liq. petrolatum Oxycholesterol
[illegible]LDROOT HAIR TONIC (Wildroot)	
[illegible]LDROOT SHAMPOO (Wildroot)	
[illegible]LHELM INSTANT Paint & Varnish Remover (Wilhelm)	Benzol volatile solvent* Higher aromatic solvents* Petroleum wax
[illegible]LHELM WIL-STRIP NON- FLAMMABLE PAINT, VARNISH & LACQUER REMOVER (Wilhelm)	Methylene chloride* Thickeners, wetting agents
WILHOLD BUILDERS ADHESIVE (Acorn Adh.)	Vinyl acetate Alkyd resins Plasticizers Portland cement Asbestos Other fibers
WILHOLD CEMENT RESIN (Acorn Adh.)	Polyvinyl acetate polymer solution Acetic acid
WILHOLD CONTAX CEMENT (Acorn Adh.)	Neoprene rubber-based cement Toluol* Methyl ethyl ketone*
WILHOLD FLASH GLUE (Acorn Adh.)	Vinyl acetate Phenolic component
WILHOLD GLUE WITH ORTHONOL (Acorn Adh.)	Polyvinyl acetate polymer Plasticizers 2% Hydrocarbons 1%
WILHOLD REE-STIK CEMENT (Acorn Adh.)	Latex rubber cement Hydrocarbon solution*
WILHOLD WATERPROOF GLUE (Acorn Adh.)	Phenol-formaldehyde resin Compound of paraformaldehyde Walnut-shell flour
WILKE'S CANINE FLEA POWDER (Wilke)	Rotenone* 1.48% Other cube resins 2.94% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 1.00% DDT* 5.00%
WILKE'S 50% DDT WETTABLE POWDER Insecticide (Wilke)	DDT* 50%
WILKE'S HOUSEHOLD FLY SPRAY (Wilke)	Beta thiocyano ethyl esters of aliphatic acids containing 10-18 carbon atoms 0.625% Beta butoxy beta' thiocyano diethyl ether 1.875% DDT* 5.000% Petroleum distillates* 92.500%
WILKE'S KAP-ETTES Tenderizer for poultry (Wilke)	Diethylstilbestrol 15 mg. pellet
WILKE'S PINK EYE POWDER For infections (veterinary) (Wilke)	Sulfanilamide* Neoprontosil* Sulfadiazine Sulfathiazole* Calomel*, mercury prep. 0.5%
WILKE'S POULTRY ROOST PAINT & SPRAY Insecticide (Wilke)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride* (from lindane) 1.5% Inert ingredients*
WILKE'S SHAMPOO Ectoparasiticide (veterinary) (Wilke)	Soap, anhydrous 25.00% Acetone* 12.50%
WILKE'S SULFA BALM For skin irritations, infections (veterinary) (Wilke)	Sulfanilamide 5% Sulfathiazole 5% Lanolin (wool fat) 15% Petrolatum 75%

[illegible]es, Ill., Ingredients Index. *This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
WILLAT ALL- PURPOSE COLD PERMANENT WAVE LOTION (Heatless)	Ammonium thioglycolate* (pH 8.94)
WILLAT CIRCLETTE COLD WAVE LOTIONS Clear, opal golden (Heatless)	Ammonium thioglycolate*
WILLAT DYNA CURL COLD WAVE LOTIONS (Heatless)	Three strength, X, XX and XXX, mono-thioglycerol* (pH 9.35)
WILLAT GLIST'N AIRE Hair oil in aerosol can (Heatless)	Fine mineral oil
WILLAT JUNIOR MISS COLD WAVE LOTION (Heatless)	Ammonium thioglycolate* (pH 9.3)
WILLAT MAGIC RAIN COLD WAVE LOTION (Heatless)	Thioglycerol*
WILLAT MAGNAWAVE COLD WAVE LOTIONS (Heatless)	Mono-thioglycolate*
WILLAT NEUTRALIZER Cosmetic (Heatless)	2 packages: 1 citric acid, mild 1 sod. perborate,* mild
WILLAT PLYON COLD WAVE LOTIONS (Heatless)	Sodium thioglycolate* (pH 9.25)
WILLAT SKIN-KOTE Hand protective creme (Heatless)	Aluminum stearate
WILLAT TONE-UP HAIRDRESSING (Heatless)	Triethanolamine stearate
WILLAT WANDA COLD WAVE LOTIONS (Heatless)	Ammonium thioglycolate* (pH 9.03)

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
WILLIAMSBURG DEEP TONES INTERIOR FINISH PAINTS (Atlantic V. & P.)	
WILLIAMS SHAVING CREAM (Williams, J.B.)	Potassium and sodium soaps Glycerin Boric acid*
WILLIAMS SKAT (Williams, J.B.)	Ethyl hexanediol* Perfume Alcohol*
WILL-KILL Insecticide (Miller Chem.)	Petroleum distillates* 97.839% Tech. chlordane 2.000% Tech. piperonyl butoxide 0.115% Pyrethrins 0.046%
WILLOW PAINTS (Hoboken)	
WILSO General purpose cleaner (Williams Co. (Mich.))	
WILSON'S O.K. PLANT SPRAY Insecticide (Wilson, Andrew)	Potassium oleate 7.00% Emulsified oils of citronella and turpentine 2.00% Nicotine alkaloid* 1.60%
WINCHESTER SHOT GUN & RIFLE GREASE (Olin)	
WINDEX Window cleaner (Drackett)	
WINDO-CEN Window cleaner (Central Chem.)	
WINDO-CLEAN Cleaner (Hillyard)	Organic solvents*
WINDOW CLEAN (Stanley Home)	Snow floss Ammonia* Hydrated lime Carnauba wax Tergitol Dowicide Hydrocarbon solvent * Bentonite Wintergreen * Japan wax Vegetable emulsifier Dye

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
WINDOW CLEANER CONCENTRATE (Holcomb)	Dioxan*
WINDOW WAX (Uncle Sam)	Oleic acid Silica Ammonia * Naphtha *
WIND-O-WIPE Cleaner (Graham)	
WIND-O-WIPE WINDOW CLEANER (Henry Eng.)	
WINDSHIELD WASHER SOLVENT SUPER DRI (Park Chem.)	Ethyl or isopropyl alcohol*
WINDSOR PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER, RUG & UPHOLSTERY CLEANERS, VENETIAN BLIND CLEANER (Windsor Wax)	
WINDY DAY LOTIONS Skin preparations (Assoc. Brands)	
WINERY SPECIAL Specialized cleaning product (Wyandotte)	Concentrated alkali*
WING INSECTICIDE (Clean Home)	DDT* 5% Pyrethrum 5%
WINNEBAGO BRAND PAINT (Parker, I.)	
WINRU 20% CHLORDANE CONC. Insecticide (Winru)	Tech. chlordane* 20% Petroleum distillate* 80%
WINRU C.P.R. VEGETABLE SPRAY CONC. Insecticide (Winru)	Piperonyl cyclonene tech. 2.12% Pyrethrins 0.21% Rotenone 1.06% Other cube resins 2.12% Pine oil, steam distilled* 30.68% Polymethyl naphthalenes* 12.77% Isothymoxy chloroethyl ether 1.70% Mono- and di-isopropyl cresols 0.64% Polyoxyethylene sorbitol mixed fatty acid ester 15.96% Soya bean oil refined 15.96% Petroleum oil 16.78%
WINRU DDT CHLORDANE CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Winru)	DDT 25% Tech. chlordane 10% Methylated naphthalenes* 42.5% Petroleum distillate 22.5%
WINRU DDT CHLORDANE SPRAY Insecticide (Winru)	DDT* 5% Tech. chlordane 2% Methylated naphthalenes* 8.5 Petroleum distillates* 84.5
WINRU DDT-LINDANE CONC. Insecticide (Winru)	DDT 25% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 2.5% Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent* 67.5
WINRU DDT-LINDANE SPRAY Insecticide (Winru)	DDT 2.50% Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane) 0.25% Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent* 6.75% Petroleum distillate* 90.50%
WINRU 25% DDT OIL CONCENTRATE Insecticide (Winru)	DDT 25% Aromatic petroleum solvents* 75%
WINRU 5% DDT SPRAY Insecticide (Winru)	DDT* 5% Methylated naphthalenes* 8.5 Petroleum distillates* 86.5
WINRU 90% EMULSIFIABLE CHLORDANE Insecticide (Winru)	Tech. chlordane* 90%
WINRU 45% EMULSIFIABLE CHLORDANE CONC. Insecticide (Winru)	Tech. chlordane* 45% Polyoxyethylene sorbitol esters of mixed fatty acids 10% Petroleum distillate* 45%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
WINRU 25% EMULSIFIABLE DDT Insecticide (Winru)	DDT	25%
	Aromatic petroleum solvent*	70%
WINRU LINDANE 5 Insecticide (Winru)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	0.5%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent	1.9%
	Petroleum distillate*	97.6%
WINRU 20% LINDANE Insecticide (Winru)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)*	20%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	75%
WINRU METHOXANE CONC. Insecticide (Winru)	Methoxychlor	24%
	Gamma isomer BHC (from lindane)	4%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	67%
WINRU METHOXANE SPRAY Insecticide (Winru)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	0.5%
	Methoxychlor	3.0%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvents*	8.4%
	Petroleum distillate*	88.1%
WINRU METHOXY-CHLOR CONC. Insecticide (Winru)	Tech. methoxychlor	24%
	Aromatic petroleum deriv. solvent*	71%
WINRU PYRENONE CONC. 101 Insecticide (Winru)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	12.15%
	Pyrethrins	1.22%
	Petroleum distillate*	86.63%
WINRU PYRENONE CONTACT SPRAY (Winru)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	0.50%
	Pyrethrins	0.06%
	Petroleum distillate*	99.44%
WINRU PYRENONE DAIRY SPRAY Insecticide (Winru)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	0.24%
	Pyrethrins	0.03%
	Mineral oil	99.73%
WINRU PYRENONE EMULSIFIABLE CONC. QUICK BREAKING Insecticide (Winru)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	11.8%
	Pyrethrins	1.18%
	Polyoxyethylene sorbitol esters of mixed fatty acids	0.60%
	Petroleum distillate*	86.42%
WINRU PYRENONE EMULSIFIABLE CONC. STABLE Insecticide (Winru)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	11.8%
	Pyrethrins	1.18%
	Polyoxyethylene sorbitol esters of mixed fatty acids	14.75%
	Petroleum distillate*	72.27%
WINRU PYRENONE FLY SPRAY (Winru)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	0.25%
	Pyrethrins	0.03%
	Petroleum distillate*	99.72%
WINRU PYRENONE FOGGING SPRAY Insecticide (Winru)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	1.2%
	Pyrethrins	0.1%
	Petroleum distillate*	98.7%
WINRU PYRENONE INDUSTRIAL SPRAY Insecticide (Winru)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	3.00%
	Pyrethrins	0.30%
	Petroleum distillate*	96.70%
WINRU PYRENONE LIVESTOCK SPRAY Insecticide (Winru)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	11.56%
	Pyrethrins	1.16%
	Polyoxyethylene sorbitol ester of mixed fatty acids	8.78%
	Petroleum oil*	78.51%
WINRU PYRENONE MILL SPRAY Insecticide (Winru)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	1.0%
	Pyrethrins	0.1%
	Petroleum distillate*	98.9%
WINRU PYRENONE OIL SPRAY CONC. Insecticide (Winru)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	6.32%
	Pyrethrins	0.32%
	Petroleum distillate*	93.36%
WINRU PYRENONE OIL SPRAY SPECIAL Insecticide (Winru)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	3.16%
	Pyrethrins	0.16%
	Petroleum distillate*	96.68%
WINRU PYRENONE ROACH SPRAY (Winru)	Petroleum distillate*	
	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	
	Pyrethrins*	
WINRU PYRENONE T-143 Insecticide (Winru)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	10.0%
	Pyrethrins	1.0%
	Polyoxyethylene pentalaurate	4.5%
	Petroleum distillate*	84.5%
WINRU PYRENONE VAPORIZER CONC. NO. 1 Insecticide (Winru)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	2.5%
	Pyrethrins	0.31%
	Petroleum distillate*	97.19%
WINRU PYRENONE VAPORIZER CONC. NO. 2 Insecticide (Winru)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide	3.74%
	Pyrethrins	0.7%
	Petroleum distillate*	95.54%

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
INRU PYRENONE WATER EMULSION Insecticide (Winru)	Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins Petroleum distillate Polyoxyethylene sorbitol esters of mixed fatty acids	1.47% 0.15% 9.15% 1.84%
INRU SPECIAL BIN SPRAY Insecticide (Winru)	DDT* Tech. chlordane Methylated naphthalenes* Chloropicrin Petroleum distillate*	5% 2% 8.5% 0.05% 84.45%
INRU SPECIAL RESIDUAL SPRAY Insecticide (Winru)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. chlordane* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins*	
INRU SPECIAL ROACH SPRAY (Winru)	Petroleum distillate* Tech. chlordane* Tech. piperonyl butoxide Pyrethrins*	
INRU TWO-IN-ONE GRAIN FUMIGANT (Winru)	Carbon tetrachloride* Carbon bisulfide* Ethylene dibromide	81.3% 12.1% 6.6%
INTER BALM Cosmetic (Smither & Hill)	Alcohol	30%
INTERGREEN GERMICIDE (Uncle Sam)	Methyl salicylate* Emulsifiers Synthetic phenols*	
INTER- PHENE Bactericide (Varley)	Isopropyl alcohol* Vegetable oil soaps o-Benzyl p-chlorophenol Methyl salicylate* Essential oils*	
INTER VAPOROL SPRAY Insecticide (Calif. Spray)	Petroleum oils*	97%
IPE-ON (New improved super) Polish (Embree)	Plastic resin varnish*	
ISCONSIN PENTA PRESERVATIVE Controls chicken mites (Wisconsin Solv.)	Pentachlorophenol* Other chlorophenols Petroleum hydrocarbons*	4.2% 0.6% 95.0%
ISCONSIN VETERINARY SALVE (Wisconsin Pharm.)	Zinc oxide Carbolic acid Hydroxyquinoline sulfate Lanolin Petrolatum	
LE [illegible] detergent (Lever)		
WISK CREAM HAIR REMOVER (Sales)		
WISP-STICK HAIR DRESSING (Good Grooming)		
WISTERIA SCENTED LOTION (Abbott)	Tragacanth Glycerin Boric acid Alcohol Acetone	 7.2% 0.8%
WITCH'S BREW For skin irritation (veterinary) (Kent Spec.)	Pure lard Kerosene* Petrolatum Coal tar oil* Castor oil Coal tar phenols Cresylic acid Coal tar hydrocarbons Sulfur*	 0.40% 0.50% 35.00%
WIZARD GLASS & METAL POLISH (Boyle-Midway)	Silicone oil Petroleum naphtha Emulsifiers Siliceous abrasives	
WIZARD GREASE REMOVER (Hatters)		
WIZARD HAIR SPRAY (Boyle-Midway)		
WIZARD INK ERADICATOR (Ward's)		
WIZARD SPRAY DEODORIZER (Boyle-Midway)	Deodorant oil (essential oil type)* Emulsifiers	
WIZARD WICK DEODORIZER (Boyle-Midway)	Emulsifiers of the alkyl poly-oxyethylene glycol ester or hydroxypolyethoxy propyl stearate type Deodorant oils* Alcohol Formaldehyde Anti-oxidant	
W. & L. FORMULA NO. 9 For scalp (Peau Seche)	Cholesterol Oil lavender Eugenol Oil thyme Oil nutmeg Balsam Peru Oil bay Oil neroli Oil bergamot Oil cassia Chloroform Denatured ethyl alcohol #40	
W.O. INSULATING VARNISH (Standard-Toch)		

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
WOLTRA CAUSTIC PENCIL (Woltra)	Silver nitrate*
WOLVERINE ANTI- FREEZE COMPOUND (Wolverine)	
WOLVERINE PENTA- CHLOR Wood preservative (Wolverine)	Pentachlorophenol*
WONDER-ALL FINISHES Paint (Egan & Hausman)	
WONDER BAR OIL POLISH (Uncle Sam)	Mineral oil Wax
WONDERCOTE SEMI- INTERIOR PAINT (Sonneborn)	
WONDER CREME FURNITURE & AUTO POLISH (Wonder)	
WONDER FLOOR OIL (Uncle Sam)	Paraffin base oil
WONDERFUL DREAM BRAND SALVE (Wonderful)	Phenyl mercury benzoate 1-5000 Oil of tar Turpentine Olive oil Linseed oil Rosin Burgundy pitch Gum thus Camphor Beeswax Mutton tallow
WONDER GLO CLEANER & WATER SOFTENER (Wonder)	
WONDER- GLOSS FURNITURE POLISH (Uncle Sam)	Mineral oil Wax Borax
WONDERGRO Chemical fertilizer (Flower City Plant)	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
WONDER KOTE SEMI GLOSS WALL FINISH (Standard- Toch)	
WONDER-LAC LACQUERS (Pennsylv. Lacquer)	
WONDER LIQUID SOAP (Uncle Sam)	Cochin cocoanut oil
WONDER METAL POLISH (Uncle Sam)	Oxalic acid* Alcohol* Ammonia* Silica in water (contains no free acid)
WONDER ODORLESS DISINFECTANT (Uncle Sam)	Quaternary ammonium salts*
WONDER ODORLESS DISINFECTANT & SANITIZER (Uncle Sam)	Quaternary ammonium salts* Non-ionic detergent
WONDER PINEAIR DISINFECTANT (Uncle Sam)	Steam-distilled pine oil* 15% Soap Synthetic phenols*
WONDER PINE AROMA DISINFECTANT (Uncle Sam)	Steam-distilled pine oil* 40% Soap Isopropanol*
WONDER PINE ODOR DEODORANT (Uncle Sam)	Pine oil* Soap
WONDER PREPARED LIQUID WAX (Uncle Sam)	Carnauba Beeswax Ozokerite
WONDER PREPARED PASTE WAX (Uncle Sam)	Carnauba Ozokerite wax
WONDER RUG & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Uncle Sam)	Vegetable oils Potassium hydroxide* Synthetic detergent Naphtha*
WONDER SALVE For skin irritations (Drexel)	Oxyquinoline sulfate* Benzocaine Urea Menthol Camphor* Eucalyptol* Lanolin
WONDER SCRUB SOAP (Uncle Sam)	Neutral vegetable oil base

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Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
NT-BURN RE RDENT NT esistall)		
ODBRITE ure ish rje- Mi ay)		
ODBURY HAMPOO iquid) oodbury, John H.)		
ODBURY OILET OAP ergens)		
OD FIX ood reservative hompson Chem.)	Pentachlorophenol* Petroleum solvents	40% 35%
ODLAND'S AT & OUSE EPELLENT OWDER Woodland)	Sodium fluosilicate*	
ODLEY'S YE DROPS or phthalmic ritation Carolina)	Berberine sulfate Boric acid Zinc sulfate	
ODLIFE ood reservative Protection)	Pentachlorophenol* Tetrachlorophenol 2-Chlororthophenylphenol Petroleum solvent*	3.0% 1.5% 0.5% 85.0%
OD-REM ood reservative Speco)	Hydrocarbon vehicle* Resins Plasticizers Coal tar solvents* Creosote*	
OD'S ALA or malaria Wood Chem.)	Quinine sulfate solution of iron chloride Magnesium sulfate Citric acid	
OD'S A.T.O. INTMENT ungicide nedical) Wood Chem.)	Carbolic acid* Menthol * Iodoform calamine Salicylic acid* Sulfur prec.* Zinc oxide	5 m./oz.
OD'S ABALAX or colds) ild laxative Wood Chem.)	Sodii salicylate* F.E. cascara aromatic F.E. senna Syrup tolu	20 gr./oz.
OD'S ISMOMIX ntacid, estant Wood Chem.)	Milk of bismuth Tr. opii camphorated Lactated pepsin Tr. gambir	
WOOD'S C-GO For colds (Wood Chem.)	Alcohol Sodium salicylate* F.E. cascara aromatic Elix lactated pepsin Syrup of tolu F.E. belladonna Menthol * Essence peppermint	7% 2 m./oz.
WOOD'S DIXIRUB LINIMENT (Wood Chem.)	Menthol* Camphor gum* Eucalyptol* Pine oil*	
WOOD'S HED'S TABLETS Analgesic (Wood Chem.)	Aspirin * Phenacetin* Caffeine citrate	gr. iiiss gr. iiss gr. ss
WOOD'S HISTO For colds (Wood Chem.)	Alcohol Sodium salicylate* F.E. cascara aromatic Elix. lactated pepsin Syrup of tolu Thonzylamine-HCl* Menthol* Essence peppermint	5% 15 mg./tsp.
WOOD'S PEP-LAX Laxative (Wood Chem.)	F.E. cascara aromatic F.E. podophyllin Essence peppermint Elixir lactated pepsin	
WOODTREAT NO. 112 READY-TO- USE Wood preservative (Wood- Treating)	Zinc naphthenate* Tetrachlorophenol Coconutamine Oil*	10% 0.2% 0.18% 77%
WOODTREAT 113 READY- TO-USE Wood preservative (Wood- Treating)	Zinc naphthenate* Water repellents Mineral spirits*	12.5% 4% 83.5%
WOODTOX NO. 116 CONC. Wood preservative (Wood- Treating)	Pentachlorophenol* Pine oil* Oil	11% 11% 42%
WOODTOX NO. 116 READY TO USE Wood preservative (Wood- Treating)	Pentachlorophenol* Pine oil* Oil	5% 11% 42%
WOODTOX 120 CONCEN- TRATE Wood preservative (Wood- Treating)	Pentachlorophenol* Other chlorophenols and related compounds Pine oil Mineral spirits* Water repellents	17.68% 3.12% 4.20% 41.30% 33.70%

...ee II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product ...ested

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
WOODTOX 120 READY-TO-USE Wood preservative (Wood-Treating)	Pentachlorophenol 4.15% Other chlorophenols and related compounds 0.85% Mineral spirits* 86.0% Inactive ingred: Water repellents and special solvents 9.00%
WOODWARD-WANGER'S Drain clean (Woodward-Wanger)	Sodium hydroxide*
WOOLSEY ANTI-FOULING HARD RACING FINISH (Woolsey)	Toluidine red 9% Acetomercuri benzene* 7% Soya alkyd resin 42% Mineral spirits* 42%
WOOSTER PAINT BRUSH CLEANER (Wooster)	
WORKMASTER WALLPAPER CLEANER (Cincy)	Wheat flour Refined kerosene oil Vegetable dye Salt Preservatives
WORMAL GRANULES (Salsbury's)	Dibutyltin dilaurate (butynorate) 7% Nicotine* 3% Phenothiazine 29%
WORMIX Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Salsbury's)	Phenothiazine 55.0% Nicotine* (expressed as alkaloid) 5.5%
WOR-MOR POWDER Anthelmintic (veterinary, avian) (Hilltop)	Phenothiazine Copper sulfate 26% Nicotine sulfate* Nux vomica 9% Capsicum Oil of anise U.S.P. Kamala Iron sulfate Areca nut 4-1/2%
WORM-X-BALL Anthelmintic (veterinary) (Thoroughbred)	Phenothiazene*
W.P.T. COUGH SYRUP Antitussive (Royal Pharm.)	Alcohol 6%/v Chloroform 3m/fl. oz. Extract of white pine Aralia Poplar buds Wild cherry Blood root Sassafras Tar with menthol
WRIGHT FURNITURE CREAM (Shield-All)	Sulfonated castor oil Mineral oil Artifical oil of citronella
WRIGHT'S PAINT & VARNISH CLEANER (Wright, J.)	Diatomaceous earth Soap Soda ash
WRISLEY WATER SOFTENER (Wrisley)	Baking soda Washing soda Sodium borate* Phosphates*
WUNDER-SKIN For acne (Purepac)	2,2'-Methylene bis (3,4,6-trichlorophenol)* Sulfur* Resorcinol* Alcohol* 10%
WUN FLAT PAINT (Parker Paint)	
WYAMINE INHALER (Wyeth Labs.)	Each inhaler: Mephentermine* (N-methyl-phenyl-tert-butylamine) 250 mg Menthol 10 mg Aromatics
WYAMINE SULFATE, NASAL SOLUTION Nasal decongestant (Wyeth Labs.)	Wyamine sulfate* 0.5% Chlorobutanol 0.5%
WYAMINE-TYROTHRICIN NASAL SOLUTION Nasal decongestant (Wyeth Labs.)	n-Methyl-tert-butylamine sulfate 0.5% Tyrothricin 0.02% Chlorobutanol 0.5%
WYANDOTTE BAKERY PAN CLEANER (Wyandotte)	Sodium chromate*
WYANDOTTE CALCIUM CHLORIDE* Used for laying dust, melting ice, dehumidifying basements, etc. (Wyandottee)	Calcium chloxide*
WYANDOTTE NO. 91 FLAKE ALKALI Cleaning product (Wyandotte)	Conc. alkali*
WYANDOTTE K-5 Laundry and textile detergent (Wyandotte)	Conc. alkali*

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of [illegible] are ingested.

...e & Use ...facturer	Ingredients
...NIODTTE ...dry and ...rgent ...niotte)	Conc. alkali*
...NOID ...TMENT ...r relief of ...morrhoids ...yeth ...abs.)	Zinc oxide Ephedrine sulfate Balsam Peru Boric acid Benzocaine Emollient base
...NOIDS ...ppositories ...morrhoids ...yeth ...abs.)	Ext. belladonna 0.5% Zinc oxide Bismuth oxyiodide Balsam Peru Ephedrine sulfate 0.1% Boric acid Bismuth subcarbonate Cocoa butter
...TH ...SCARA ...TROGALAR ...thartic ...yeth ...abs.)	Aqueous extract cascara sagrada (not U.S.P.) 13.2% Mineral oil 65%
...TH ...LLYRIUM ...e lotion ...yeth ...abs.)	Antipyrine 0.4% Boric acid Borax Sodium ethyl-mercuri-thio-salicylate 0.002%
...TH ...LLYRIUM ...TH ...PHEDRINE ...e Drops ...yeth Labs.)	Boric acid Borax Antipyrine 0.4% Ephedrine 0.1% Sodium ethyl-mercuri-thio-salicylate 0.002%
...TH ...RST AID ...WDER ...tertinary ...iseptic ...y dressing ...yeth ...abs.)	Bismuth oxyiodide Zinc phenolsulfonate Phenol* Menthol* Alum Bismuth subgallate Allantoin Thymol* Eucalyptol * Boric acid* Ortho-benzyl-para-chlorophenol Zinc oxide Bismuth subcarbonate Magnesium carbonate
...TH ...ISON ...Y-OAK- ...MAC ...MBINED ...TRACT ...yeth ...abs.)	Almond oil Resins of poison ivy, oak and sumac Chlorobutanol 0.5%
...LOCK ...QUID ...tomotive ...oduct ...")	Tannins* 37-38% Asbestos Isopropyl alcohol*
...OILER ...USH ...mbing and ...ting ...oduct ...")	Asbestine 50% Sodium carbonate monohydrate 25% Trisodium phosphate 15% Tannins 5% Sodium bichromate* appx. 5%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
X BOILER LIQUID Plumbing and heating product ("X")	Tannins* 37-38% Asbestos Isopropyl alcohol*
X BOILER RUSTOFF Plumbing and heating prod. ("X")	Sodium carbonate monohydrate 50% Potassium bichromate* 50% Orange dye
X-CELL-ALL LIQUID BRUSH CLEANER (Nat'l Chem. & Mfg.)	Alcohol Benzol * Methanol
X-CELL-ALL LIQUID PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Nat'l Chem. & Mfg.)	Alcohol Benzol* Methanol Wax
X-CELL-ALL NO-WASH, NON-FLAMMABLE PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Nat'l Chem. & Mfg.)	Methylene chloride* Methanol*
X-CELL-ALL SEMI-PASTE PAINT & VARNISH REMOVER (Nat'l Chem. & Mfg.)	Alcohol Benzol* Methanol Wax
X-ECUTE INSECTICIDE BOMB (Beebe Ness)	Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin 1) 0.15% DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 1.00% Methoxychlor tech. 1.00% Beta butoxy beta thiocyano diethyl ether 1.00% n-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide 1.00% Methylated aromatic petroleum deriv. * 5.00% Petroleum distillates 5.85%
X FABRIC COAT Automotive product ("X")	Titanium dioxide 13% Aluminum stearate 1% Calcium carbonate 13% Mineral spirits * 33% Cobalt (6%) 0.5% Lead (24%) 0.5%
X-L AIR CLEANERS Bathroom deodorant (Reliable Chem.)	Paradichlorobenzene* 100%
X LIQUID KARWASH Cleaner ("X")	Salt of dodecylbenzene sulfonate Sodium sulfate Lauryl diethanolamide Diethanolamine

...ult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product ...gested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
X LIQUID SEALER (Blonde) Automotive product ("X")	Starch Asbestos Isopropyl alcohol* Cellulose gum (high viscosity form of sodium carboxy-methylcellulose) Soda ash	
X LIQUID SEALER (Regular & Dark) Automotive product ("X")	Tannins * Asbestos Isopropyl alcohol* Cresylic acid	35% 0.5%
X-L-O DDT MOTH SPRAY NO: 83 (Troy Ind.)	Orthodichlorobenzol* Petroleum distillate Ethylene dichloride DDT*	
X-PANDOTITE FURNITURE CEMENT & FILLER (X-Pando)	Oxychloride type	
X-PANDOTITE PATCHING CEMENT (X-Pando)	Oxychloride type	
X PIPECUT OIL Plumbing and heating product ("X")	Esso Pennex #40 cutting oil	
X PIPEJOIN Plumbing and heating product ("X")	Mineral oil Bentonite Vermiculite Lithopone* Turpentine	42%/w 15%/w 29%/w 14%/w 1%/w
X POWDER KARWASH Cleaner ("X")	Sodium salt of docylbenzene sulfonate Sodium sulfate	40% 60%
X RADIATOR FLUSH Scale and sludge remover ("X")	Soda ash Sodium bichromate Caustic soda Kerosene Steam-distilled pine oil Red oil (oleic acid) Isopropyl alcohol Caustic potash	 1%/w 1/3 of 1% 9%/w 3%/w 3% 2%/w 0.3%/w
X SUPER FLUSH Scale and sludge remover ("X")	Top compartment: Oxalic acid* (flake form) Boric acid, granular* DuPont's Milori blue dye Bottom compartment: Sodium carbonate monohydrate Potassium bichromate* Orange pigment	 85% 15%
X-TERMIN-8 Wood preservative (Planetary Chem.)	Tech. pentachlorophenol* Petroleum solvent*	5% 90%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
X-38 SCREW-WORM CONTROL (veterinary) (Lee, G.)	[illegible] Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from [illegible]) Xylene tech.*	 4.5% 57.[illegible]
X WATER PUMP LUBRICANT & RUSTOFF Lubricant and rust and scale inhibitor ("X")	Water-soluble emulsifying [illegible]	2[illegible]%
XX MOTH KILL CYRSTALS & LIQUID (United Chem.)		
XX ROACH POWDER (United Chem.)		
XXX PLASTIC WALL FINISH Paints (Muralo)		
XXX (Triple) AGRIFUME INSECT SPRAY 50 (Leffingwell)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate* Other related organic phosphates	20% 30%
XXX (Triple) ALCUFE Fungicide (Leffingwell)	Copper (expressed as metall	6.0%
XXX (Triple) ARAMITE-DDT DUST 3-5 Insecticide (Leffingwell)	2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy) isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite DDT*	3.0% 5.0%
XXX (Triple) COPPER BORDEAUX 12-1/2 Fungicide (Leffingwell)	Copper (expressed as metallic	12.5%
XXX (Triple) COPPER BORDEAUX 22 Fungicide (Leffingwell)	Copper (expressed as metallic	22.0%
XXX (Triple) DDT SPRAY 45 Insecticide (Leffingwell)	DDT*	4.5%
XXX (Triple) DDT-SULPHUR DUST 5-50 Insecticide (Leffingwell)	DDT* Sulfur*	5.0% 50.0%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

ne & Use ufacturer	Ingredients	
X (Triple) OWABLE LAY EDIUM ecticide effingwell)	Petroleum oil*	82%/w
X (Triple) OROMITE WETTABLE secticide effingwell)	p-Chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate*	50%
X (Triple) OROMUL secticide effingwell)	p-Chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate*	20.0%/w
X (Triple) NDANE ST 1 secticide effingwell)	Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (from lindane)	1.00%
X (Triple) QUID 2,4-D d) rbicide effingwell)	Alkanolamine salts of 2,4-dichloro phenoxy acetic acid*	66.8%
X (Triple) QUID IRIP-TOX secticide effingwell)	Sabadilla alkaloid complexes	0.50%
X (Triple) ALATHION -W secticide effingwell)	Malathion*	25.0%
X (Triple) TRA-PHOS ricultural e effingwell)	Zinc (expressed as metallic)* Manganese (expressed as metallic)* Phosphoric acid	16.5% 7.0% 5.0%
X (Triple) TRA-PHOS ricultural e effingwell)	Zinc (expressed as metallic)* Manganese (expressed as metallic)* Phosphoric acid *	14.0% 7.0% 10.0%
X (Triple) TRA- RAY -14 ricultural e effingwell)	Zinc* Manganese*	14.0% 14.0%
X (Triple) TRA- RAY -4-4 ricultural e effingwell)	Zinc* Manganese* Copper*	17.5% 4.0% 4.0%

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
XXX (Triple) NUTRA- SPRAY 20-4 Fungicide (Leffingwell)	Zinc (expressed as metallic)* Copper (expressed as metallic)*	20.0% 4.0%
XXX (Triple) PARATHION 50W Insecticide (Leffingwell)	Parathion (o,o-diethyl-o-(p-nitrophenyl) thiophosphate)*	50%
XXX (Triple) ROTO-FLO 50R Insecticide (Leffingwell)	Petroleum oil* Rotenone Other extractive of cube and/or derris	82.00%/w 0.20% 0.40%
XXX (Triple) TOXAPHENE PARATHION 10-2 DUST Insecticide (Leffingwell)	Toxaphene Parathion*	10.0% 2.0%
XXX (Triple) UNICIDE 60 Insecticide (Leffingwell)	Petroleum oil*	99.0%/w
XXX (Triple) ZINC MANGANESE NUTRA-SPRAY 18-7 Agricultural use (Leffingwell)	Zinc (expressed as metallic)* Manganese (expressed as metallic)*	18.5% 7.0%
XXX (Triple) ZINC NUTRA- SPRAY 20 Agricultural use (Leffingwell)	Zinc (expressed as metallic)*	20.5%
XZIT SOOT DESTROYER (Xzit)		
YAGER'S LINIMENT For skin irritations, rubefacient (Yager)	Ammonia Camphor* Oil of camphor* Sassafras Turpentine*	
YANKY CLOVER COLOGNE & TOILET WATER (Hudnut, R.)		
YARDLEY BOND STREET ENGLISH COMPLEXION POWDER (Yardley)		
YARDLEY HAND CREAM (Yardley		

* See II, Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
YARDLEY OLD ENGLISH LAVENDER TOILET SOAP (Yardley)	
YARDLEY SHAVING CREAM (Yardley)	Stearic acid soft soap Lavender essential oils
YARDLEY SHAVING LOTION (Yardley)	Menthol Alcohol Lavender essential oils
YDROZINCOL Ointment for external use (San Pedro)	Ammoniated mercury* 1-1/3% Ichthammol Zinc oxide Camphor*
YERBA SANTA TROCHES Antitussive (Boericke & Runyon)	Eriodictyon Extract of glycyrrhiza
YODORA DEODORANT CREAM (McKesson)	
YOST'S ORIGINAL SCALP FORMULA (House of Yost)	Lecithin combined with neutral and essential oils * Oxyquinoline benzoate* Isopropyl alcohol * Fluid extract capsicum Hexachlorophene*
YOUELL'S LIQUID RAT & MOUSE EXTERMINATOR (Allen)	Arsenic trioxide* 3.20%
YOUNG FOLKS COLOGNE, BUBBLE BATH, EASY CLEAN & SHAMPOO (Hudnut, R.)	
YOUNG SKIN LINE DEODORANT (Laird)	
ZALKON WET DRESSING (Gordon Labs.)	Benzalkonium chloride 1-2000 Sodium borate* Sodium bicarbonate Sodium chloride Menthol * Thymol * Oil of eucalyptus *
ZAN-Z-LAC Q.D. ENAMEL Paint (Davis, H.B.)	Titanium dioxide Zinc oxide Soya alkyd resin solution Petroleum thinners* Non volatile driers Volatile (petroleum thinners)

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ZAT 448 Insect repellent (H. & M.)	NMRI-448 repellent* Ethyl alcohol
Z.B.T. BABY POWDER WITH OLIVE OIL (Centaur-Caldwell)	Talc Olive oil
ZEAL For burns (Carolina)	Boric acid * Tannic acid * Glycerin Carbolic acid 1% Menthol Isopropyl alcohol 1.5%
ZEEMADE For skin irritations (veterinary) (Binday)	Salicylic acid* Coal tar* Sulfur* Alcohol 4%
ZEEN RUG & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER (Zeen)	
ZEETONE PAINT REMOVER & STAIN (Riverside)	
ZEF-IR DEODORIZER (Huntington)	
ZEHRUNG ESTER BRUSH KILLER (Zehrung)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4-D* Isopropyl ester of 2,4,5-T*
ZEHRUNG 2,4-D ESTER WEED KILLER (Zehrung)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4-D*
ZEHRUNG 2,4-D SELECTIVE AMINE WEED KILLER (Zehrung)	Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D*
ZEHRUNG 2,4,5-T BLACKBERRY VINE KILLER (Zehrung)	Isopropyl ester of 2,4,5,-T*
ZEHRUNG WEED BLITZ Herbicide (Zehrung)	Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D* Dimethylamine salt of 2,4,5-T
ZEMACOL For chapped skin (Norwich)	Zyloxin (ortho-chloro-[illegible] phenol) 0.04% Zinc acetate Salicylic acid* Carbolic acid* Alcohol 2%

*Consult Sec. II., Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if [illegible] are ingested.

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
IO tiseptic sc., E.W.)	Alcohol Carbolic acid* Sodium salicylate* Methyl salicylate* Borax* Menthol* Boric acid* Benzoic acid * Thymol * Eucalyptol* Essential oils *	35%
IO NTMENT se, E.W.)	Bismuth subnitrate G-11 (hexachlorophene)* Zinc oxide Menthol* Iodobenzoic acid Methyl salicylate* Boracic acid*	
E-A-TROL helmantic att Food)	Phenothiazine N.F.* Lorol alcohol Polyvinyl alcohol Algin Coumarin N.F.	98.8% 0.5% 0.4% 1.2%
-O-PHEN helmintic terinary, an. rn King)	Phenothiazine*	100%
-O-PHEN W DER helmintic terinary) rn King)	Phenothiazine*	100%
TREOUS EANER lcomin)	Hydrochloric acid*	
-DUR rmutit)	Complex alumino-silicate compound Ion exchanges used in water softeners	
-KARB rmutit)	Sulfonated bituminous coal	
HIRAN LORIDE tiseptic, rmicide inthrop)	High molecular, alkyl dimethyl-benzyl ammonium chlorides*	
EX TI-RUST TI- EEZE Pont)	Ethylene glycol base*	
LATE RAM NGICIDE Pont)	Zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate*	
O ULKING MPOUND onroe Co.)		
O quid eaning mposition od)	Synthetic organic detergent materials* Phosphates*	

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients	
ZERONE ANTI-RUST ANTI-FREEZE (du Pont)	Methanol base*	
ZERO-10 For colds (Dacus)	Alcohol Fl. ext. cascara sagrada aromatic Sodium salicylate* Menthol* Elixir lactated pepsin Chloroform Syrup ipecac Balsam Peru	2-6/10%
Z-G-G PASTE Ointment (CaPhenin)	Zinc oxide Gelatin Glycerin	
ZILATONE TABLETS Cathartic, choleretic (Drew Pharm.)	Extract nux vomica (strychnine 1/217 gr.) Phenolphthalein Bile salts compound Ext. cascara sagrada Pancreatin Pepsin (triple strength) Capsicum	1/16 gr. 1/2 gr. 1-1/8 gr. 3/4 gr. 7/8 gr. 3/20 gr. 1/10 gr.
ZIMATE DUST 5-50S Fungicide (Sunland)	Zinc ethylene-bis(dithiocarbamate) Sulfur*	5% 50%
ZIN-AL-COL LIQUID For skin irritations and sun burn (Drug Prod., N.Y.)	Carbolic acid Colloidal zinc hydroxide Solution aluminum acetate * Menthol * Glycerin Lime water Rose water	1%
ZINC CHLORIDE POISON Rodenticide (Santa Clara)	Zinc chloride*	
ZINC COPOSIL FUNGICIDE (Calif. Spray)	Copper (expressed as metallic)*	19%
ZINCFRIN For eye irritations (Alcon)	Zinc sulfate Benzalkonium chloride* Phenylephrine hydrochloride U.S.P.	0.25% 0.12%
ZINC FUNGICIDE DUST 5 (Sunland)	Complex ferric-zinc ethylene-bis(dithiocarbamate)	5.0%
ZINCOFAX For skin irritations (Burroughs-Wellcome)	Zinc oxide Lanolin	15%
ZIN-EMUL #1 For skin irritations (Texas Pharm.)	Zinc oxide Corn starch Glycerin	
ZIN-EMUL #2 For skin irritations (Texas Pharm.)	Zinc oxide Zinc carbonate Corn starch Cholesterin U.S.P. mineral oil	

[illegible] This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product [illegible]

Name & Use Manufacturer	Ingredients
ZING Insecticide (Planetary Chem.)	Refined chlordane 2% DDT* (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) 3% Petroleum distillate (deodorized)* 95%
ZINK-O-DUST Insecticide (Woolfolk)	Sulfur 74% Lead arsenate* 4.55% Zinc 2% DDT 5%
ZIP KILL INSECT KILLER (Allied Home)	DDT 3.000% Methoxychlor tech. 1.00% Allethrin 0.100% n-Octyl bicyloheptene dicarboximide 0.166% Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate 0.820% Other related terpenes 0.180% Aromatic petroleum deriv.* 12.000% Petroleum distillate 2.734%
ZIP-OFF Paint remover (Andersen)	Methylene chloride* (paint-remover grade) Methanol*
ZIPOLA Zipper lubricant (High Chem.)	Petroleum waxes Perchlorethylene base
ZIPPY LIQUID LAUNDRY STARCH (Zippy)	Corn starch Salt Pine oil * Sodium fluoride *
ZIRADRYL CREAM For poison ivy or oak (Parke Davis)	Benadryl hydrochloride* (diphenhydramine hydrochloride) 2% Zirconium oxide (as the carbonate) in cream base 4%
ZIRCOCARB LOTION For poison ivy, sumac and oak (Vogel)	Carbonated hydrous zirconia 4.5% Zirconium acetate 1.0% Glycerin
ZIRNOX For skin irritations; poison ivy, oak (Bristol Labs.)	Bristamin (brand of phenyltoloxamine) dihydrogen citrate 1% Zirconium oxide 4%
ZIZ-O Drain pipe and sewer cleaner (Hillyard)	Potassium hydroxide*
Z-M-O For muscular aches, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, insect bites, etc. (Mace)	Camphor* Safrol * Oil of eucalyptus * Menthol * Methyl salicylate* Turpentine* Cotton seed oil Mineral oil
ZOKON PAINT REMOVER (Lester)	Mild alkali* Methylene chloride*
ZONITE Antiseptic, deodorant (Zonite)	Sodium hypochlorite* Sodium hydroxide* Sodium chloride
ZONITORS Vaginal suppositories (Zonite)	Chloramine *
ZORATOR TOILET BOWL DEODORANT (Curran)	Naphthalene*
ZOTOX CRAB GRASS KILLER (Garden Prod.)	Arsenic acid *
ZOTOX WITH ZIRCONIUM For poison ivy, oak, sumac (Zotox)	Hydrous zirconia
ZUDS AUTO WASH (Wellesley)	
ZUD SPECIALTY CLEANER & RUST REMOVER (Rustain)	
ZURD Rodenticide (Murd)	Warfarin 0.025
ZX-7 For acne and skin irritations (Nemow)	Pyrilamine maleate* Tyrothricin Hexachlorophene Benzocaine Zinc oxide Bismuth subsalicylate Menthol *
ZYLAX TABLETS Laxative (Glidden, O.)	Acetophenolisatin 5 mg. Debittered brewers dried yeast 160 mg Sodium carboxymethylcellulose 0.3 gm
ZYLON CLOSET BOWL CLEANER ZYLON DRAIN CLEANER, ZYLON PIPE & TRAP CLEANER (Zylon)	
ZYMELOSE GRANULES Laxative (Glidden, O.)	Each 1/2 tsp: Debittered brewers dried yeast 0.64 gm Sodium carboxymethylcellulose 2.0 gm
ZYMELOSE TABLETS Laxative (Glidden, O.)	Each tablet: Debittered brewers dried yeast 160 mg Sodium carboxymethylcellulose
ZYMENOL Laxative (Glidden, O.)	Brewers yeast culture Mineral oil
ZYMOLE TROKEYS (Consolid. Royal)	Menthol * Oil of eucalyptus * Oil of red thyme Oil of peppermint Gum acacia

*Consult Sec. II , Ingredients Index. This ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects if poisonous amounts of this product are ingested.

SECTION VI

General Formulations

Introduction

In this section are given in alphabetical order several hundred formulas for products and preparations commonly found in households and on farms. These formulas are offered when ingredients and composition of a product are not listed in the *Trade Mark Index*, Section V. A precise statement is not important; formulas are needed only to orient the physician. His questions are:

What kinds of materials are usually employed?
Are there any highly toxic components?
About what percentage of the product is the toxic component?
What can be said about its nature?

Directions for use

I. Use this Section VI *if ingredients are unknown*
   a. Specifically, if the trade name is known and the category of use (furniture polish, laundry bleach) is known but ingredients are not listed in the Trade Mark Index; or,
   b. If the category of use is known but trade name is unknown.
II. *See Index (i.e., Table of Contents) on p. 1073*
   Alphabetical listing of categories of use.
III. *Consult appropriate formula*
   a. Note toxicity rating.
   b. Note ingredients starred (asterisks). (The starred ingredient may be responsible for major toxic effects.)
IV. *Consult Ingredients Index, Section II*

The Index

The key to the General Formulations Section lies on p. 1073. This thoroughly cross-indexed list should be examined for the common name, category of use, or type of product responsible for the poisoning. The index category refers by page number to a statement of composition. Here is given a formula and a list of constituents.

The Formula

The formula is a "typical" or basic" or "representative" one. In many formulas, the percentages of each constituent are indicated; these are at best only approximations. The formulas obviously cannot literally describe all products, but they can illustrate for each category something

of the proportions that are frequently employed. The formulas do give considerable guidance when ingredients are not known and cannot easily be found, for example, specific ingredients are not listed for many products in the Trade Mark Index, Section V. A number of reasons may be cited for these omissions. Sometimes the coverage is incomplete and the product is not listed. In some cases the composition is a trade secret and information is deliberately withheld; in others the composition varies with the availability or with the market price of raw materials, and the manufacturer cannot vouch for the formula a month or a year hence and therefore says nothing.

As presented here the "formulations" are heterogeneous; some merely list "standard" or well-known ingredients (for example, linoleum cements: phenolic resin and denatured ethyl alcohol); others give a prototype formula[1] (for example, baby oil: peanut oil—98.9, maleic anhydride—0.1, hexachlorophene—1.0). There is no guarantee that any of these formulas is actually used or is available on the market. Many were adapted from encyclopedias, reference books, or text books, some from correspondence with manufacturers. Some are composites made from scanning the formulas in the Trade Mark Index. Ideally these formulations should have been prepared by well qualified technologists who could authoritatively cite ranges of composition based on types of materials and select the formulas characteristic of products in each category. Ideally the toxicity ratings should then be made by an equally expert industrial toxicologist who could draw on special privileged information. The first edition of this compilation has had too many such problems for solution; this one has not been solved. An attempt to obtain this invaluable assistance is planned; offers of help are urgently solicited. A specific instance of the power of experience may be mentioned; a major manufacturer of soaps and cleaning products gave the opinion that from animal tests many such products probably would be rated as "2," *i.e.*, lethal dose range of a pint to a quart, whereas in humans, the effective rating based on clinical experience probably should be "1," *i.e.*, lethal dose greater than a quart.

The "May Contain" List

In addition to the formula or list under each category title, there is a second list headed "may contain." These substances have been compiled from many sources: a) product labels, b) letters from manufacturers, c) reference books, d) personal communications. No consistent screening has been applied to remove obsolescent, rare, or experimental materials. There is no guarantee on the other hand that the lists are exhaustively complete. Imperfect as they are, no better source of readily available information is known to us. On occasion data may be found here to explain a puzzling reaction, for instance, these lists should be of help to allergists.

[1] In most cases the formulas are given in percentages, the cosmetics section is an exception; for cosmetic formulas, the numbers are grams of solids and cubic centimeters of liquids.

Toxicity Rating

Each general formulations category has been given a toxicity rating to assist the physician in making a prognosis when his patient has ingested some product for which the composition is unobtainable. If the toxicity rating is low (1 or 2), the hazard is low. For certain formulations, one or more ingredients are starred (asterisk). Starred ingredients are in our opinion probably responsible for the toxic effects. These ingredients may be found in the *Ingredients Index*, Section II. References are provided in the *Ingredients Index* to the *Therapeutics Index* for a description of toxic symptoms and of recommended treatment.

In assigning a toxicity rating, the point of view has been conservative. By this is meant that the toxicity rating describes the most toxic of several alternative formulations. As an example, the toxicity rating of denture adhesives may be considered. These mixtures, containing casein glue, karaya gum, mineral oil and a flavor, would be rated "1" or "2," except that some brands contain sodium borate or sodium fluoride, each of which as a substance has a toxicity rating of "4." Depending on the percentage composition, the toxicity rating of a particular adhesive might be "2" or even "3." Therefore this rating (2 or 3) is given to the category. The toxicity rating may thus be interpreted as "probably not more toxic than" the estimate given. A corollary is that certain products may have toxicities less than that listed for the category. Although this may appear to be a discrimination against the safer formulas, the part of caution demands such an advice. Since our intent is solely to assist the doctor in planning emergency treatment, a conservative position is the only defensible one. It is obviously difficult to guess the toxicity of a mixture where the percentage composition is not given; the difficulty is heightened for mixtures in which the percentage of one component may vary over wide ranges (for example, alcohol content in cleaning fluids). In fact the uncertainties are so great that we have been repeatedly tempted to omit the toxicity ratings in this section. The decision to offer them is based on day-to-day experience. When calls come from the emergency department, the toxicologist is always asked to evaluate the toxicity of ingested material regardless of acknowledged imperfections in his knowledge.

Toxicity ratings are not always given for agricultural products because the active components are always known (from the label) and because the active components are listed in the *Ingredients Index*, Section II.

Acknowledgment is gladly made of the essential help given by Kenneth E. Lauterbach who compiled most of the formulas, by Clifton J. Latiolais who selected the formulas for cosmetic preparations, by John D. Gabourel who prepared the material on paints and pigments, by Mrs. Mary June Soffer who listed the "may contain" constituents and by Dr. Edward LeB. Gray who assessed the toxicity ratings. Mrs. Veronica Conley, Assistant Secretary, Committee on Cosmetics, American Medical Association, prepared for us extensive lists of basic categories and constituents of cosmetics. The first efforts to bring together the material of this section by Dr. Robert

O. Jensen deserves mention. The help of Mrs. Marie Spiegl is also acknowledged. Many companies have given time and advice to assist in preparing this section, only a few can be mentioned: Procter and Gamble Company (Dr. R. E. Hauber), Niagara Chemical Company (Dr. S. K. Reed), Genesee Research Corporation (Dr. Chester M. White), and Shell Chemical Company (Dr. Norman G. White).

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ABRASIVES

WHITE ROUGES — Toxicity rating 1

Silica	96 to 97%
Alumina	1.2%
Iron oxide	0.2%
Magnesia	0.1%
Potassium hydroxide	0.0 to 0.3%
Sodium carbonate	0.1%
Calcium oxide	0.01%
Barium stearate	0.7%

Other rouges (toxicity rating 1) consist mainly of aluminum oxide abrasive with a binder of greases, waxes, and some fatty acids such as stearic acid.

ADHESIVES

BUILDERS' ADHESIVES — Toxicity rating 2

Binder
- Vinyl acetate
- Alkyd resins
- Plasticizers

Hardner
- Portland cement
- Asbestos

CANVAS CEMENTS — Toxicity rating 4

Pentachlorophenol*

May contain:
- Petroleum solvents*
- Resins

CASEIN GLUES — Toxicity rating 2

Casein glue
Borax
Oleic acid
Ammonium hydroxide

May also contain:
- Latex
- Soybean oil

CHINA CEMENTS — Toxicity rating 2

Polyvinyl acetate	
Plasticizer	2%

DENTURE ADHESIVES — Toxicity rating 2 or 3

Casein glue
Karaya gum
Mineral oil
Oil of peppermint
Sodium borate*
Sodium fluoride*
Sodium oxalate*
Sodium sulfite
Trisodium phosphate

FABRIC CEMENTS — Toxicity rating 2 or 3

Latex emulsion	98.0%
Sulfur	0.5%
Zinc	0.5%

May also contain:
- Benzene*

FISHING ROD CEMENTS — Toxicity rating 3

Neoprene
Methyl ethyl ketone*

FURNACE CEMENTS — Toxicity rating 1

Sodium silicate	40%
Asbestos, Carbon black, Clay, Silicon dioxide, Water	60%

ADHESIVES (Cont.)

GASKET CEMENTS — Toxicity rating 2

May contain:
- Alcohol
- Asbestos
- Blown vegetable oil
- Mica
- Plasticizer
- Resins
- Talc

GLUES, GENERAL PURPOSE — Toxicity rating 2 or 3

Glue	40%
Urea, Sodium β-naphthalenesulfonate, Calcium chloride or nitrate, Magnesium chloride or nitrate, Zinc chloride or nitrate*	10 to 20%
Water	40 to 50%
Phenol	trace

May also contain:
- Ammonium thiocyanate*
- Borax*
- Latex
- Magnesium oxide
- Oleic acid
- Sodium hydroxide
- Sodium molybdate
- Zinc oxide

LINOLEUM CEMENTS — Toxicity rating 3

Phenolic resin
Denatured ethyl alcohol*

LIQUID SOLDERS — Toxicity rating 3

Cellulose nitrate
Aluminum powder
Acetone*

MODEL AIRPLANE CEMENTS — Toxicity rating 3

Cellulose nitrate	15%
Acetone*	49%
Amyl acetate*	22%
Butyl acetate	7%
Ethyl acetate	7%

May also contain:
- Benzene*
- Butyl alcohol*
- Cyclohexanone*
- Dibutyl phthalate
- Hexane*
- Isopropyl acetate
- Isopropyl alcohol*
- Toluene*
- Tricresyl phosphate*
- Urea
- Xylene*

MUCILAGE — Toxicity rating 1 or 2

Gum arabic	6%
Rice starch	6%
Sugar	25%
Water	63%
Salicylic acid	very small amount

May contain:
- Tapioca gum

PASTES — Toxicity rating 1 or 2

Corn and wheat dextrin	
Sodium fluosilicate	trace
Sodium pentachlorophenate	trace
Phenol, Water	trace

PATCHING CEMENTS — Toxicity rating 1

Cement
Sand

ADHESIVES (Cont.)

PIPE JOINT CEMENTS . . . . . Toxicity rating 1 or 2
Black strap molasses 50%
Amorphous graphite 50%
Other formulations contain various combinations of:
Calcium carbonate
Calcium hydroxide
Casein
Petroleum wax
Sodium carbonate
Sodium pentachlorophenate . . . . . trace
Soya protein
Titanium dioxide
Vegetable drying oils

PLASTIC CEMENTS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3 or 4
Nitrocellulose
Acetone*
Ethylene dichloride*
Toluene*
May also contain:
Carbon tetrachloride*
Chloroform*
Dibutyl phthalate
Polyvinyl acetate
Urea-formaldehyde resin
Wood flour

RESINOUS ADHESIVES . . . . . Toxicity rating 3 or 4
May contain:
Alcohol
Benzene*
Butyl alcohol*
Cellulose
Chalk
Glycerin
Ketones*
Manila gum
Phenolic, melamine and resorcinol resins
Phenols*
Polystyrene
Polyvinyl acetate
Rosin
Urea-formaldehyde resins
Wood flour

ROOFING CEMENTS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
Asphalt
Asbestos
Mineral spirits*

RUBBER CEMENTS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
Rubber latex
Acetone*
Amyl acetate*
Carbon disulfide*
Methyl ethyl ketone*
Petroleum ether*
Toluene*

SHOE CEMENTS

1. Rubber — Toxicity rating 3
   Petroleum ether*
2. Cellulose nitrate — Toxicity rating 3 or 4
   Acetone*
   Aromatic solvents*

THERMOPLASTIC ADHESIVES . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
May contain:
Aluminum stearate
Asphaltum rubber
Binders
Glues
Lamp black
Paraffin oil
Powdered silica
Sugar
Sulfur
Wood flour

ADHESIVES (Cont.)

TILE CEMENTS — Toxicity rating 3 or 4
May contain:
Calcium carbonate
China clay
Dryer (containing lead)*
Magnesium oxide
Magnesium silicate
Mercuric oxide (red or yellow)*
Mineral thinner*
Phenyl mercurial oleate*
Titanium calcium pigment
Vegetable oil

WALL SIZES . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
Dextrin
Animal glue
Sodium bicarbonate
Aluminum sulfate*
Bentonite
May also contain:
Methyl alcohol*
Vinyl acetate

WATERPROOF ADHESIVES (a two component adhesive)
Powder . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
Paraformaldehyde*
Walnut shell flour
Liquid . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
Alcohol
Phenol-formaldehyde resin
Water
May contain:
Asphalt
Lime hydrate
Lime rosin
Petroleum solvents*
Resorcinol*
Sodium fluoride*
Trisodium phosphate

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

ANIMAL BAITS AND REPELLENTS
Rabbit, Deer, Wolf, Coyote
Zinc dithiocarbamate-amine complex*
Sulfur*

BIRD BAITS AND REPELLENTS
Strychnine*
Petroleum hydrocarbons*
Sometimes Fish oil, Linseed oil, Soap, Sulfur*, Turpentine*

BLOSSOM THINNERS
Dinitro o-secondary butyl phenol*

BRANDING FLUIDS
Barium sulfide*
Sodium hydroxide*

DEBARKING COMPOUNDS
Arsenic*

DEFOLIANTS
Sodium chlorate*
Magnesium chlorate*
Sometimes Ammonium borate*, Aromatic hydrocarbons*, Pentachlorophenol*, Sodium metaborate*

DEHORNING PASTES
Sodium hydroxide*
Calcium hydroxide
Glycerin
Lime

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (Cont.)

DISINFECTANTS, SEED AND PLANT
- Mercury*
- Thiram*
- Dieldrin*
- Benzene hexachloride*
- Sometimes Aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbons*, Ammonium sulfate, Helione orange, 8-Hydroxyquinoline sulfate*, Magnesium sulfate, Malachite green*, Manganese sulfate*, Piperonyl butoxide, Pyrethrins*

DISINFECTANTS, STOCK AND POULTRY
- Organic ammonium chlorides* (Quaternary ammonium compounds)
- Petroleum hydrocarbons*
- Sodium hypochlorite*

EGG DETERGENTS
- Alkyl ammonium chlorides* (Quaternary ammonium compounds)
- Sodium carbonate
- Sodium silicate

FERTILIZERS
- Nitrogen (fixed)
- Phosphoric acid
- Potassium salts
- Petroleum hydrocarbons
- Zinc salts*
- Copper salts*
- Manganese salts*
- Chlorophenoxy acetic acid
- Iron salts*
- Sulfur
- Boric acid*
- Sometimes Aluminum silicate, Ammonium phosphate, Bacteria (non-pathogenic), Benzene hexachloride*, Calcium polyphosphate, Chlorinated petroleum hydrocarbon*, Cobalt*, Lime, Mercury, Potassium iodide*, Sodium carbonate, Sodium molybdate, Turpentine

FRUIT DROP INHIBITORS
- α-Naphthaleneacetic acid*
- α-2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid,* triethanolamine salt
- p-Chlorophenoxy acetic acid

LIVESTOCK FEEDS
- Calcium phosphate
- Cobalt salts*
- Copper salts*
- Iron salts*
- Magnesium salts
- Manganese salts*
- Sometimes Calcium carbonate, Oil of anise, Potassium iodide*, Shell flour, Zinc salts*

NEST LITTER
- Magnesium aluminum sulfate*

PLANT-TREE FOODS
- Available nitrogen (as urea, ammonium nitrate)
- Available phosphoric acid (as monoammonium phosphate, as monopotassium polyphosphate, as monosodium polyphosphate)
- Available potash (as potassium nitrate* or chloride, monopotassium phosphate)
- Cornstarch
- α-Naphthalene acetic acid*

POULTRY TENDERIZERS
- Diethylstilbestrol (stilbesterol)

ROOST PAINTS
- Petroleum hydrocarbons* (petroleum oils, benzene hexachloride*, anthracene oil)*

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (Cont.)

SOIL CONDITIONERS
- Iron salts*
- Manganese salts*
- Zinc salts*
- Copper salts*
- Phosphate
- Aluminum sulfate*
- Boron salts*
- Ethylene tetrachloride*
- Hexachloro, hexahydro, dimethano naphthalene*
- Magnesium sulfate
- Mercuric chloride
- Nitrogen (fixed)
- Piperonyl butoxide
- Potassium salts*
- Pyrethrins*
- Sodium benzoate
- Sulfer
- Sodium ferric ethylenediamine tetraacetate*
- Urea

SPREADERS, STICKERS
- Sulfonated oil
- Vegetable oil

SPROUT INHIBITORS
- Methyl ester of naphthalene acetic acid*

WOOD PRESERVATIVES
- Chlorophenols*
- Chlorobenzene*
- Chlorinated coal tar oil*
- Petroleum hydrocarbons (aliphatic and aromatic)*
- Zinc or copper naphthenate*
- Turpentine*
- Titanium salts
- Benzene hexachloride*
- Chlordane*
- Water repellents
- Sometimes Boric acid*, Calcium carbonate, Coconut amine, Copper salts*, Piperonyl butoxide, Pyrethrins*, Resin, Resin acids, Aluminum salts, Arsenic*, DDT*, Rosin, Silica, Sulfur dioxide*, Zinc salts*

ANTIFREEZES

PERMANENT . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Ethylene glycol* . . . . . 90 to 100%
- Dye
- Rust inhibitor* (see below)

METHANOL . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Methyl Alcohol* . . . . . 90 to 100%
- Dye
- Rust inhibitor
- Some of the compounds used as rust inhibitors are:
  - Inorganic
    - Borates*
    - Chromates* (not used with alcohol or glycol)
    - Molybdates*
    - Nitrites*
    - Phosphates
    - Tungstates
    - Zinc chloride*
  - Organic
    - Amines
    - Animal fats
    - Mineral oils
    - Soap
    - Sulfonated oils
    - Vegetable oils
- Calcium chloride and sodium chloride are used for refrigeration brines. Calcium chloride solutions are also used in tractor tires for added weight.
- Glycerol and ethyl alcohol are used as antifreezes for cosmetics.
- Lubricating oils have been used as cooling agents in specially prepared engines.

ANTIFREEZES (Cont.)

Foam suppressors used are:
- Alkyl lactates
- Amyl alcohol*
- Calcium acetate
- Calcium ricinoleate
- Castor oil soap
- Dibutyl phthalate
- Ethyl oleate
- Phenyl stearate
- Vegetable oils

BLEACHES, LAUNDRY

LIQUID	Toxicity rating 3
Sodium hypochlorite*	3 to 6%
Sodium chloride	4 to 5%
Sodium hydroxide and/or sodium carbonate	0.2 to 0.5%
Water	89 to 93%

POWDER	Toxicity rating 3
1. Calcium hypochlorite*	8 to 9%
Alkaline cleaning powders	90%
2. Sodium perborate tetrahydrate*	20 to 30%
Sodium sesquicarbonate	70 to 80%
Fluorescent dye	0.2 to 0.4%

TABLETS	Toxicity rating 5
Calcium hypochlorite*	68%
Inert ingredients	32%

For calcium and sodium hypochlorite see Hypochlorite, Section III

Laundry bleaches may contain:
- Oxalic acid*
- Sodium hyposulfite*
- Sodium perborate*
- Sodium peroxide*
- Sodium or potassium bichromate*
- Trisodium phosphate*

BLUINGS

SUN BLUINGS	Toxicity rating 4
Potassium nitrate	3.5%
Mercuric chloride*	2.4%
Potassium chlorate*	3.0%
Ferric chloride	0.9%
Sodium nitrate	0.9%
Cupric chloride	0.5%
Spirit of ethyl nitrite	6.5%
Water	82.3%

Sometimes contain:
- Nitric acid
- Selenium*

LAUNDRY BLUINGS	Toxicity rating 2
Soap	92%
Borax, Sodium tripolyphosphate, Trisodium phosphate	6 to 8%
Denatured alcohol	minute quantities
Prussian blue	minute quantities

May contain:
- Alkyl aryl sulfonates
- Paraffin wax
- Sodium sulfate

Minute amounts of:
- Acetic acid
- Aniline blue*
- Nitric acid
- Oxalic acid*
- Sodium ferrocyanide
- Sulfuric acid
- Ultra marine blue

BRAKE FLUIDS

BRAKE FLUIDS	Toxicity rating 3
Lubricant	15 to 20%
Castor oil	
Castor oil soap	
Butyl or glyceryl ether of polyoxyethylene propylene glycol	
Polypropylene glycol	
Solvent	80 to 85%
Methyl, ethyl and butyl ethers of ethylene glycol* and related glycols	

Brake fluids may contain:
- Ethyl alcohol*
- Isopropyl alcohol*
- Propyl alcohol*
- n-Butyl alcohol*
- Isobutyl alcohol*
- Mixed amyl alcohols*
- Hexylene glycol*
- Diethylene glycol*
- Ethylene glycol*
- Butylene glycol*
- Inhibitors:
  - Amine soaps
  - Potash soaps
- Antioxidants:
  - Hydroquinone
  - Bisphenol A
- Dyes*

BRAKE SYSTEM FLUSHING FLUIDS . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Methyl, ethyl or isopropyl alcohol*

CANDLES

HOUSEHOLD . . . . . Toxicity rating 1
- Stearic acid
- Paraffin
- Dye (minute amount)

CHURCH . . . . . Toxicity rating 1
- Beeswax
- Paraffin

The candle wick is treated with:
- Ammonium chloride
- Ammonium phosphate
- Ammonium sulfate
- Borax
- Boric acid
- Potassium nitrate

CAULKING COMPOUNDS

CAULKING COMPOUNDS

	Toxicity rating 3
1. Styrenated alkyd resin, Chlorinated biphenyl*, Titanium dioxide, Calcium carbonate	40%
Asbestos fibre	
Xylene*	20%
	Toxicity rating 1

2. Polyvinyl acetate
   Titanium dioxide
   Calcium carbonate

	Toxicity rating 3

3. Vegetable oils (edible)
   Mineral thinner*
   Drier (containing 5% lead)*
   Titanium dioxide
   Calcium carbonate
   Asbestos fibre

   May contain:
   - Aluminum or calcium stearate
   - Asphalt
   - Chromium*
   - Cork
   - Iron oxide
   - Petroleum sulfonate
   - Polybutane
   - Wax
   - Zinc oxide

CAULKING COMPOUNDS (Cont.)

CHALKS . . . . . Toxicity rating 1 or 2
Calcium carbonate
Calcium sulfate
Pigments

CLEANERS

ABRASIVE CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
Silica abrasive, Soap, Moisture 94%
Trisodium phosphate 3%
Dodecyl benzene sodium sulfonate . . 2%
Nonyl benzene sodium sulfonate 0.9%
Sodium perborate* 5%
May contain:
Aluminum oxide
Colloidal clay
Fatty acids
Kerosene*
Long chain hydrocarbons
Pumice
Rouge
Sodium hydroxide*

ALUMINUM CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
Sometimes contain:
Ammonium chloride
Calcium carbonate
Magnesium oxide
Petroleum naphtha*
Powdered pumice
Red iron oxide
Soda soap
Sodium sesquicarbonate
Sodium silicate
Tartaric acid*
Trisodium phosphate*
Whitening

ASPHALT TILE CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose
Santomerse S
Perfume
Dye
Water

AUTOMOBILE CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
Alkyd aryl sodium sulfonate* 40%
Sodium sulfate 60%
Sometimes contain:
Diethanolamine
Lauryl diethanolamide

BOILER CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
Trisodium phosphate* 66.5%
Sodium sulfate, anhydrous 33.0%
Sodium dichromate 0.5%
Other formulations may contain sodium carbonate or sodium hydroxide.*

CARBURETOR CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 4
Sometimes contain:
Chlorinated hydrocarbons* (toxic if inhaled in a confined area)
Coal tar distillates*
Corrosion inhibitors (usually borax or chromates)*
Detergents*

DAIRY CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3 or 4
China clay
Chlorine compounds* (see Hypochlorite, Section III)
Hydrocarbon sulfonate
Phosphoric acid*
Quaternary ammonium compounds*
Sodium aluminate
Sodium carbonate
Sodium hydroxide*
Sodium metaphosphate*
Sodium metasilicate

CLEANERS (Cont.)

Sodium sulfite*
Trisodium phosphate*
The toxicity rating of chlorine compounds and the quaternary ammonium compounds is 4; that of phosphates is 3.

DETERGENTS—(Synthetic)
The term "detergent" meaning originally cleaner, is now widely used to specify the synthetic detergents (non-soap cleaning products) which have such popular household use today.
All purpose household powder. . . . Toxicity rating 2 or
Synthetic anionic detergent*
Sodium silicate
Sodium sulfate
Sodium polyphosphate*
Trisodium phosphate*
Perfume
Dishwashing, germicidal (commercial)
Toxicity rating 3 or
1. Quaternary, ammonium compound* greater than 10
Toxicity rating 3 or
2. Hypochlorite*
Dishwashing (mechanical) . . . . . Toxicity rating
Synthetic anionic detergent (small amount)
Sodium polyphosphate*
Sodium silicate
Sodium carbonate
Sodium sesquicarbonate
Trisodium phosphate*
May contain:
Sodium hydroxide* (over 10%)
Liquid (all purpose) . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or
Synthetic anionic detergent* (or nonionic detergent)
Denatured ethyl alcohol
Fatty acid amides (small amount)
Water
May contain:
Ethylene glycol* and perfume
Scouring powders or cleansers . . . . . Toxicity rating
Abrasive material (such as Feldspar, Pumice or Quartz) 80%
Sodium carbonate
Sodium tripolyphosphate
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate
Synthetic anionic detergent

DRAIN AND PIPE CLEANERS . . . . Toxicity rating 4 or
1. Sodium or potassium hydroxide* (see Alkali, Section III) . . . . . 94 to 100%
Sodium carbonate . . . . . 0.8 to 2.0%
2. Sodium bisulfate 80%
Sodium chloride 15%
Steatite (talc) 5%
Sometimes contain:
Aluminum particles (metallic)
Hydrochloric acid* (see Acid, Section III)
Sodium sulfate
Sulfuric acid* (see Acid, Section III)

DRY CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 4
1. Carbon tetrachloride* 100%
2. Carbon tetrachloride* . . . . . 20 to 80%
With any of the following:
Alcohol
Benzene*
Chloroform*
Ether*
Naphtha*
Stoddard solvent*
Toluene*
Xylene*
3. Various combinations of the following solvents are also in use:
Alcohol
Benzene*
Chloroform*
Kerosene*
Methylene chloride*
Perchloroethylene*

LEANERS (Cont.)

Petroleum hydrocarbons*
Stoddard solvent*
Toluene*
Trichloroethylene*
Xylene*

All of the above aromatic hydrocarbons and chlorinated hydrocarbons, with the execption of methylene chloride, have a toxicity rating of 4. All the above aliphatic hydrocarbons, ethers and alcohols have a toxicity rating of 3.

NGINE AND MOTOR CLEANERS Toxicity rating 3 or 4
Caustic potash* (see Alkali, Section III)
Chlorinated hydrocarbons*
Coal tar distillates*
Corrosion inhibitor
Detergent
Petroleum solvent*

The coal tar distillates have a toxicity rating of 4, the chlorinated hydrocarbons of 3 or 4 and the petroleum solvent of 3.

UR CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 4
Alcohol
Benzene*
Carbon tetrachloride*
Petroleum ether*

URNACE CLEANERS (Soot Destroyers)
Toxicity rating 2
Charcoal
Potassium nitrate

URNITURE CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
Alkyl aryl sodium sulfonate*
Ammonium hydroxide*
Isopropyl alcohol*
Methyl alcohol*
Sodium hydroxide*

ENERAL PURPOSE CLEANERS . . . Toxicity rating 3

Trisodium phosphate*	50 to 60%
Sodium sesquicarbonate	25 to 35%
Sodium pyrophosphate	5 to 10%
Sodium alkyl aryl sulfonate	0.5 to 1.5%

Sometimes contain:
Kerosene*
Pine oil*
Silicates
Sodium bicarbonate

LASS AND WINDOW CLEANERS . Toxicity rating 2 or 3

Isopropyl alcohol	12%
Detergent	1 to 2%
Phosphate salt	1 to 2%
Water	84 to 86%
Ammonia, dye, perfume	trace

Sometimes contain:
Borax
Carbon tetrachloride*
Glycerin
Kerosene*
Lemongrass oil
Sodium bicarbonate
Sodium oleate
Tannic acid

EWELRY CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
Ammoniated soap
Isopropyl alcohol*
Perfume
Dye

EATHER CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
Borax
Carnauba wax
Denatured alcohol
Japan wax
Oil of citronella
Palm oil
Rosin

CLEANERS (Cont.)

Sodium carbonate
Sodium hydroxide
Tallow

LENS CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3

1. Detergent	4%
Phosphate salt	
Water	96%
2. Isopropyl alcohol	12%
Wetting agent	2 to 4%
Water	84 to 86%

METAL CLEANERS (Rust Removers)

Toxicity rating 4 (with cyanide 5)

1. Ammonium fluoride*
   Hydrofluoric acid*

Toxicity rating 4 (with cyanide 5)

2. Sodium fluosilicate*
   Sodium bifluoride*

Toxicity rating 3 or 4 (with cyanide 5)

3. Phosphoric acid
   Detergents*
   May contain:
   Ammonium hydroxide*
   Ammonium oxalate*
   Aniline dye*
   Borax*
   Calcium carbonate
   Cresylic acid*
   Cyanide*
   Emery
   Ethylene dichloride*
   Ferric oxide
   Glycerin
   Isopropyl alcohol*
   Kerosene*
   Naphthalene*
   Nitric acid*
   Oleic acid
   Petroleum hydrocarbons*
   Pine oil*
   Potassium soap
   Pumice
   Rouge
   Silica
   Silver nitrate*
   Soda ash
   Sodium bicarbonate
   Sodium chromates*
   Sodium dichromate*
   Stearic acid
   Sulfuric acid*
   Tetrachloroethylene*
   Thiourea
   Turpentine*

OVEN CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3 or 4
Sodium hydroxide base*

PAINT BRUSH CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3 or 4

Kerosene*	57%
Oleic acid	29%
Ammonium hydroxide, conc.	7%
Denatured ethyl alcohol	7%

May also contain:
Acetone*
Benzene*
Borax*
Butyl alcohol*
Diglycol oleate
Isopropyl alcohol*
Methyl alcohol*
Methylene chloride*
Naphtha*
Naphthalene*
Sodium chromate*
Stoddard solvent*
Toluene*
Trisodium phosphate
Xylene*

CLEANERS (Cont.)

PAINT CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3 or 4
- Emulsifying and suspending agents
- Isopropyl alcohol*
- Kerosene*
- Methylene chloride*
- Petroleum ether*
- Xylene*

PORCELAIN, MARBLE, TILE AND ENAMEL CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
- Abrasive 88%
- Sodium tripolyphosphate 5%
- Alkyl aryl sufonate 5%
- Trisodium phosphate 2%

RADIATOR CLEANERS

1. Oxalic acid* — Toxicity rating 4
2. Hydrochloric acid* — Toxicity rating 4
3. Chlorinated hydrocarbons — Toxicity rating 3 or 4
   - Detergent
   - May contain:
     - Sodium bisulfite*, sodium bisulfate*

RUG CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 4
- Sawdust
- Trichloroethylene*

SEWER, CESSPOOL AND SEPTIC TANK CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 5
- Sodium hydroxide* or potassium hydroxide* (see Alkali, Section III) . 100%

SHOE CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
- Titanium dioxide
- Trisodium phosphate*

SOAPS
- Bar soaps . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
  - Anhydrous soap 80.5%
  - 2,2-Thiobis (4,6-dichlorophenol) . . . 1.5%
  - Glycerin 8.5%
  - Sodium chloride 0.5%
  - Water 10.0%
  - May also contain:
    - Borax*
    - Bran
    - Eucalyptus oil*
    - Hexachlorophene
    - Iodine
    - Mercuric iodide*
    - Olive oil
    - Sulfur
- Industrial hand cleaners (used with water) — Toxicity rating 2
  - Pumice, wood flour or borax . . . . . 60 to 75%
  - Powdered soap 25%
  - Trisodium phosphate
  - May contain:
    - Alcohol
    - Coconut oil
    - Colloidal clay
    - Dioxane for stain removal
    - Clycerin
    - Hexachlorophene
    - Lanolin
    - Mineral spirits
    - Perfume
    - Sodium bicarbonate
    - Synthetic detergent
- Industrial hand cleaners (used without water) — Toxicity rating 2 or 3
  - Agar-agar alkalized
  - Alcohol
  - Ammonium hydroxide* (3%)
  - Casein
  - Cellulose derivatives
  - Cottonseed fatty acid
  - Diethylene glycol*
  - Dioxane for stain removal

CLEANERS (Cont.)
- Egg albumin
- Essential oil*
- Glycerol monstearate
- Kerosene-like hydrocarbons*
- Lanolin
- Lime
- Mineral oil
- Paraffin wax
- Potassium hydroxide
- Sodium alkyl aryl sulfonate
- Sodium carbonate
- Sodium hexametaphosphate
- Sodium hydroxide
- Spermaceti
- Stearic acid
- Tallow soap
- Water
- White soap chips
- Liquid soaps . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or
  - Anhydrous soap . . . . . 15 to 40%
  - Glycerin 8%
  - Hexachlorophene 1%
  - Lecithin 1%
  - Water . . . . . 55 to 80%
  - May also contain:
    - Ammonium hydroxide*
    - Isopropyl alcohol*
    - Lanolin
    - Methyl salicylate*
    - Pine oil*
    - Potassium hydroxide
    - Potassium oleate
    - Sodium lauryl sulfate
    - Sodium polyphosphate
    - Sulfur
    - Tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate
    - 2,2-Thiobis (4,6-dichlorophenol)
- Soap powders . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
  - Anhydrous soap . . . . . 33 to 85%
  - Lanolin
  - Oil of sassafras
  - Pine oil
  - Sodium pyrophosphate
  - Sodium sulfate
  - Sodium tripolyphosphate
  - Tall oil-ethylene oxide condensate
  - May also contain:
    - Glycerin
    - Sodium alkyl aryl sulfonate
    - Sodium carbonate
    - Sodium silicate

STAIN REMOVERS
- Coffee stain removers . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
  - Sodium hypochlorite* 8%
  - Water 92%
- General use . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
  1. Ammonium hydroxide*
  2. Hydrocarbon solvents*
     - Soap
     - May contain:
       - Alcohol*
       - Ammonium chloride
       - Ammonium persulfate
       - Amyl and ethyl acetate*
       - Benzene*
       - Butyl acetate*
       - Carbon tetrachloride*
       - Chloroform*
       - Glacial acetic acid*
       - Glycerin
       - Lactic acid
       - Methylene chloride*
       - Naphtha*
       - Oxalic acid*
       - Perchloroethylene*
       - Tetrahydrofurfural
       - Toluene*
       - Trichloroethylene*
- Iodine stain removers . . . . . Toxicity rating 1
  - Sodium thiosulfate 12%
  - Water

CLEANERS (Cont.)

Lipstick removers

1 Isopropyl alcohol* — Toxicity rating 3

2 Isoamyl acetate* — Toxicity rating 3
Petroleum hydrocarbons*

3 Carbon tetrachloride* — Toxicity rating 4
Butyl cellosolve*
Chloroform*
Alcohol

Rust and ink removers . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
Oxalic acid*
Methyl alcohol*
Water

STAIN REMOVERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 4
Xylene*
Chlorinated hydrocarbons*

TOILET CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
Potassium hydroxide* (see Alkali, Section III) . . . . . } about 20%
Denatured alcohol . . . . . }
Alkyl aryl sulfonate . . . . . }
Water 80%

TOILET BOWL CLEANERS

1. Sodium hydroxide* (see Alkali, Section III) . . . . . Toxicity rating 5 — 100%

2. Hydrochloric acid* (see Acid, Section III) . . . . . Toxicity rating 3 — 14 to 23%
Dichlorobenzene 2.5%

3. 1,3-Dichloro-3,5-dimethylhydantoin* . . . . . Toxicity rating 3 — 95%

4. Sodium bisulfate* . . . . . Toxicity rating 3 — 75 to 100%
Sodium chloride 15%
Sodium carbonate 10%
Talc, odorant 0.5%

WALL CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
Ammonium hydroxide*
Borax*
Colloidal clay
Diglycol stearate
Kerosene*
Powdered dry soap
Silica
Soda ash
Sodium lauryl sulfate
Sulfated fatty alcohol
Trisodium phosphate*

WALLPAPER CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 1 to 3
Wheat flour . . . . . } 80.00%
Water . . . . . }
Salt 17.00%
Mineral spirits 1.00%
Ammonium aluminum sulfate 0.06%
Methyl salicylate 0.02%
Dye 0.005%
May contain:
Alkali metal salts for preservative (slight amount)
Ammonium hydroxide*
Borax*
Coconut oil soap
Ethyl ether*
Ethylene dichloride*
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
Glycerin
Kerosene oil (slight amount)
Naphthalene*
Oleic acid
Potash
Sawdust
Soda ash
Triethanolamine
Trisodium phosphate*

CLEANERS (Cont.)

WINDSHIELD CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
Ethyl alcohol or isopropyl alcohol*

COSMETICS

BABY PREPARATIONS

Baby creams — Toxicity rating 1

Lanolin, anhydrous	6.0
Paraffin	10.0
Mineral oil	70.0
Zinc stearate	6.0
Cetyl alcohol	4.0
Beeswax	4.0
	100.0

Baby lotions . . . . . Toxicity rating 1

Sodium alginate	0.35
Butyl p-aminobenzoate	0.01
Methyl p-aminobenzoate	0.09
Triethanolamine	0.5
Stearic acid	0.3
Stearyl alcohol	0.9
Cetyl alcohol	0.5
Lanolin, anhydrous	1.0
Liquid petrolatum, light	30.0
Water, q.s.	100.0

May contain:
Glycerin
Glyceryl monostearate
Perfume

Baby oils

1. Mineral oil — Toxicity rating 1 — 94.0
Oxyquinoline benzoate or sulfate . . 1.0
Lanolin, anhydrous 5.0
100.0

2. Peanut oil — Toxicity rating 1 or 2 — 98.9
Maleic anhydride 0.1
Hexachlorophene 1.0
100.0

May contain:
Olive and vegetable oils
Perfume
Cetyl alcohol
Sorbitol
Triethanolamine stearate

Baby powders

1. Talc — Toxicity rating 2 — 70.0
Kaolin 20.0
Hydroxyquinoline sulfate 1.0
Magnesium carbonate or stearate . 7.0
Hexachlorophene 1.0
Chalk 1.0
100.0

2. Talc — Toxicity rating 3 — 49.0
Magnesium carbonate or stearate . 1.0
Zinc stearate 20.0
Boric acid* 30.0
100.0

May contain:
Perfume
Titanium dioxide

Baby soaps — Toxicity rating 1
Sodium soaps of coconut and palm oil

BATH PREPARATIONS

Bath oils

1. Perfume — Toxicity rating 2 — 0.1 to 0.2
Sulfonated oil, q.s. 100.1

2. Pine oil — Toxicity rating 3 — 20.0
Sulfonated castor oil 40.0
Water, q.s. 100.0
Bath oils may contain:
Attar of flowers
Cetyl alcohol
Essential oils*
Lanolin

COSMETICS (Cont.)

Oil of bergamot
Petrolatum
Stearate
Tar

Bath salts

Toxicity rating 2	
1. Sodium sesquicarbonate	60.0
Magnesium sulfate	2.0
Sodium metaphosphate	3.0
Trisodium phosphate	1.0
Sodium bicarbonate	24.0
Citric or tartaric acids	10.0
	100.0
Toxicity rating 3	
2. Sodium borate* (borax)	20.0
Sodium hexametaphosphate	1.0
Sodium bicarbonate	35.0
Corn starch	44.0
	100.0

Bubble bath

Powder — Toxicity rating 3	
Sodium alkyl aryl sulfonate*	50.0
Sodium sulfate	25.0
Sodium carbonate	24.0
Perfume oil	1.0
	100.0
Liquid — Toxicity rating 3	
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate*	40.0
Propylene glycol	8.0
Perfume oil	2.0
Sodium alginate solution (2%)	50.0
	100.0

Bubble baths may contain:
Alcohol
Methyl p-hydroxy benzoate
Phosphates

CREAMS

Astringent creams

Toxicity rating 2	
1. Witch hazel extract	50.0
Stearic acid	16.0
Sodium carbonate	1.0
Glycerin	6.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
Toxicity rating 2	
2. Aluminum potassium sulfate	4.0
Zinc sulfocarbolate (or sulfate)	2.0
Stearic acid	16.0
Sodium carbonate	1.0
Glycerin	6.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
Toxicity rating 2	
3. Tannic acid	2.0
Stearic acid	16.0
Sodium carbonate	1.0
Glycerin	6.0
Water, q.s.	100.0

Barrier creams (protective)

Toxicity rating 1	
1. Stearic acid	10.0
Beeswax	1.5
Glycerin	5.0
Casein	0.3
Ammonium hydroxide	0.5
Water, q.s.	100.0
Toxicity rating 2	
2. Zinc oxide	10.0
Zinc stearate	5.0
Titanium dioxide	10.0
Butyl stearate	5.0
Liquid petrolatum	10.0
White petrolatum	60.0
	100.0
Toxicity rating 2	
3. Silicone, high viscosity	25.0
White petrolatum	75.0
Toxicity rating 2	
4. Polyethylene glycol 1540 monostearate	5.0
Butyl stearate	5.0
Petrolatum	3.0

COSMETICS (Cont.)

Diglycol stearate (neutral)	4.0
Paraffin	3.0
Potassium hydroxide	7.0
Magnesium stearate	15.0
Water	58.0
	100.0

Barrier creams may contain:
Aluminum compounds*
Benzoic acid
Borates
Ceresin
Lanolin
Salicylates*
Sodium silicate
Talc
Triethanolamine

Bleach and freckle creams

Bleach creams — Toxicity rating	
Hydrogen peroxide* (5%)	8.0
Lanolin, anhydrous	10.0
Spermaceti	10.0
Petrolatum, q.s.	100.0
Freckle ointments — Toxicity rating	
Bismuth subnitrate	6.0
Ammoniated mercury*	6.0
Precipitated chalk	6.0
Zinc oxide	6.0
Camphor, powder*	6.0
Cold cream, q.s.	100.0
Skin bleaches — Toxicity rating	
Zinc peroxide or Sodium perborate*	8.0
Magnesium carbonate	50.0
Titanium dioxide	2.0
Zinc oxide	40.0
	100.0

Bleach and freckle creams may contain:
Oxalic acid*

Cleansing creams (all-purpose, 4 type creams)

Toxicity rating	
1. Liquid petrolatum	3.0
Spermaceti	2.0
Glycerin	6.0
Sodium borate	1.0
Diglycol stearate	14.0
Ceresin	2.0
Stearic acid	10.0
Sodium lauryl sulfate	1.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
Toxicity rating	
2. Beeswax	5.0
Triethanolamine stearate	12.0
Lanolin	2.0
Triethylene glycol	8.0
Petrolatum	5.0
Water, q.s.	100.0

Cleansing creams may contain:
Boric acid
Cetyl alcohol
Gum karaya
Gum tragacanth
Magnesium sulfate
Soap
Sodium carbonate

Cold creams (all-purpose creams, 4 purpose creams)

Toxicity rating	
1. Ceresin (or ozokerite)	3.5
Spermaceti	10.0
Beeswax	10.0
Mineral oil (or olive, persic, almond)	45.0
Sodium borate (borax)	0.5
Sodium benzoate	1.0
Perfume	0.1
Water	30.0
	100.0
Toxicity rating	
2. Stearic acid	15.0
Liquid petrolatum	16.0
Cholesterin	2.0
Triethanolamine	2.0
Carbitol	8.0
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate	0.1

COSMETICS (Cont.)

Perfume	0.1
Water, q.s.	100.0

Cold creams may contain:
Cetyl alcohol
Glycerin
Menthol

Cucumber creams — Toxicity rating 2

Fresh cucumber juice	24.0
Sodium benzoate	4.0
Lanolin, anhydrous	48.0
Cold cream base, q.s.	100.0

Emollient creams (lubricating)

	Toxicity rating 1
1. Lecithin	6.0
Lanolin	10.0
Cocoa butter	4.0
Cholesterin	2.0
Cold cream base	78.0
	100.0

	Toxicity rating 1
2. Lecithin	3.0
Lanolin	5.0
Sorbitol or mannitol, fatty acid esters	5.0
Spermaceti	5.0
Glyceryl monostearate	12.0
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate	0.1
Water, q.s.	100.0

Emollient creams may contain:
Animal oils
Boric acid
Camphor
Castor oil
Cetyl alcohol
Soybean oil
Sperm oil
Triethanolamine
Turpentine
Undecylenic acid
Vegetable oils
Zinc oxide

Hand creams — Toxicity rating 1

Glyceryl monostearate	12.0
Liquid petrolatum	6.0
Lanolin	4.0
Cocoa butter	2.0
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate	0.1
Water, q.s.	100.0

May contain:
Aluminum silicate
Ammonium hydroxide
Benzyl alcohol
Boric acid
Castor oil
Cetyl alcohol
Hexachlorophene
Magnesium silicate
Sodium alginate
Sodium benzoate
Sodium bicarbonate
Sodium carbonate
Sodium metabisulfate
Witch hazel
Zinc oxide

Hormone creams

Creams with combinations of cholesterin and lecithin have been erroneously known as hormone creams. The more popular terms for these preparations are tissue or nourishing creams.

	Toxicity rating 1
1. Cholesterin	2.0
Lecithin	1.0
Beeswax	4.0
Stearic acid	4.0
Lanolin	10.0
Cocoa butter	4.0
Olive oil	40.0
Sodium borate	1.0
Sodium benzoate	0.6
Water, q.s.	100.0

COSMETICS (Cont.)

	Toxicity rating 1
2. Estrogenic substances	25,000 units
Stearyl alcohol	1.0
Beeswax	15.0
Sodium borate	0.7
Vegetable oil	20.0
Wool wax	10.0
Water, q.s.	100.0

Lanolin creams (cold cream with high lanolin content)

	Toxicity rating 3
Lanolin	12.0
White wax	7.5
Spermaceti	5.0
Oil of peach kernel*	31.0
Sodium borate	0.5
Perfume	0.1
Water	43.9
	100.0

Liquifying creams — Toxicity rating 1

Paraffin	6.0
White wax	12.0
Liquid petrolatum	54.0
Stearic acid	1.0
Sodium borate	1.0
Water	26.0
	100.0

Massage creams — Toxicity rating 2

1. Beeswax	12.0
Spermaceti	12.0
Lanolin	8.0
Peanut oil	32.0
Sodium borate	1.0
Camphor	1.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
2. Stearic acid	9.0
Cocoa butter	1.0
Wheat or corn starch	14.0
Sodium borate	2.5
Glycerin	3.0
Ammonium hydroxide (6%)	1.0
Water	66.5

Shave creams (brushless)

	Toxicity rating 1
1. Stearic acid	23.0
Anhydrous lanolin	4.0
Triethanolamine	0.8
Sodium borate	0.8
Carbitol	1.5
Water, q.s.	100.0

	Toxicity rating 2
2. Stearic acid	16.0
Cetyl alcohol	2.0
Sulfonated castor oil	2.0
Sodium hydroxide	0.4
Ammonium hydroxide	6.0
Glycerin	4.0
Diethylene glycol	6.0
Water, q.s.	100.0

Brushless shave creams may contain:
Alcohol
Lard
Linseed oil
Menthol
Phenol
Soap
Sodium alginate
Sodium salicylate
Tallow
Zinc compounds

Shave creams (lathering) — Toxicity rating 1

Stearic acid	24.0
Peanut oil	6.0
Coconut oil	6.0
Sodium hydroxide	10.0
Propylene glycol	12.0
Sodium lauryl sulfate	0.5
Water, q.s.	100.0

May contain:
Alcohol
Lard

COSMETICS (Cont.)

Linseed oil
Menthol
Phenol
Soap
Sodium alginate
Sodium salicylate
Tallow
Zinc compounds

Vanishing creams

	Toxicity rating 2
1. Stearic acid	15.2
Potassium hydroxide	0.8
Cetyl alcohol	2.0
Glycerin	10.0
Perfume	0.1
Water, q.s.	100.0
2. Stearic acid	12.0
Sodium borate	1.0
Spermaceti	2.0
Glyceryl monostearate	5.0
Diethylene glycol	5.0
Water, q.s.	100.0

Vanishing creams may contain:
Ammonium stearate
Mineral oil
Potassium carbonate
Soap
Sodium carbonate

Vitamin creams	Toxicity rating 1
Cod liver oil	20.0
Lanolin, anhydrous	30.0
Petrolatum	50.0
	100.0

"Waterless" hand cleaners	Toxicity rating 1
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate	6.2
Sorbitan sedquioleate	1.2
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate	0.1
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose	2.5
Perfume	q.s.
Water, q.s.	100.0

DENTAL PREPARATIONS

Denture adhesives	Toxicity rating 2
Tragacanth powder	75.0
Karaya gum powder	24.0
Sassafras oil	1.0
	100.0

Denture cleaners	Toxicity rating 3
Sodium perborate*	32.4
Sodium chloride	60.0
Magnesium sulfate	2.5
Calcium chloride	2.5
Sodium carbonate	2.5
Methyl salicylate	0.01
Menthol	0.02
Peppermint oil	0.1
	100.0

Liquid dentrifices	Toxicity rating 2
Sodium alginate	0.8
Saccharin sodium	0.1
Flavor	1.5
Alcohol	20.0
Glycerin	8.0
Sodium lauryl sulfate	4.0
Amaranth solution (5%)	0.2
Water, q.s.	100.0

Toothpastes

Ammoniated	Toxicity rating 2
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic	3.0
Urea	13.0
Tricalcium phosphate	38.7
Sorbitol solution (70%)	14.5
Glycerin	10.0
Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate	2.0
Aminoacetic acid	0.3
Carboxymethylcellulose	0.3
Flavor oil	1.1
Saccharin	0.2
Dichlorophene	0.2
Water, q.s.	100.0

COSMETICS (Cont.)

Chlorophyll	Toxicity rating
Chlorophyllin (potassium copper derivative)	0.2
Calcium carbonate	20.0
Soap, neutral	5.0
Tragacanth powder	5.0
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate	4.0
Glycerin	20.0
Saccharin sodium	0.1
Water, q.s.	100.0

Fluoride	Toxicity rating
Stannous fluoride to give fluoride	0.1
Regular toothpaste, q.s.	100.0

Regular	Toxicity rating
Calcium carbonate	20.0
Magnesium carbonate	5.0
Magnesia magma	12.0
Sodium chloride	40.0
Saccharin	0.2
Soap powder	1.0
Tragacanth	1.0
Glycerin	12.0
Water, q.s.	100.0

Toothpastes may contain:
Alkyl aryl sulfonate
Alkyl sarcosinate
Alumina hydrate
Formalin
Galacto-lactone-carbamide
Hydroxybenzoates
Irish moss extractives
Menthol
Methyl salicylate
Mineral oil
Oil of cloves
Papain
Potassium sulfate
Sodium alginate
Sodium benzoate
Sodium bicarbonate
Sodium hexametaphosphate
Sodium lauryl sulfate
Sodium oxalate
Sodium perborate
Sodium phosphate
Sodium stearate
Sodium sulfate
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate
Titanium dioxide

Toothpowders

Ammoniated	Toxicity rating
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic	5.0
Urea	22.5
Bentonite	5.0
Calcium carbonate	63.2
Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate	3.0
Saccharin	0.3
Peppermint oil	1.0
	100.0

Chlorophyll	Toxicity rating
Chlorophyllin (potassium copper derivative)	2.0
Calcium phosphate, tribasic	44.0
Magnesium carbonate	11.0
Calcium carbonate	40.0
Soap, neutral	0.5
Saccharin sodium	0.2
Calcium stearate	2.0
Flavor oils	0.3
	100.0

Regular	Toxicity rating
Calcium carbonate	50.0
Sodium perborate*	16.0
Zinc peroxide	24.0
Soap powder, q.s.	100.0

COSMETICS (Cont.)

DEODORANTS

Antiperspirants

Cream — Toxicity rating 2

Aluminum chlorhydroxide complex	15.0
Glycol distearate	14.0
Liquid petrolatum	5.0
Beeswax	2.0
Sodium lauryl sulfate	1.0
Pectin	0.5
Citric acid	2.0
Propylene glycol	6.0
Water, q.s.	100.0

Liquid — Toxicity rating 2 or 3

Aluminum chloride*	20.0
Alcohol	10.0
Propylene glycol	10.0
D & C color	0.01
Water, q.s.	100.0

Powder — Toxicity rating 2 or 3

Aluminum potassium sulfate*	35.0
Zinc stearate	8.0
Titanium dioxide	2.0
Talc	55.0
	100.0

Stick — Toxicity rating 2

Aluminum chloride	10.0
Beeswax	10.0
Paraffin	32.0
Petrolatum	24.0
Cocoa butter, q.s.	100.0

Simple

Creams (paste) — Toxicity rating 2

Oxyquinoline sulfate	4.0
Formaldehyde	1.0
Zinc sulfocarbolate	2.0
Propylene glycol	4.0
Glyceryl monostearate	20.0
Liquid petrolatum	8.0
Water, q.s.	100.0

Liquid — Toxicity rating 2

Oxyquinoline sulfate	4.0
Formaldehyde	1.0
Alcohol	10.0
Water, q.s.	100.0

Powder — Toxicity rating 3

Boric acid*	32.0
Zinc peroxide	20.0
Zinc stearate	10.0
Talc or starch	38.0
	100.0

Stick

	Toxicity rating 2
1. Oxyquinoline sulfate	2.0
Zinc sulfocarbolate	2.0
Talc	20.0
Beeswax	10.0
Paraffin	32.0
Petrolatum	24.0
Cocoa butter, q.s.	100.0
	Toxicity rating 3
2. Hystrene T-70 fatty acid	5.0
Sorbitol	2.0
Alcohol*	85.4
Sodium hydroxide	0.6
Hexachlorophene	2.0
Water	5.0
	100.0

Deodorants and antiperspirants may contain:

Bentonite
Benzoic acid*
Calcium borate*
Candelilla wax
Chloral hydrate
Glycerin
Lanolin
Magnesium salts
Zinc oxide

Depilatories

Cream — Toxicity rating 4

Barium sulfide*	15.0
Lanette wax S X	20.0
Spermaceti	3.0
Stearic acid	2.0
Triethanolamine	0.2
Cetyl alcohol	20.0
Sesame oil	20.0
Perfume	q.s.
Water	19.0
	100.0

Liquid — Toxicity rating 3

Sodium sulfide*	8.0
Starch, soluble	4.0
Sugar	4.0
Glycerin	5.0
Sodium borate	1.0
Sodium lauryl sulfate	1.0
Water, q.s.	100.0

Powder

	Toxicity rating 4
1. Strontium sulfide*	32.0
Calcium sulfide*	24.0
Precipitated chalk	32.0
Menthol	1.0
Talc, q.s.	100.0
	Toxicity rating 4
2. Barium sulfide*	24.0
Zinc oxide	32.0
Soap powder	6.0
Talc, q.s.	100.0

Wax — Toxicity rating 2

Rosin	50.0
Beeswax	24.0
Paraffin	20.0
Benzocaine	2.0
White petrolatum, q.s.	100.0

EYE PREPARATIONS

Eye creams (eye tissue creams, eye wrinkle creams) — Toxicity rating 1

Lecithin	6.0
Cholesterin	2.0
Beeswax	24.0
Lanolin	6.0
Sodium benzoate	1.0
Almond oil, q.s.	100.0

Eye shadows — Toxicity rating 2

Beeswax	10.0
Spermaceti	8.0
Cetyl alcohol	4.0
Lanolin	8.0
Petrolatum, q.s.	100.0
Color (iron oxide pigments)	q.s.

Eyebrow pencils — Toxicity rating 1

Lampblack	10.0 to 20.0
Petrolatum	40.0
Paraffin, q.s.	100.0

Eyebrow plucking creams — Toxicity rating 2

Benzocaine	2.0
Cold cream	98.0
	100.0

Eyelash and eyebrow dyes — Toxicity rating 2

Brown, black and blue certified oil soluble dyes

Eyelash creams — Toxicity rating 3

Lanolin	5.0
Cocoa butter	4.0
Paraffin	10.0
Cetyl alcohol	2.0
Peach kernel oil,* q.s.	100.0

Eyelash oils — Toxicity rating 1

Lanolin	8.0
Cocoa butter	4.0
Cetyl alcohol	8.0
Alcohol	2.0
Water	10.0
Olive oil, q.s.	100.0

Mascaras

Cake — Toxicity rating 2

Lampblack	40.0
Diethylene glycol stearate	25.0
Kaolin	20.0
Sulfonated castor oil	15.0
	100.0

COSMETICS (Cont.)

Cream	Toxicity rating 1
Stearic acid	10.0
Petrolatum	6.0
Liquid petrolatum	10.0
Triethanolamine	3.0
Lampblack	10.0
Water	61.0
	100.0

FACE MASKS

Beauty clays	Toxicity rating 1
Purified siliceous earth	10.0
Kaolin	40.0
Glycerin	6.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
Face packs	Toxicity rating 2
Zinc stearate	4.0
Zinc oxide	4.0
Glycerin	8.0
Tragacanth	4.0
Alcohol	10.0
Limewater, q.s.	100.0
May contain:	
Acacia	
Balsam of Peru	
Glyceryl monostearate	
Magnesium carbonate	
Mercurized wax	
Salicylic acid	
Spermaceti	
Sulfonated castor oil	
Talc	
Titanium oxide	
Zinc sulfocarbolate	

HAIR PREPARATIONS

Hair brillinatines	
Cream hair dressing	Toxicity rating 2
Polyethylene glycol 400 monostearate	3.0
Liquid petrolatum	20.0
Alcohol	10.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
Perfume	q.s.
Liquid	Toxicity rating 2
Lanolin	2.0
Liquid petrolatum	50.0
Castor oil	16.0
Alcohol, q.s.	100.0
Perfume	q.s.
May contain:	
Amine soap	
Apricot kernel oil	
Beeswax	
Benzyl benzoate	
Brucine sulfate	
Ceresin	
Cetyl alcohol	
Copper chloride	
Fatty esters	
Ferric chloride	
Glycerin	
Gum benzoin	
Gum tragacanth	
Kerosene	
Menthol	
Olive oil	
Paraffin	
Polyglycols	
Pyrogallic acid	
Stearates	
Thymol	
Solid	Toxicity rating 1 or 2
Lanolin	5.0
Petrolatum	50.0
Ceresin (ozokerite)	8.0
Liquid petrolatum, q.s.	100.0
May contain:	
Borax	
Boric acid	
Camphor	
Ceresin	
Cholesterin	
Esters	

COSMETICS (Cont.)

Essential oils	
Extract of mullein	
Glycerin	
Glyco B	
Glycols	
Hexachlorophene	
Lead acetate	
Menthol	
Methyl parasept	
Oil of bergamot	
Oil of sage	
Paraffin	
Pilocarpine	
Quinine	
Resin	
Spermaceti	
Sulfur	
Tar	
Triethanolamine	
Waxes	
Hair dyes	
Metallic salt type	
Black (iron dye)	Toxicity rating
Pyrogallol*	6.0
Alcohol*	32.0
Acetic acid (99%)	0.4
Ferric chloride	1.0
Sugar	1.0
Water	10.0
Ether,* q.s.	100.0
Blond (nickel dye)	
Solution No. 1	Toxicity rating
Pyrogallol*	6.0
Alcohol	20.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
Solution No. 2	Toxicity rating
Nickel ammonium sulfate*	6.0
Sugar	1.0
Ammonium hydroxide (10%)*	20.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
Brown (manganese dye)	Toxicity rating
Manganese acetate	10.0
Pyrogallol*	10.0
Acetic acid (99%)	0.2
Water, q.s.	100.0
Silver	
Solution No. 1	Toxicity rating
Silver nitrate*	10.0
Ammonium hydroxide (10%)*	32.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
Solution No. 2	Toxicity rating
Pyrogallol*	6.0
Alcohol	24.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
Oxidizing type	
Black	Toxicity rating
p-Phenylenediamine HCl*	2.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
Blond	Toxicity rating
p-Phenylenediamine HCl	0.1
Diamidophenol	0.1
Water, q.s.	100.0
Brown	Toxicity rating
p-Phenylenediamine HCl	0.5
Diamidophenol	0.5
Water, q.s.	100.0
Vegetable type	
Black (hair color)	Toxicity rating
Indigo	83.0
Henna	17.0
	100.0
Dark Brown (hair color)	Toxicity rating
Indigo	75.0
Henna	25.0
	100.0
Light Brown (hair color)	Toxicity rating
Indigo	70.0
Henna	30.0
	100.0

COSMETICS (Cont.)

Hair dyes (metallic salt and vegetable types) may contain:
- Aminohydroxybenzene*
- Bismuth salts
- Borax*
- Cadmium salts*
- Cobalt*
- Copper chloride*
- Glycerin
- Hydrogen peroxide*
- Lead acetate*
- Metal (p-methyl aminophenol sulfate)
- Potassium dichromate*
- Sodium hydroxide*
- Sodium persulfate*
- Sodium thiosulfate
- Tin salts

Hair lacquers	Toxicity rating 2
Polyvinyl pyrolidone	2.0
Shellac	0.2
Alcohol	17.5
Perfume	0.3
Freon gas propellants	83.0
	100.0

May contain:
- Boric esters
- Casein
- Cholesterol esters
- Gum acacia
- Gum benzoin
- Karaya gum
- Lanolin
- Silicones
- Sodium alginate
- Sodium bromate*

Hair straighteners	Toxicity rating 2
Polyethylene glycol 6000	2.1
Cetyl alcohol	13.0
Stearyl alcohol	8.6
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate	1.1
Propylene glycol	16.0
Ammonium thioglycolate (53%)	10.5
Ammonium hydroxide (28%)	3.3
Perfume	2.0
Water	43.4
	100.0

May contain:
- Beeswax
- Castor oil
- Formaldehyde
- Glycerin
- Paraffin
- Permanganate*
- Potassium bromate*
- Rosin
- Soap
- Sodium hydroxide
- Starch
- Tallow gums
- Tragacanth

Hair tints or color rinses	Toxicity rating 2
Propylene glycol monostearate, S.E.	10.0
Sodium lauryl sulfate	1.0
Chloramine	4.0
Cholesterol	8.0
Lecithin	12.0
Ammonium hydroxide (20%)	5.0
Perfume	0.5
Water, q.s.	100.0

Black hair rinse	Toxicity rating 2 or 3
D & C Black No. 1	16.0
D & C Red No. 13	2.4
D & C Brown No. 1	1.6
Tartaric acid, USP (use 30 grains to 1 gallon of water)	80.0
	100.0

Hair tints or rinses may contain:
- Chloramine T
- Citrate
- Oxalic acid
- Triton-400

COSMETICS (Cont.)

Hair tonics	Toxicity rating 3
1. Euresol	2.0
Castor oil	4.0
Tincture of cantharides*	12.0
Spirits of lavender, q.s.	100.0
2. Resorcinol	1.0
Beta naphthol	1.0
Chloral hydrate*	4.0
Tincture of capsicum	1.2
Tincture of cantharides*	1.2
Castor oil	1.0
Alcohol*	80.0
Water, q.s.	100.0

Hair tonics may contain:
- Acetyl methyl pyrandione
- Arsenic*
- Balsam of Peru
- Benzalkonium chloride*
- Benzyl benzoate
- Calveynth
- Camphor*
- Capsicum
- Cholesterol
- Citrus oils
- Copper sulfate*
- Dihydroxy hexachlorodiphenyl methane
- Essential oils*
- Extracts of figwort
- Glycerin
- Gum benzoin
- Hexachlorophene
- Lanolin
- Lecithin
- Mercuric chloride*
- Mineral oil
- Mullein
- Mutton tallow
- Nutgalls
- Nux vomica*
- Olive oil
- Organic ammonium chloride*
- Paraffin
- Potassium oxyquinoline sulfate
- Quinine sulfate
- Resorcinol monoacetate
- Salicylic acid
- Silicone
- Soapbark
- Sodium caprylate
- Sodium undecylenate
- Stone root
- Strychnine*
- Tannic acid
- Turpentine
- Waxes
- Witch hazel

Permanent waves

Waving solution	Toxicity rating 2
Thioglycollic acid (75%)	6.0
Ammonium hydroxide (28%)	6.0
Sulfatate B	0.1
Water, q.s.	100.0

Neutralizing solution	Toxicity rating 3 or 4
Hydrogen peroxide (6%)*	50.0
Tartaric acid	3.0
Water, q.s.	100.0

Some neutralizers included in wave sets are in solid form. The most widely used solid neutralizer is potassium bromate.* These neutralizers have a toxicity rating of 5.

Permanent wave solutions may contain:
- Ammonium carbonate
- Ammonium phosphate
- Ammonium sulfate
- Borax
- Citric acid
- Duponol M.E. or C
- Ethanolamine
- Lanolin
- Mineral oil
- Monothioglycerol

COSMETICS (Cont.)

NOPCO 1408
Sodium bromate*
Sodium hexametaphosphate
Sodium perborate*
Sodium phosphate
Urea

LIPSTICKS

Liquid lipsticks	Toxicity rating 2 or 3
Ethyl cellulose	3.0
Rosin	2.5
Shellac	1.0
Castor oil	4.5
Petroleum ether*	15.0
Alcohol	72.0
Rhodamine B	1.0
Saframine	0.5
Saccharin	0.05
Perfume flavor	0.5
	100.0

Tube lipsticks	Toxicity rating 2
Beeswax	40.0
Tetrahydrofurfuryl acetate	30.0
Cocoa butter	20.0
Lanolin	5.0
Bromo acid	2.0
p-Hydroxybenzoic acid	0.1
Red cosmetic lakes	q.s.
Perfume	q.s.
	100.0

Lipsticks may contain:
Beeswax
Candelilla wax
Carnauba wax
Ceresin
Cetyl alcohol
Cholesterol
Ozokerite
Eosin dyes
Glycol esters
Glycols
Lard
Lecithin
Mineral oil
Paraffin
Sodium dioctyl sulfocyanate
Sodium lauryl sulfate
Spermaceti
Stearates
Vegetable oil

LIQUID MAKE-UPS

Liquid cosmetic stockings	Toxicity rating 2
Propylene glycol monostearate	4.0
Oleic acid	2.0
Liquid petrolatum	1.0
Bentonite suspension (5%)	20.0
Color pigments	14.0
Triethanolamine	1.5
Propylene glycol	6.0
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate	0.2
Water, q.s.	100.0

Liquid powders

	Toxicity rating 1
1. Titanium dioxide	2.0
Talc	1.0
Stearic acid	10.0
Liquid petrolatum	12.0
Triethanolamine	3.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
Perfume	q.s.
	Toxicity rating 2
2. Cetyl alcohol	0.2
Lanolin, anhydrous	0.2
Glyceryl stearate	0.8
Sodium hydroxide	0.2
Stearic acid	7.5
Propylene glycol	15.0
Titanium dioxide	5.0
Color pigments	5.0 to 12.0
Water, q.s.	100.0

COSMETICS (Cont.)

Liquid powders may contain:
Alcohol
Boric acid
Calcium carbonate
Candelilla wax
Carnauba wax
Clay
Essential oils
Esters
Ethyl parasept
Glycerin
Glycols
Iron oxide
Lecithin
Magnesium carbonate
Magnesium oleate
Oils
Sorbitol
Spermaceti
Waxes
Zinc oxide
Zinc stearate

LOTIONS

Astringent lotions	Toxicity rating 2 or 3
1. Alum	1.0
Lactic acid	1.0
Propylene glycol	6.0
Alcohol	16.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
Perfume	q.s.
2. Menthol	0.2
Benzoin tincture	4.0
Tragacanth	1.0
Glycerin	4.0
Oil of cinnamon	0.6
Water, q.s.	100.0

Astringent lotions may contain:
Aluminum chloride*
Boric acid*
Camphor*
Chromium salts*
Ferric salts
Glycol
Lead acetate*
Tannic acid
Zinc oxide
Zinc sulfate*
Zinc sulfocarbolate

Bleach lotions	Toxicity rating 3
Hydrogen peroxide (5%)*	64.0
Tincture of benzoin	4.0
Water, q.s.	100.0

Freckle lotions

	Toxicity rating 3
1. Potassium chlorate*	2.0
Potassium carbonate	6.0
Sodium borate	1.0
Sugar	6.0
Glycerin	16.0
Rose water, q.s.	100.0
	Toxicity rating 2
2. Acetic acid (dilute)	4.0
Alcohol	4.0
Citric acid	6.0
Glycerin	6.0
Water, q.s.	100.0

Hand lotions

	Toxicity rating 1
1. Propylene glycol monostearate	6.0
Oleic acid	2.0
Mineral oil	1.0
Cetyl alcohol	1.0
Lanolin	1.0
Triethanolamine	1.0
Glycerin	5.0
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate	0.1
Water, q.s.	100.0
	Toxicity rating 1
2. Stearic acid	6.4
Propyl p-hydroxbenzoate	0.1

SMETICS (Cont.)

Isopropyl myristate	1.5
Polyethylene glycol 600 monostearate	0.3
Potassium hydroxide	0.2
Carboxymethylcellulose solution (0.8%)	41.2
Water	50.3
	100.0

Toxicity rating 1

3. Stearic acid	7.0
Lanolin	0.5
Sorbitan monooleate	0.5
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate	2.5
Sorbitol	5.0
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate	0.1
Perfume	0.1
Water, q.s.	100.0

Hand lotions may contain:
Acetone
Alcohol
Alginates
Almond oil
Aluminum chloride
Ammonium hydroxide
Bay rum
Beeswax
Benzoic acid
Boric acid
Calcium thioglycollate
Camphor
Carbamide
Carbowax
Cholesterol
Citric acid
Clay
Cocoa butter
Diethyl phthalate
Essential oils
Ethers
Formaldehyde
Gum acacia
Gum karaya
Gum tragacanth
Iron oxide
Lecithin
Neatsfoot oil
Olive oil
Oxyquinolin sulfate
Phenol
Potassium cetyl palmitate
Potassium sulfate
Quince seed
Resorcinol monoacetate
Sesame oil
Soap
Sodium benzoate
Sodium lauryl sulfate
Sodium stearate
Spermaceti
Sulfur
Thymol
Titanium dioxide
Turpentine
Urea
Vegetable oil
Waxes
Witch hazel

Mouth washes

Toxicity rating 2

1. Zinc chloride	0.8
Oil of eucalyptus	0.2
Methyl salicylate	0.2
Eucalyptol	0.06
Menthol	0.1
Thymol	0.1
Fluid extract of hydrastis	0.2
Glycerin	4.0
Alcohol	32.0
Orange water, q.s.	100.0

COSMETICS (Cont.)

Toxicity rating 3

2. Phenol*	2.0
Sodium sulfocarbolate	2.4
Sodium bicarbonate	3.3
Glycerin	21.2
Carmine to color	q.s.
Orange water, q.s.	100.0

Toxicity rating 2

3. Benzalkonium chloride solution (10%)	0.6
Saccharin sodium	0.05
Amaranth solution (5%)	0.1
Cinnamon oil	0.2
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate	1.2
Water, q.s.	100.0

Mouth washes may contain:
Benzoic acid
Boric acid
Formaldehyde
Indigo root
Oil of ceryeph
Tannic acid
Turpentine
Zinc chloride*

Shaving lotions. . . . . Toxicity rating 2

1. Menthol	0.1
Alum	1.0
Camphor	0.2
Boric acid	2.0
Propylene glycol	6.0
Alcohol	12.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
Perfume	q.s.
2. Benzoin tincture	2.0
Boric acid	2.0
Witch hazel extract	32.0
Glycerin	6.0
Alcohol	4.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
Perfume	q.s.

Shaving lotions may contain:
Bay rum
Benzocaine
Benzoic acid
Cantharides
Capsicum
Citric acid
Essential oils
Formaldehyde
Gum tragacanth
Lactic acid
Lavender
Lilac
Rose Water
Titanium dioxide
Zinc carbonate
Zinc oxide
Zinc stearate

Skin fresheners . . . . . Toxicity rating 2

Hamamelis water	60.0
Camphorated alcohol (10%)	15.0
Citric acid	1.0
Alcohol	24.0
	100.0

May contain:
Arnica
Bay rum
Boric acid
Brucine sulfate
Chamomile
Esters
Floral waters
Glycerin
Hexachlorophene
Lactic acid
Magnesia
Menthol
Oil of lavender
Phosphoric acid
Talc
Tincture of benzoin

COSMETICS (Cont.)

NAIL PREPARATIONS

Cuticle creams (softener)

Liquid	Toxicity rating 3
Potassium hydroxide*	4.0
Glycerin	24.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
Cream	Toxicity rating 3
Salicylic acid*	6.0
Lactic acid	6.0
Beeswax	20.0
Lanolin	20.0
Petrolatum	16.0
Liquid petrolatum	20.0
Water, q.s.	100.0

Cuticle creams may contain:
Boric acid*
Cetyl alcohol
Cocoa butter
Glycol ether
Glycols
Olive oil
Paraffin
Perfume oil soap
Polyethoxy ether
Potassium tetrapyrophosphate*
Sorbitan ester
Stearic acid
Triethanolamine
Trisodium phosphate*
Wax
Wetting agent

Nail bleaches	Toxicity rating 2
Citric acid	4.0
Potassium binoxalate	1.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
Nail enamel	Toxicity rating 3
Nitrocellulose	11.4
Tricresyl phosphate*	8.3
Dibutyl phthalate	13.5
Ethyl acetate*	31.5
Butyl acetate*	30.0
Ethyl alcohol	4.9
D & C Red No. 19	0.1
D & C Red No. 31	0.2
Oil pink	0.1
	100.0
Nail finishes	Toxicity rating 3
Celluloid	6.0
Amyl acetate*	75.0
Acetone*, q.s.	100.0
Nail polishes	Toxicity rating 3
Nitrocellulose	10.0
Resorcinol diacetate*	10.0
Ethyl lactate	20.0
Alcoholic carmine solution (1%)	0.2
Methyl acetate*, q.s.	100.0

May contain:
Acetone*
Amyl acetate*
Benzoin
Benzyl abietate
Butyl acetyl ricinoleate
Camphor*
Carnauba wax
Castor oil
Cellulose acetate
Cellulose acetobutyrate
Cellulose acetopropionate
Dibutyl phthalate
Ethyl cellulose
Ethyl formate*
Ester gum
Formaldehyde - amine resin
Hydrocarbons*
Gum dammar
Lake colors
Lecithin
Lithopone
Mastic sandarac
Pontianas
Shellac
Titanium dioxide

COSMETICS (Cont.)

Toluene*
Wax
Xylene*

Nail polish removers

	Toxicity rating
1. Acetone*	32.0
Alcohol	20.0
Benzene*	40.0
Ethyl acetate, q.s.	100.0
	Toxicity rating
2. Amyl acetate*	100.0
Perfume	q.s.
Cream type	Toxicity rating
Stearic acid	9.0
Castor oil	2.0
Triethanolamine	3.5
Butyl acetate*	70.0
Water	15.5

Nail polish removers may contain:
Almond oil
Beeswax
Butyl acetyl ricinoleate
Butyl stearate
Cetyl alcohol
Cottonseed oil
Cyclohexanol (or methyl derivative)
Ethyl oleate
Glyceryl ricinoleates
Glycol
Glycol stearate
Isopropyl alcohol*
Ketones*
Lanolin
Magnesium oleate
Mineral oil
Oleyl alcohol
Olive oil
Paraffin
Spermaceti
Stearyl alcohol
Triethanolamine stearate

Nail whites

Cream	Toxicity rating
Titanium dioxide	2.0
Beeswax	12.0
Cetyl alcohol	4.0
Oxycholesterin	16.0
Petrolatum	24.0
Cocoa butter	4.0
Sodium borate	0.6
Tincture of benzoin	6.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
Liquid	Toxicity rating
Titanium dioxide	1.0
Glyceryl monostearate	4.0
Beeswax	1.0
Almond oil	10.0
Petrolatum	6.0
Water, q.s.	100.0

PERFUMES

Cologne waters	Toxicity rating
Oil of lavender flowers	0.2
Oil of lemon	0 8
Oil of neroli	0.1
Alcohol,* q.s.	100.0
Concentrated perfume extracts	Toxicity rating
Floral odor*	3.0 to 5.0
Alcohol, q.s.	100.0

Bouquets and blends of floral odors are offered as perfume extracts under such names as Chypre, L'Origan, Muse, and Narcisse Noir.

Floral odors	
French rose	Toxicity rating
Rose, absolute	20.0
Citronellol*	15.0
Isoeugenol	5.0
Phenylethyl alcohol	10.0
Phenylpropyl alcohol	10.0
Aldehyde (C_8) 10%	1.0

See Essential Oils

OSMETICS (Cont.)

Rhodinol	14.0
Geraniol,* q.s.	100.0
Heliotrope†	Toxicity rating 4
Heliotropine	20.0
Coumarin	10.0
Ylang-Ylang (Bourbon)	5.0
Tuberose, absolute liquid	5.0
Terpineol*	20.0
Vanillin	10.0
Benzyl acetate	10.0
Rose, absolute	5.0
Jasmine (synthetic), q.s.	100.0
Jasmine†	Toxicity rating 4
Jasmine, absolute	5.0
Aldehyde, C_{10}	2.0
Phenylethyl alcohol	10.0
Rhodinol	10.0
Heliotropine	10.0
Ylang-Ylang (Bourbon)	5.0
Hydroxycitronellal	10.0
Linalool	10.0
Linalyl acetate	5.0
Benzyl acetate	30.0
Benzyl alcohol, q.s.	100.0
Lilac†	Toxicity rating 4
Anisic aldehyde	5.0
Cinnamic alcohol	10.0
Heliotropine	10.0
Phenylethyl alcohol*	20.0
Phenyl acetaldehyde* (50%)	10.0
Phenylpropyl aldehyde	2.0
Linalool	10.0
Hydroxycitronellal	10.0
Benzyl acetate	10.0
Jasmine, absolute	5.0
Rhodinol	5.0
Terpineol, q.s.	100.0
Muguet (lily of the valley)†	Toxicity rating 4
Benzyl acetate*	15.0
Linalool	10.0
Cinnamic acetate	5.0
Phenylethyl alcohol	10.0
Hydroxycitronellal*	15.0
Ionone	10.0
Jasmine, absolute	5.0
Rose, absolute	5.0
Rhodinol	10.0
Terpineol,* q.s.	100.0

See Essential Oils*

Florida waters	Toxicity rating 3
Oil of neroli	0.5
Oil of lavender flowers	0.5
Oil of bergamot	3.0
Oil of clove	0.2
Oil of cinnamon	0.3
Oil of rose	0.5
Orange flower water	10.0
Alcohol,* q.s.	100.0
Sachets	
Potpourri	Toxicity rating 2
Lavender flowers	65.0
Rose petals	29.4
Vanilla	1.2
Clove buds, powdered	1.2
Storax resin, powdered	1.2
Benzoin (Siam) powdered	1.2
Ambergris, powdered	0.4
Oil of rose	0.4
	100.0
Ylang-ylang sachet	Toxicity rating 2
Orange peel, granular	50.00
Rose petals	46.62
Coumarin	0.01
Vanillin	0.02
Tincture of civet	0.10
Tincture of musk	0.05
Oil of ylang-ylang	0.30
Oil of rose	0.01
Oil of bergamot	0.05
Oil of rose geranium	2.84
	100.0

COSMETICS (Cont.)

Solid eau de cologne	Toxicity rating 2 or 3
Sodium stearate	8.0
Isopropyl myristate	10.0
Glycerin	3.0
Cologne perfume oil	3.0
Ethyl alcohol,* q.s.	100.0
Stick colognes	Toxicity rating 3
Hystrene T-70 fatty acid	5.0
Sorbitol	2.0
Alcohol*	87.4
Sodium hydroxide	0.6
Water	5.0
Perfume	q.s.
	100.0
Toilet waters	Toxicity rating 3
Floral odor*	1.0
Alcohol (65 to 75%), q.s.	100.0

POWDERS

After shave powders	Toxicity rating 3
Menthol	0.6
Boric acid*	20.0
Talc, q.s.	100.0
Perfume	q.s.
Compact (cake make-up) powders	
	Toxicity rating 2
1. Talc	54.0
Kaolin	26.0
Zinc oxide	10.0
Titanium dioxide	3.0
Tragacanth mucilage	6.0
Mineral oil	2.0
Perfume and color	q.s.
	100.0
	Toxicity rating 2
2. Diethylene glycol stearate	25.0
Titanium dioxide	20.0
Kaolin	10.0
Talc	25.0
Sulfonated castor oil	15.0
Color pigment	5.0
	100.0
	Toxicity rating 2
3. Titanium dioxide and color pigments	30.0
Talc	10.0
Carnauba wax	8.0
Isopropyl myristate	52.0
	100.0
Face powders	Toxicity rating 2
Titanium dioxide	3.0
Zinc oxide	12.0
Calcium carbonate	4.0
Zinc stearate	2.0
Talc, q.s.	100.0
Iron dioxide pigments, q.s. to color (up to 5%)	
Rice powders	Toxicity rating 2
Rice starch	16.0
Magnesium carbonate	1.0
Magnesium stearate	12.0
Kaolin	8.0
Titanium dioxide	4.0
Talc, q.s.	100.0
May contain:	
Aluminum stearates	
Barium sulfate	
Bismuth subcarbonate	
Calcium sulfate	
Cetyl alcohol	
Color	
Lithopone	
Magnesium oxide	
Metallic soaps	
Mineral oil	
Perfume	
Starch	
Sulfur	
Zinc sulfide	
Talcum powders	Toxicity rating 2
Boric acid	2.0
Magnesium carbonate	4.0
Talc, q.s.	100.0
Perfume	q.s.

COSMETICS (Cont.)

May contain:
- Ammonium alum
- Ammonium chloride
- Barium sulfide
- Benzoic acid
- Calcium carbonate
- Calendula extract
- Camphor
- Hydroxyquinoline sulfate
- Iron oxide
- Kaolin
- Magnesium stearate
- o-Benzyl phenol
- Potassium soap
- Sodium perborate
- Sodium soap
- Sulfur
- Titanium dioxide
- Turpentine
- Zinc oxide
- Zinc stearate

ROUGES

Cake (compact)	Toxicity rating 2
Talc	40.0
Kaolin	20.0
Brilliant red lake (certified)	10.0
Zinc oxide	20.0
Zinc stearate	4.0
Liquid petrolatum	3.0
Tragacanth mucilage	3.0
Perfume	q.s.
	100.0

Cream

	Toxicity rating 2
1. Erythrosin to color	4.0
Stearic acid	24.0
Cetyl alcohol	6.0
Potassium hydroxide	1.0
Glycerin	6.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
	Toxicity rating 2 or 3
2. Sorbitan sesquioleate	2.0
Lanolin	2.0
Mineral oil	16.0
Petrolatum	30.0
Color pigment*	10.0
Sorbitol	6.0
Perfume	q.s.
Water	34.0
	100.0

Liquid	Toxicity rating 2
Carmine	4.0
Ammonium hydroxide (28%)	6.0
Glycerin	12.0
Water, q.s.	100.0
Liquid lip rouges	Toxicity rating 2
Ethyl alcohol	88.0
Ethyl cellulose	3.5
Oleic acid monoglyceride	3.5
Red color pigment	5.0
	100.0
Paste	Toxicity rating 2
Carmine	4.0
Ammonium hydroxide	4.0
Beeswax	6.0
Cetyl alcohol	4.0
Stearic acid	8.0
Cocoa butter	4.0
Petrolatum, q.s.	100.0

SHAMPOOS

Cream	Toxicity rating 3
Sodium alkyl sulfate paste*	54.0
Stearic acid	10.0
Triethanolamine stearate	12.0
Glyceryl monostearate	3.0
Diglycol laurate	2.0
Sodium borate*	7.0
Perfume oil	1.0
Water, q.s.	100.0

COSMETICS (Cont.)

Foaming	Toxicity rating 1
Sulfonated castor oil*	90.0
Sodium lauryl sulfate	5.0
Liquid petrolatum	5.0
	100.0
Jelly or paste	Toxicity rating 1
Castille soap shavings	40.0
Olive oil	4.0
Soft soap	4.0
Potassium carbonate solution (5%)	4.0
Triethanolamine	1.0
Alcohol (50%), q.s.	100.0
Soap	Toxicity rating 2 or 3
Coconut oil	15.0
Palm oil	5.0
Potassium hydroxide* (90%)	3.0
Sodium hydroxide (90%)	1.0
Alcohol	7.0
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (sodium salt)	0.5
Water, q.s.	100.0
Soapless	Toxicity rating 3
Sulfonated castor oil*	63.0
Sulfonated olive oil*	30.0
Liquid petrolatum	5.0
Ethylene glycol	2.0
Perfume	q.s.

Shampoos may contain:
- Alkylamine lauryl sulfate*
- Ammonium hydroxide
- Ammonium thioglycollate*
- Benzoic acid
- Castor oil
- Cholesterol
- Coal tar
- Cottonseed oil
- Diethylaminoethyloleylamide as phosphate, benzoate, acetate, borate, citrate
- Extract of mullein
- Formaldehyde
- Glycerin
- Glycol monostearate
- Hexachlorophene
- Karaya gum
- Lanolin
- Lecithin
- Magnesium silicate
- Methyl cellulose
- Mineral oil
- Myristic acid
- Oil of cade*
- Oxycholesterol
- p-Hydroxybenzoate
- Potassium pyrophosphate
- Propylene glycol
- Sodium alginate
- Sodium alkyl aryl polyether sulfonates*
- Sodium citrate
- Sodium dihexylsulfosuccinate
- Sodium-N-methyl-N-oleoyl taurate
- Sodium salt of isothionic acid reaction product with oleic acid
- Sodium stearate
- Soybean oil
- Sulfonated naphthalenes*
- Sulfonated condensation product of monoethanolamine and coconut fatty acids
- Thioglycollic acid*
- Triethanolamine myristate
- Triethanolamine oleate
- Trisodium phosphate*
- Tween - 20
- Vegetable oils

SUNTAN PREPARATIONS, FILM FORMING AGENTS

Alcoholic solutions	Toxicity rating 2
Isobutyl p-aminobenzoate	5.0
Glycerin	10.0
Water	25.0
Alcohol	60.0
	100.0

COSMETICS (Cont.)

Aqueous solutions	Toxicity rating 3
Sodium p-aminobenzoate	5.0
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan mono-oleate	2.0
Water	50.0
Alcohol,* q.s.	100.0
Creams	Toxicity rating 2
Methyl p-aminobenzoate	5.0
Glyceryl monostearate, S.E.	14.0
Isopropyl myristate	25.0
Lanolin	5.0
Propylene glycol	5.0
Titanium dioxide	3.0
Iron oxide pigment	2.2
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate	0.2
Water, q.s.	100.0
Oily solutions	Toxicity rating 3
Iron oxide pigments	2.0
Homomenthyl salicylate*	20.0
Ethyl p-aminobenzoate	2.0
Alcohol	20.0
Olive oil	30.0
Peanut oil, q.s.	100.0

Suntan preparations may contain:
Animal fat
Beeswax
Borates
Camphor*
Castor oil
Chondrus
Cocoa butter
Coconut oil
Cottonseed oil
Cydonium
Formaldehyde*
Glycols
Heliophan
Hydroquinone*
Methyl salicylate*
Mineral oil
Neatsfoot oil
Oil of lavender*
Perfume
Petrolatum
Phenol*
Poppyseed oil
Quince seed
Quinine alkaloid*
Sesame oil
Stearic acid
Sulfonated oils*
Tannic acid*
Triethanolamine
Turpentine*
Vegetable oil
White oil

CRAYONS

CRAYONS . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
Paraffin wax
Stearic acid
Pigments

Children's Crayons are made from products known to be "non-toxic," although the term has no strict meaning. Children, babies in particular, seem to react differently from adults at times. For example, para red seems harmless to adults and animals, but sometimes poisons small children who eat products which contain it.

Industrial Crayons: Most crayons for industrial use are of two types, water insoluble and water soluble (indelible). The insoluble pencil leads and lumber crayons, in general, have non-toxic pigments. The exceptions might be the yellows and greens which may contain lead chromate.

The dyes used in leads for water soluble pencils are of various types. Harmless dyes are most commonly used, although there is a possibility that some manufacturers use para red. Indelible or copying leads contain methyl violet (gentian violet). The amount likely to be taken orally is small, but the appearance of the child's mouth may frighten the parents. The only ill effects that are attributable to methyl violet are nausea and headache for a few hours, although vomiting, diarrhea, liver and kidney injuries may occur rarely.

DECORATIONS

DECORATIONS (Christmas spray for trees, etc.)
Toxicity rating 3
Freon
Lucite
Methylene chloride*
Perfume

DECORATIONS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3 or 4
Christmas tree ornaments of the "bubble light" variety frequently have such substances as carbon tetrachloride*, ethyl alcohol*, methyl chloride*, methylene chloride*, or ethyl ether*.

DEGREASERS

POWDER . . . . . Toxicity rating 4
Kaolin
Naphtha
Carbon tetrachloride*

LIQUID . . . . . Toxicity rating 3 or 4
Petroleum solvent*
Emulsifier
Pine oil*
Chlorinated hydrocarbons*

DEODORIZERS

CLEANSER TYPE	Toxicity rating 3
Pine oil*	70 to 80%
Soap	10%
Water and coloring	10 to 20%

DEODORANT BLOCKS

	Toxicity rating 3
1. p-Dichlorobenzene	100%
	Toxicity rating 4
2. Naphthalene	100%

REFRIGERATOR DEODORIZER	Toxicity rating 1
Activated charcoal	100%

SPRAY TYPE

	Toxicity rating 3
1. Isopropyl alcohol*	42.5%
Triethylene glycol	
Propylene glycol	
p-Diisobutyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyldimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride*	
Inert ingredients, water	57.5%
	Toxicity rating 2
2. Triethylene glycol	7 to 90%

May have freon propellant

WICK TYPE	Toxicity rating 2 or 3
Formaldehyde*	0.0 to 5.0%
Water	90 to 92%

Emulsifier
Deodorant oils* (see essential oils)
Alcohol
Antioxidant

DISINFECTANTS

ACIDS	Toxicity rating 4
Alkyl (C_8 to C_{18}) dimethylbenzyl-ammonium chloride*	30 to 50%

Ammonium chloride
Sodium bicarbonate
Sometimes contain:
Acetic acid
Benzoic acid*
Boric acid*
Butyric acid

DISINFECTANTS (Cont.)

Carbonic acid
Chloroacetic acid*
Citric acid
Formic and related acids*
Lactic acid
Propionic acid
Pyroligneous acid
Salicylic acid*
Sulfurous acid*
see also Acid, Section III

ALKALIES

	Toxicity rating 3 or 4
1. Ammonium hydroxide*	3 to 29%
Water	71 to 97%
	Toxicity rating 5
2. Sodium hydroxide*	94%
Sodium carbonate	2%

Sometimes contain:
Calcium hydroxide*
Sodium silicates
Trisodium phosphate*
see also Alkali, Section III

HALOGENS

	Toxicity rating 4
1. Calcium hypochlorite*	50%
Inert ingredients	50%
	Toxicity rating 3
2. Sodium hypochlorite*	3 to 5%
Sodium chloride	less than 5%
Sodium phosphate*	92%

Sometimes contain:
Chloramines
Iodine*
see also Hypochlorite, Section III

PHENOLS — Toxicity rating 4

1. Cresol*	50%
Soap	23 to 31%
Glycerin	3%
2. Coal tar phenols*	8 to 30%
Coal tar hydrocarbons*	44 to 58%
Soap	15 to 25%
Water	10%

Sometimes contain:
Alcohol
Ammonium hydroxide*
Borax*
Formaldehyde*
Orthophenylphenol*
Sodium bicarbonate

MISCELLANEOUS

	Toxicity rating 3 or 4
1. Alkyl dimethylbenzylammonium chloride*	2 to 20%
Trisodium phosphate*	30%
Sodium carbonate	30%
Isopropyl alcohol*	20%
Pine oil	9%
	Toxicity rating 3
2. Pine oil*	70 to 85%
Anhydrous soap	7 to 20%
Water	8 to 18%
Isopropyl alcohol	3 to 6%
3. Garbage can sprays	Toxicity rating 4
o-Dichlorobenzene*	60%
Petroleum distillate	10%
Pine oil	5%
4. Seed disinfectants	Toxicity rating 4
Phenylmercuric acetate*	3 to 7%
Inert ingredients	95%
5. Vegetable germicides	Toxicity rating 3
Alcohol*	85%
Thymol, oil origanum, oil cajeput*, oil lavender*, oil rosemary*, oil pine	10%
Inert ingredients	5%
	Toxicity rating 3 or 4
6. Formaldehyde*	15 to 37%
Inert ingredients	63 to 85%

DISINFECTANTS (Cont.)

	Toxicity ra
7. Dyes	
Acridine dyes	?
Brilliant green	4
Crystal violet	4
Methylene blue	3
Pyridine compounds	?
Sulfonamides	3
8. The Metals and their salts	
Arsenic and arsenical compounds	5
Copper and copper salts	4
Mercury and mercurials	5
Silver and silver compounds	4
Metallic silver	
Simple silver salts	
Colloidal silver compounds	
Zinc	4
Sulfur	3
Oxidizing agents	
Ozone	?
Hydrogen peroxide	3 or 4
Sodium perborate	4
Benzoyl peroxide	3?
Dichromate	4
Sodium azide	5
Potassium permanganate	corrosive 4

The following list of chemically named compounds are used specifically as disinfectants: many use the compounds already named under the general categories.

	Toxicity rating
Alkylated tolylmethyltrimethylammonium chloride	4
Sodium p-toluenesulfonechloramide	?
Monohydroxymercuridiiodoresorcinsulfonphthalein	?
Octadecenyl dimethylethylammonium bromide (see alkyl dimethylethylammonium bromide)	4
m-Cresyl acetate (see cresol)	4
N-dichlorosulfamylbenzoic acid	3
Phenylmercuric borate	5
Sodium pentachlorophenate	4
Tridecyl benzylhydroxyethylimidazolinium chloride (see alkyl hydroxyethylimidazolinium chloride)	4
Polyalkylnaphthalene methyl pyridinium chloride (see quaternary ammonium chloride)	4
Mercury salicylophenylformic acid	5
Anhydride of 4-nitro-3-hydroxymercuri-o-cresol (nitromersol)	?
Secondary amyltricresol (see cresol)	4
Nitrofurazone (5-nitro-2-furaldehyde semicarbazone)	4
Quaternary ammonium salt	4
Alkyl dimethylbenzylammonium chloride	4
2,8 diaminoacridine	?
Cetylpyridinium chloride	4
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate	3
2,8-diamino-10-methylacridium chloride	?

DRIERS

AIR DEHUMIDIFIERS

	Toxicity rating 2
1. Calcium chloride	100%
	Toxicity rating 2 or 3
2. Aluminum chloride	
Calcium chloride	100%
Potassium chloride*	
Sodium tripolyphosphate*	

FUEL TANK DRIERS (to absorb water in gasoline)

	Toxicity rating 3
Methyl alcohol*	100%

DYES

EASTER EGG DYES — Toxicity rating 1 or 2

Lactose and dextrose	97%
U.S. certified coal tar colors	3%

Starred ingredients (*) may be responsible for major toxic effects; consult Sec. II.

DYES (Cont.)

May contain:
Alum
Aluminum sulfate
Dextrin
Sodium sulfate

LEATHER DYES . . . . . Toxicity rating 4

Methyl, ethyl or isopropyl alcohol* . .	30%

Xylene*
Aniline dye*
May contain:
Nitrobenzene*
Tannic acid*

RUG DYES . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
Aniline dye*
Acetic acid
Citric acid
Diethylene glycol*
Sodium chloride

SHOE DYES . . . . . Toxicity rating 3 or 4
Isopropyl alcohol*
o-Dichlorobenzene*
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether
Nigrosine* (aniline black)

EMBALMING FLUIDS

EMBALMING FLUIDS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3

1. Methyl formate*	36.0%
Formamine	1.0%
Sodium borate	2.5%
Sodium nitrate	0.5%
Glycerin	100%
Water	56.0%
2. Glyoxal (40%)*	20.0%
Formaldehyde solution*	20.0%
Sodium borate	2.0%
Sodium nitrate	5.0%
Glycerin	6.0%
Methyl alcohol*	20.0%
Water	27.0%

*Commercial grade (formalin) containing 40% by volume of formaldehyde gas.

3. Highly concentrated forms of embalming fluid are also available and used for injection into internal cavities.

FILLERS

1. Magnesium carbonate . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
2. Magnesium oxide . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
3. Mercuric oxide (red and yellow) . . Toxicity rating 5

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

CARBON DIOXIDE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Compressed carbon dioxide gas	100%

DRY CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

	Toxicity rating 2
Sodium bicarbonate	99%
Magnesium stearate	trace
Tricalcium phosphate	trace

FOAM FIRE EXTINGUISHERS . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
Charge A Aluminum sulfate*
Charge B Sodium bicarbonate
Licorice
Potassium phosphate

LIQUID FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. . . . . . Toxicity rating 1

1. Calcium chloride solution

Toxicity rating 4

2. Carbon tetrachloride*	100%

Toxicity rating 4

3. Carbon tetrachloride*	100%
Trichloroethylene*	

Toxicity rating 3

4. Chlorobromomethane	100%

(see dichloromethane*)

FIRE PROOFING COMPOUNDS

FIRE PROOFING COMPOUNDS . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
Ammonium sulfate
Magnesium carbonate
Magnesium oxide

FIRE WORKS

OXIDIZING AGENTS . . . . . Toxicity rating 4
Potassium nitrate*
Potassium chlorate*
Barium nitrate*
Potassium perchlorate*

FUEL AND BINDERS
Charcoal
Fossil gums
Gelatin
Glue
Iron powder
Lampblack
Lead nitrate*
Magnesium
Milk sugar
Petroleum
Resins
Shellac
Starch
Stearin
Sugar
Sulfur
Zinc powder

COLORS . . . . . Toxicity rating 4 or 5
Phosphorus*, mercury*, sulfocyanate, antimony*, copper* salts, e.g., arsenate*, carbonate, oxalate*, oxide, sulfate, sulfide*, and chloride.

FIREPLACE COLORS

FIREPLACE COLORS

	Toxicity rating 3
1. Copper chloride*	10.0%
Coke dust, sawdust	90.0%

2. Flame colorations may contain	Toxicity rating
Violet	
Potassium compounds	3
Rubidium compounds	3?
Cesium compounds	3?
Blue	
Copper chloride or bromide . . .	4
Lead compounds	5
Arsenic compounds	5
Selenium compounds	6
Green	
Copper compounds	4
Thallium compounds	5
Tellurium compounds	5
Barium compounds	4 or 5
Molybdenum coumpounds	5
Antimony compounds	5
Ammonium compounds	?
Zinc compounds	4
Borates	4
Phosphates	3
Red	
Lithium compounds	3
Strontium compounds	2
Calcium compounds	2
Yellow	
Sodium compounds	?

FUELS

FIRE KINDLERS

	Toxicity rating 3
1. Naphtha*	100%

Toxicity rating 3

2. Copper naphthenate
Perfume hickory
Isopropyl alcohol*
Freon

FUELS (Cont.)

Flares used for lighting fires, so called "kindle flares" are made from bagasse of sugar cane, petrolatums, and candle wax.

LIGHTER FLUIDS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Naphtha* 100%
- Perfume . . . . . trace

MODEL AIRPLANE FUELS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Methyl alcohol*
- Nitromethane*
- Oil

MOTOR FUELS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Gasoline*
- Kerosene*
- Alcohols*
- Ethers*
- Petroleum ether*
- May contain:
  - Gum inhibitor 0.003%
    - 2,6-Ditertiary butyl-4-methyl phenol
    - N,N'-disecondary butyl paraphenylenediamine
    - 2,4-Dimethyl-6-tertiarybutylphenol
  - Dye 0.0003%
    - Blue 1,4-Di(isopropylamino) anthraquinone
    - Yellow p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
    - Red Methyl derivatives of azobenzene-4-azo-2-naphthol
  - Tetraethyl lead 0.0002%
  - Metal deactivator
    - N,N'-disalicylidene-1,2-propanediamine 0.0004%

FUMIGANTS

GENERAL USE

Following are the ingredients which appear most frequently in the products listed in Section V. They are arranged according to the frequency of their appearance in that list. This does not indicate the frequency of their use. A popular product may be purchased and used many times more frequently than a less popular or more selective material. For toxicity ratings, see the Ingredients Index, Section II.

	Toxicity rating
Carbon tetrachloride*) Ethylene dichloride*) used frequently Ethylene dibromide*) in combination	4
Methyl bromide	4
Sulfur	3
Carbon bisulfide	4
Calcium cyanide	6
Formaldehyde and furfuraldehyde	4
Chloropicrin	5?
Nicotine	6
Acrylonitrile, Monochloroacetonitrile, Trichloroacetonitrile	4 or 5
Ethylene oxide	?
Benzene	4
Azobenzene	4
Hydrocyanic acid	6
Other chlorinated compounds	4 or 5

May contain:
- Chloro-3-bromopropene-1*
- Dichloroethyl ether*
- Dichloro-1-nitroethane*
- Naphthalene*
- Orthodichlorobenzene*
- Pentachlorobenzene*
- Pentachlorophenol*
- Propylene dichloride* (dichloroporpene and propane)
- Tetrachloroethylene*

FUNGICIDES AND INSECTICIDES

For toxicity ratings, see Ingredients Index, Section II

FUNGICIDES AND INSECTICIDES (Cont.)

GENERAL USE
- DDT*, and other chlorinated compounds such as aldrin and dieldrin*
- Copper compounds*
- Sulfur*
- Zinc compounds*
- Rotenone*
- Ferric dimethyldithiocarbamate*
- BHC, Lindane (hexachlorocylohexane)*
- Organic phosphorous compounds (parathion*, malathion*, TEPP*, HETP*, OMPA*, systox)*
- Arsenicals*
- Pyrethrins*
- Methoxychlor (paramethoxyphenol)*
- Petroleum distillates*
- Sodium aluminum fluoride (cryolite)*
- Dinitro-ortho-cresol*
- Phygon (2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone)*
- Bordeaux mixture*
- Mercurous and mercuric chloride*
- Organic mercury compounds*

HERBICIDES

For toxicity ratings, see Ingredients Index, Section II.

GENERAL USE
- 2,4-D (2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)* (weed killer)
- 2,4,5-T (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)* (brush and poisonous plant and vine killer)
- These two herbicides, with their esters and salts, are usually used in combination.
- Sodium chlorate* (soil sterilant, weed killer)
- Dinitrophenol* and derivatives (selective weed killers)
- Petroleum distillates* (aquatic and general weed killers)
- Borates* (weed and grass killers)
- Potassium cyanate* (crab grass, chick weed and general weed killers)
- Isopropyl chlorophenyl carbamate* (grass killer)
- Pentachlorophenol* (weed killer and fungicide)
- Sodium arsenate* (weed killer and insecticide)
- Phenyl mercuric acetate* (crab grass and weed killer)
- Trichloroacetic acid* (grass killer)
- Arsenic trioxide* (defoliant and insecticide)
- Disodium 3,6-endoxohexahydrophthalic acid* (endothal) (defoliant)
- Maleic hydrazide* (1,2-dihydropyridazine-3,6-dione in water soluble diethanolamine salt) (plant inhibitor)
- Nitro-phenols
- Sometimes: Calcium or sodium cyanamide*, Dichloralurea, Ethyl xanthogen disulfide*, Potassium thiocyanate*, Sodium arsenate* and Sodium arsenite*, Sodium isopropyl xanthate*, Tetrachloroethane*

INCENSE (Punk)

INCENSE . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
- Wood flour
- Karaya gum
- Vanillin
- Perfume oils

INKS

HECTOGRAPH INKS. . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
- Mineral acid* . . . . . less than 10%
- Dyes* . . . . . less than 10%
- Water . . . . . less than 50%

INK ERADICATORS

	Toxicity rating 3
1. Sodium hypochlorite*	3 to 6%
Sodium chloride	4 to 5%
Sodium hydroxide and or sodium carbonate	0.2 to 0.5%
Water	89 to 93%

INKS (Cont.)

Toxicity rating 2

2. Tartatic acid*
   Water

Toxicity rating 4

3. Alcohol
   Potassium oleate
   Oil of mirbane*

LAUNDRY INDELIBLE INKS	Toxicity rating 4
Xylene*	over 50%
Dye	less than 10%
MUSIC INKS	Toxicity rating 3
Chromic acid*	less than 10%
Pigment*	less than 10%
Phenol	trace
OPAQUE INKS	Toxicity rating 3
Glycols and alcohols*	1 to 50%
Synthetic resins	less than 10%
Dyes*	less than 10%
REDUCERS AND THINNERS	Toxicity rating 2

May contain:
- Lanolin
- Driers containing very small amounts of lead, manganese, or cobalt
- Petrolatum
- Petroleum oils
- Waxes

STAMPING INKS	Toxicity rating 3
Propylene glycol	less than 50%
Glycerin	less than 50%
Phenol	trace
Dyes*	less than 10%
Water	
May contain:	
Butyl carbitol*	less than 50%

WRITING INKS

Federal specifications for blue-black ink:

	Toxicity rating 2 or 3
Tannic acid	1.2%
Gallic acid	0.4%
Ferrous sulfate	1.5%
Hydrochloric acid (dilute)	1.2%
Phenol	0.1%
Blue dye	0.3%
Water	95.3%
May contain:	
Dyes	0.5 to 2.0%
Mineral acid	about 0.1%
Methyl alcohol	less than 2.0%
Sodium hydroxide	about 1.0%

- Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) sulfonamide of copper phthalocyanine
- Carbon black
- Diethylcyclohexylamine lauryl sulfate*
- Ethylene glycol
- Glycerin
- N,N-Disalicylethylenediamine*
- Oxalic acid*
- Prussian blue
- Silver nitrate*
- Tartaric acid
- Thymol*

INSECTICIDES

For toxicity ratings, see Ingredients Index, Section II.

AFRICAN VIOLET PEST CONTROL
Lindane*, Sodium selenate*, Malathion*

ANT
- Arsenic*
- Chlordane*
- Thallium sulfate*
- Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
- Fluorides*
- Pyrethrins*
- Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
- Rotenone*
- Sometimes Chloroethane*, Cyanides*, DDT*, Aldrin*, Aliphatic thiocyanates, Boric acid*, Carbon tetrachloride*, Aromatic hydrocarbons*, and Sesame oil

APHID
- Organic phosphorus insecticides*
- Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
- DDD*
- Nicotine*
- Phosphates*
- Sometimes Aromatic hydrocarbons*, DDT*, Soap, Pine oil*

AVIARY AND BIRD SPRAYS
Sometimes Piperonyl butoxide, Pyrethrins

BARN, MILL, BIN SPRAYS
- Pyrethrins*
- Petroleum distillates (aliphatic)*
- Piperonyl butoxide
- Aromatic hydrocarbons*
- DDT*
- Aliphatic thiocyanates*
- Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
- Methoxychlor*
- Sometimes Chlordane,*N-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide,*Sesame oil extractives, Sulfur,* Toxaphene*

BEDBUG
Sometimes DDT*, Aliphatic thiocyanates*, Aromatic hydrocarbons*

BEETLE
- Rotenone* and other cube resins and extractives
- DDT*
- Sulfur*
- Aromatic hydrocarbons*
- Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
- Chlordane*
- Sometimes Chlorobenzene*, Methoxychlor*, Organic phosphorous insecticides*

BOOSTER CONCENTRATES
- Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
- N-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide*
- Allethrin*
- Aromatic hydrocarbons*
- Methoxychlor*
- Pyrethrins*
- Aliphatic thiocyanates*
- Sometimes Piperonyl butoxide

BORER
Sometimes Aromatic hydrocarbons*, DDT*, Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic), Soap

CATERPILLAR
Sometimes DDD*

CHINCH BUG
- Chlordane*
- DDT*
- Sometimes Nicotine*

CITRUS PEST
- Aramite
- Zinc*
- Sometimes Copper*, Sulfur*, Organic phosphorous insecticides*, Chlorophenyl-chlorobenzene sulfonate*

CORN EAR WORM
Sometimes Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic), Pyrethrum

INSECTICIDES (Cont.)

COTTON PEST
DDT*
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Sulfur*
Heptachlor*
Aldrin*
Toxaphene*
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Organic phosphorous insecticides*
Dieldrin*
Sometimes Arsenic*, Chlordane*, Rotenone*

CRANBERRY PEST
Sometimes Organic phosphorous insecticides,* Aromatic hydrocarbons*

CUCUMBER PEST
Copper*
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Methoxychlor*
Sometimes Nicotine*

CUTWORM
Arsenic*
Sometimes Chlordane*, Toxaphene*, Petroleum distillate* (aliphatic)

DAIRY STOCK SPRAYS
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Pyrethrins*
Methoxychlor*
Piperonyl butoxide
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
N-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide*
Sometimes Pine oil, Allethrin, Aromatic hydrocarbons*

DIPS AND DISINFECTANTS
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Soap
Arsenic*
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
DDT*
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Sometimes Chlordane*, Sulfur*, Turpentine*, Aliphatic thiocyanates*, Chlorophenol*, Mercury*, Methoxychlor*, Nicotine*, Quarternary ammonium compounds*, Rotenone*, Toxaphene*

DOG AND CAT FLEAS AND LICE
Rotenone*
Petroleum distillates*(aliphatic)
Pyrethrins*
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Chlordane*
Piperonyl butoxide
Pine oil*
DDT*
Soap
Sometimes Anise oil, Camphor,*Tetrachlorquinone, Chloromethane,*Piperonyl cyclonene, Dichlorophene, Aliphatic thiocyanates,*Amino salt of dodecyl benzene sulfonate, Boric acid, Chlorobenzene,* Hexachlorophene, Ipepac, Jalap powder, N-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide,*Oil of pennyroyal, Quaternary ammonium compounds,*Sulfonated castor oil

DRENCHES
Aluminum silicate
Phenothiazine*
Sometimes Chloroethane*, Copper*, Nicotine*, Zinc*

EARWIG
Sometimes Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride,* Chlordane, Fluorides*

EARWORM
DDT*
Petroleum distillates*(aliphatic)
Sometimes Chloroethyl ether,*Aromatic hydrocarbons*

INSECTICIDES (Cont.)

FLEA
Rotenone* and other cube resins, extractives
Pyrethrins*
Aliphatic thiocyanates*
DDT*
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Chlordane*
Fluorides*
Sulfur*
Chlorophenols*
Toxaphene*
Sometimes Allethrin, Chlorophene*, Iron, Nicotine*, Piperonyl cyclonene, Quaternary ammonium compounds*, Pini oil*, Sesame oil extractive

FLORAL GARDEN PEST
Rotenone* and other cube resins, extractives
DDT*
Sulfur*
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Ferbam*
Pyrethrins*
Copper*
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Piperonyl cyclonene*
Arsenic*
Aliphatic thiocyanates*
Captan
p-Chlorobenzene sulfonate*
Nicotine*
Organic phosphorous insecticides*
Pine oil*
Sometimes Aramite, Chloranil, Chlorobenzoquinone, Dichlone*, Magnesiu, Zinc*

FLORAL PEST (House) Sometimes Rotenone*, Malathion*, Sodium selenate*, Lindane, Aliphatic thiocyanates*, Pyrethrins*, Zinc*

FLY
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Pyrethrins*
Aliphatic thiocyanates*
Piperonyl butoxide
Organic phosphorous insecticides*
DDT*
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Pine oil*
Methoxychlor*
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Rotenone* and other cube resins, extractives
Sometimes Chlordane*, Citrus oils, Sesame oil extractives, Pyrocide booster, Thanite*, Bone oil, Nicotine*, Resin

FRUIT PEST
DDT*
Sulfur*
Organic phosphorous insecticides*
Arsenic*
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Ferbam*
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Zinc*
Methoxychlor*
Thiophosphates*
Chlordane*
Rotenone* and other cube resins, extractives
Captan
Sometimes Copper*, Aliphatic thiocyanates*, Chloroethyl sulfite*, Dinitrophenol*, Nicotine*, Pyrethrins*

GARDEN PEST
Rotenone* and other cube resins, extractives
Copper*
DDT*
Pyrethrins*
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)

INSECTICIDES (Cont.)

Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Sulfur*
Methoxychlor
Aliphatic thiocyanates*
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Chlordane*
Organic phosphorous insecticides*
Piperonyl cyclonene*
Zineb
Zinc*
Ziram*
Sometimes Pine oil*, Arsenic*, Nicotine*, Carbon tetrachloride*, Citrus oil, Dieldrin*, Phenothiazine*, Resin, Sabadilla*, Toxaphene*

GENERAL USE
The following ingredients are compiled according to the frequency of their appearance in insecticides for general use.
DDT* and other chlorinated hydrocarbons, such as:
Aldrin*
Dieldrin*
TDE*
Petroleum distillates*
BHC*
Sulfur*
Organic phosphorous compounds:
Parathion*
TEPP*
HETP*
OMPA*
Systox*
Malathion*
Rotenone*
Pyrethrin*
Copper compounds*
Chlordane*
Zinc compounds*
Arsenates*
Aliphatic thiocyanates*
Piperonyl butoxide
Nicotine*
Sodium aluminum fluoride* (cryolite)
Formaldehyde*
Azobenzene*

GRASSHOPPER
Chlordane*
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Sometimes Aromatic hydrocarbons*, Chloronaphthalene*, DDT*

GREENHOUSE PEST
Organic phosphorous insecticides*
DDT*
Sometimes Aramite, Aromatic hydrocarbons*, Ferbam*, Methoxychlor*, Nicotine*, Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic), Sulfur*

GRUB
Rotenone* and other cube resins, extractives
Sulfur
Pine oil*
Sometimes Aromatic hydrocarbons*, DDT*, Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic), Camphor*, Piperonly cyclonene*, Terpenes*

HORNFLY
Sometimes Aromatic hydrocarbons*, DDT*, Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)

HORSEFLY
Sometimes Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*

HOUSEHOLD SPRAYS
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Pyrethrins*
DDT*
Aliphatic thiocyanates*
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Chlordane*
Piperonyl butoxide

INSECTICIDES (Cont.)

Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Sulfoxide*
Dieldrin*
Sometimes Cyanides*, Organic phosphorous compounds*, Sesame oil extractives

HOUSE PLANT INSECT SPRAYS
Sometimes Rotenone* and other cube resins and extractives, Methoxychlor*, Piperonyl cyclonene*, Pyrethrins*

INDUSTRIAL SPRAYS
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Pyrethrins*
Piperonyl butoxide
DDT*
Rotenone* and other cube resins and extractives
Aliphatic thiocyanates*
Sometimes Allethrin, Aromatic hydrocarbons*, Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*, Sulfoxide*

INSECTICIDAL PAINTS
Aromatic petroleum distillates*
DDT*
Sometimes Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*, Methoxychlor*, Organic phosphorous insecticides*, TDE*

LARVICIDES
DDT*
Aluminum silicofluoride*
Sometimes Chlorobenzene*, Chloropicrin*, Fluorides*

LAWN PEST
Chlordane*
DDT*
Dieldrin*
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Sometimes Aromatic hydrocarbons*, Sulfur*

LICE
Sulfur*
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Rotenone* and other cube resins, extractives
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Fluorides*
Pyrethrin*
DDT*
Nicotine*
Methoxychlor*
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Aliphatic thiocyanates*
Sabadilla*
Sometimes Cyanides*, Di-octyl sodium sulfosuccinate*, Heptachlor*, Organic phosphorous insecticides*

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY SPRAYS
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Pyrethrins*
Piperonyl butoxide
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Aliphatic thiocyanates*
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Pine oil*
Rotenone* and other cube resins, extractives
DDT*
Methoxychlor*
Toxaphene*
Sulfur*
Chlordane*
Ethylene dichloride*
Sometimes Benzene hexachloride*, Citrus oil, Chlordane*, Chlorobenzene*, Sassafras oil*

MAGGOT
Sometimes Mercury* and Aldrin*

MANGE TREATMENT
Sometimes Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic), Aromatic hydrocarbons*, Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*, Chlordane*, Sulfur*, Turpentine*, Wool fat

INSECTICIDES (Cont.)

MEALY BUG
Sometimes Aliphatic thiocyanates*

MITE
Aramite
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Organic phosphorous insecticides*
DDT*
Sulfur*
Chlorobenzene*
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Chlordane*
DDD*
Piperonyl butoxide
Pyrethrins*
Sometimes Captan, Chlorophenol*, Dieldrin*, Dinitrophenol*, Fluorides*, Pine oil*, Rotenone*

MOSQUITO
DDT*
Pyrethrins*
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Aliphatic thiocyanates*
Methoxychlor*
Sesame oil extractive
Sometimes Chlordane*, Organic phosphorous insecticides*, Piperonyl butoxide, Rotenone*, TDE*

MOTH
Chlorobenzene*
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
DDT*
Aliphatic thiocyanates*
Pyrethrins*
Pine oil*
Methoxychlor*
Chloroaniline esters*
Silicofluorides*
Chlordane*
Carbon tetrachloride*
Ethylene dichloride*
Piperonyl butoxide
DDD*
Fluorides*
Sometimes Benzene hexachloride*, Red cedar chips, Sesame oil extractives

MUSHROOM PEST
Sometimes Pyrethrin*

OIL
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Rotenone*
Chlordane*
DDT*
Dinitro-o-cresol*
Resins
Sometimes Allethrin, Piperonyl butoxide, Pyrethrins*, Soap, Sulfonated oils*, Sulfur*

ORCHARD SPRAYS
DDT*
Ferbam
Sometimes Aramite, Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*, Chlordane*, Sulfur*

ORCHID PEST
Sometimes DDT*, Nicotine*, Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)

PEANUT PEST
Sulfur*
DDT*
Copper*
Isodrin*

PLANT SPRAYS
Rotenone* and other cube resins, extractives

INSECTICIDES (Cont.)

Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Pyrethrins*
Piperonyl cyclonene*
Nicotine*
Arsenic*
Sometimes Copper*, Lead, Piperonyl butoxide, Rhothane*, Soap, Sulfur*, Zinc*

POTATO PEST
Copper*
DDT*
Arsenic*
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Cuprous oxide*
Chloroethane*
Zinc*
Zineb
Sometimes Copper-zinc-chromate complex*, Rotenone*

REPELLENTS
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Pine oil*
Citronella oil*
Bone oil
Pyrethrins*
Chlorobenzene*
Piperonyl butoxide
Sulfonated castor oil*
Sometimes Chloromethane*, Methoxychlor*, Oil of lavender*, Rotenone*, Thanite*

RESIDUAL SPRAYS
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
DDT*
Chlordane*
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Pyrethrins*
Aliphatic thiocyanates*
Piperonyl butoxide
Sometimes Terpenes*

ROACH
Chlordane*
Pyrethrins*
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Sodium fluoride*
DDT*
Aliphatic thiocyanates*
Boric acid*
Piperonyl butoxide
Fluosilicates*
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Piperonyl cyclonene*
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Sesame oil extractives
Sometimes Arsenic*, Carbon tetrachloride*, Chlorobenzene*, Dichlorodifluoromethane*, Terpenes*

ROOST PAINT AND SPRAYS
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Nicotine*
Rotenone* and other cube resins, extractives
Pine oil
Sometimes DDT*, Sassafras oil*, Sulfur*

ROOT TREATMENTS
Sometimes Rotenone*, Chlordane*, Mercury*, Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic), Sulfur*

ROUND WORM
Sometimes Nicotine*

SCALE OIL
Sometimes Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic), Aromatic hydrocarbons*, Vegetable oils, Spray oil

SCREW WORM
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Pine tar oil*

INSECTICIDES (Cont.)

Chloroform*
DDT*
Sulfonated castor oil*
Sulfur*
Rotenone*
Sometimes Carbon tetrachloride*, Resin

SEED, BULB, GRAIN TREATMENTS
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Mercury*
Captan
Chlorobenzene*
Chlorobenzoquinone*
Sometimes Aromatic hydrocarbons*, Dieldrin*, Piperonyl butoxide, Pyrethrins*

SILVERFISH
DDT*
Fluorides*
Pyrethrins*

SKIPPER
Sometimes Capsicum, Nitrates, Piperonyl butoxide, Pyrethrins*

SLUG
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Arsenic*
Sometimes Copper*, Rotenone*, Sulfur*

SMEAR
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Benzene hexachloride*
Pine oil*
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Sometimes Santocel C, Sulfonated castor oil*

SOIL TREATMENTS
Isodrin*
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
DDT*
Benzene hexachloride*
Chlordane*
Chloronaphthalenes*
Nicotine*
Aldrin*
Sometimes Aromatic hydrocarbons*, Copper*, Ferbam*, Gypsum, Sulfur*

SPIDER
Rotenone* and other cube resins, extractives
Sulfur*
Aramite
Sometimes Chlordane*, Chlorophenyl chlorobenzene sulfonate*, Chlorophenyl methyl carbinol*, Pyrethrins*

SQUASHBUG, HARLEQUINBUG
Sometimes Sabadilla*

SWEET POTATO PEST
Sometimes Aldrin*, Xylene*

TERMITE
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Chlordane*
Chlorobenzene*
Chlorophenol*
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Alkyl aryl sulfonate*
DDT*
Sometimes Arsenic*, Copper*, Copper naphthenate*, Sulfur

THRIP
Sometimes Alkali*, Fish oil, Nicotine*, Resin, Sabadilla*, Pine oil*

TICK
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Chlordane*
Rotenone* and other cube resins, extractives

INSECTICIDES (Cont.)

Pine oil*
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
DDT*
Pyrethrins*
Sulfur*
Vegetable waxes
Sometimes Aliphatic thiocyanates*, Ammonia*, Methoxychlor*, Piperonyl cyclonene*, Thanite*, Toxaphene*, Vegetable Oil

TOBACCO PEST
DDT
Organic phosphorous insecticides*
DDD*
Zineb
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Arsenic*
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
TDE*
Nicotine*
Rotenone* and other cube resins, extractives
Fluoaluminates*
Sometimes Chlordane*, Copper*, Lead*, Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic), Sulfur*, Toxaphene*

TOMATO PEST
Copper*
Arsenic*
DDT*
Rotenone*
Zineb
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Chloroethane*
Methoxychlor*
Sometimes Aliphatic thiocyanates*, p-Chlorophenoxy acetic acid*, Sulfur*, Ziram*

TREE-CLIMBING PEST
Sometimes Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*, DDT*, Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic), Rezo wax

TREE SPRAYS
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
DDT*
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Pine oil*
Rotenone*
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Ferbam
Nicotine*
Pyrethrins*
Sulfur*
Sodium di-nitro-o-cresylate*
Sometimes Aramite, Captan, Piperonyl cyclonene*, Turpentine*

VEGETABLE PEST
Rotenone* and other cube resins, extractives
DDT*
Organic phosphorous insecticides*
Copper*
Sulfur*
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride*
Chlordane*
Pyrethrum
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Methoxychlor*
Piperonyl cyclonene*
DDD*
Sometimes Captan, Dieldrin*, Heptachlor*, Zineb, Arsenic*, p-Chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate*, Clay, Mercury*, Toxaphene*, Turpentine*, Vegetable oil, Zinc*

VINEYARD PEST
Sometimes Copper*, DDT*

WALNUT PEST
Sometimes Arsenic*, DDT*

INSECTICIDES (Cont.)

WATERBUG
Sometimes Boric acid*, Pyrethrins*, Fluorides*, Thallium sulfate*

WEEVIL
Petroleum distillates* (aliphatic)
Aromatic hydrocarbons*
Pyrethrins*
Fluorides*
Aliphatic thiocyanates*
Dieldrin*
Heptachlor*
Sometimes Carbon tetrachloride*, Chlordane*, Ethylene dibromide*, Ethylene dichloride*, Toxaphene*

LAUNDRY STARCHES

LIQUID

	Toxicity rating 1
1. Sodium carboxymethylcellulose	3.0%
Formaldehyde	0.2%
Water	
	Toxicity rating 2
2. Starches	
Sodium chloride	
Terpineol	less than 1.0%
Perfume oils	less than 1.0%
o-Phenylphenol	less than 1.0%
	Toxicity rating 3
3. Polyvinyl acetate	
Tricresyl phosphate*	
Water	

POWDER . . . . . Toxicity rating 2

Starch	93.0%
Calcium chloride	0.1%
Boric acid	5.0%
Deactivated enzyme	0.5%
Laundry starches may contain:	
Phenyl mercuric acetate	trace
Soap powder	0.5%
Soda ash	0.5%
Sodium fluoride	trace

LUBRICANTS

CUTTING OILS . . . . . Toxicity rating 2

Sulfur	less than 10%
Lard oil	90%
Mineral oil	

GENERAL PURPOSE OILS . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
Petroleum lubricating oil
Corrosion inhibitor
May contain:
Borax*
Silicone

GRAPHITE LUBRICANTS . . . . . Toxicity rating 1 or 2

Carbon	70 to 98%
Inert ingredients	5 to 30%
Silica	0 to 0.5%
Alumina	trace
May contain:	
Iron oxide	

GREASES . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
Petroleum grease
Soap
Graphite
May contain:
Borax*
Chromate*
Zinc salt*

LUBRICATING PENCILS . . . . . Toxicity rating 2

Paraffin wax and oil	
Petrolatum	small amount
Coloring	trace

PENETRATING OILS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3 or 4
Low viscosity petroleum oil*
Oleic acid
Carbon tetrachloride*
Butyl alcohol*
Higher fatty alcohols

PUMP LUBRICANTS . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
Mineral oil
Soap
Petroleum sulfonate
Water

RUBBER LUBRICANTS . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
Isopropyl alcohol*
Grease
Oils

THREAD LUBRICANTS (A.P.I. Grease)
Toxicity rating 3 or 4

Aluminum stearate grease	20.5%
Silicone compound	12.8%
Silicone fluid	2.6%
Graphite	18.0%
Lead*	30.5%
Copper	3.3%
Zinc*	12.3%

VASELINES . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
Borated petroleum jelly
Boric acid . . . . . small amount
Carbolic acid . . . . . small amount
Camphor
Waxes
Oils

WIRE DRAWING COMPOUNDS . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
Paste soap
Trisodium phosphate*

MATCHES

MATCHES . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
Potassium chlorate*
Glue (animal)
Red phosphorus*
Phosphorous sesquisulfide*
Ground glass
Corn starch
Sulfur*
Wood rosin
Coloring dyes
Paraffin wax
May contain:
Clay
Diatomite
Formaldehyde
Glycol
Iron peroxide
Manganese dioxide
Plaster of Paris
Potassium chlorate*
Potassium dichromate*
Zinc oxide

The striking surface of the strike-on-the-box match consists of: . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
A binder, e.g., gum arabic
Amorphous phosphorus*
An abrasive, e.g., quartz or ground glass
May contain:
Antimony sulfide*
Iron sulfide*
Tin trisulfide*

MODELING CLAYS

MODELING CLAYS . . . . . Toxicity rating 1
Kaolin
Gypsum
Petrolatum
Wax
Castor oil
Vegetable dye

PAINTS

ANTI-ALGAE PAINTS . . . . . Toxicity rating 4
- Cuprous oxide* . . . . . copper as metal 7%
- Copper soap
- Arsenic oxide* . . . . . arsenic as metal 7%
- Copper sulfate pentahydrate*
- Mercury soap . . . . . mercury as metal 0.3%
- 2,2,-dihydroxy-5,5-dichloro-diphenylmethane* or 2,2-methylenebis(4-chlorophenol)*

ANTI-CORROSION PAINTS

Pigment	Toxicity rating
Zinc chromate*	4
Lead chromate*	4
Red lead oxide*	3
Basic lead carbonate*	4
Zinc oxide	2 or 3
Lead monoxide*	3

Vehicle
- Rosin 2
- Pine oil* 3
- Coal tar* 4
- Petroleum ether* 3

Anti-corrosion paints may contain:

Ammonium hydroxide*	3
Arsenic*	5
Cuprous oxide*	4
Ethyl alcohol	3
Kerosene*	3
Mercuric oxides*	5
Metallic soap	?
Methylene chloride*	3

- Paraffin
- Plastic thickener
- Rust retardant

ASPHALT PAINTS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Varnish
- Linseed oil
- Mineral spirits*
- Asphalt
- Petroleum ether*

CARBOFUCHSIN PAINTS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3

Phenol*	4.5%
Boric acid	1.0%
Resorcinol*	10.0%
Fuchsin	0.3%
Acetone	5.0%
Alcohol	10.0%
Water	8.5%

DISINFECTING WHITE PAINTS . . . . . Toxicity rating 2

Gamma isomers of benzene hexachloride (lindane)	less than 0.3%
Phenols	less than 2.0%
Neutral oils	less than 2.0%

DRIERS

	Toxicity rating
Vanadium compounds*	3 or 4
Manganese compounds*	3
Zinc compounds*	4
Iron compounds*	3
Cobalt compounds*	4
Potassium hydroxide*	4
Lead naphthenate*	3?
Lead octoate*	3?
Lead tallate*	3?
Other lead compounds*	4

ENAMEL . . . . . Toxicity rating 3 or 4
- Titanium oxide
- Melamine resin
- Glyceryl phthalate resin
- Maleated resin
- Petroleum aromatics*

FINGERPAINTS . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
- Corn starch base
- Vegetable pigments for color
- Wetting agents

PAINTS (Cont.)
- Chalk
- Methyl cellulose
- Methyl salicylate*

GRAPHITE PAINT PIGMENT . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
- Carbon
- Silica
- Alumina
- Iron oxide

LACQUER THINNERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 4

Ethyl alcohol	0 to 5%
Ethyl acetate*	20 to 21%
Butyl alcohol*	10 to 11%
Butyl acetate*	20 to 23%
Toluene*	25 to 28%
Aliphatic hydrocarbons*	16 to 20%

May contain:
- Amyl acetate*
- Isopropyl acetate*
- Isopropyl alcohol*
- Pigment
- Xylene*

LACQUERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
- Nitrocellulose
- Ester gum (glyceryl, methyl and ethyl esters of rosin acids)
- Cottonseed oil
- Synthetic resins made from cotton and oil
- Synthetics made from soya beans
- Pigments
- Nitric acid
- Lead acetate*
- Magnesium oxide

OILS . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
- Linseed oil
- Soybean oil
- Fish oil
- Castor oil
- Synthetic oil
- Tung oil
- Perilla oil
- Oiticica oil

PAINT REMOVERS

	Toxicity rating 4
1. Benzene*	15 to 70%
Ethyl alcohol	30 to 85%
Acetone*	30 to 85%
Paraffin wax	30 to 85%
	Toxicity rating 3
2. Petroleum naphtha*	44%
Methyl ethyl ketone*	14%
Ethyl acetate*	14%
Ethyl alcohol	14%
Paraffin wax	14%

Paint removers may also contain:
- Carbon tetrachloride*
- Ethylene dichloride*
- Methyl alcohol*
- Methylene chloride*
- Propylene dichloride*

PLASTICIZERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Tricresyl phosphate*
- Diethyl phthalate
- Diamyl phthalate
- Dibutyl phthalate
- Linseed oil
- Soy oil
- Camphor*
- Castor oil

RESINS . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
- Synthetic
  - Hydrocarbons
  - Alkyd
  - Maleic
  - Urea

PAINTS (Cont.)

Phenolic
Vinyl
Melamine
Coumarone
Indene
Ester gum
Natural
Asphaltum
Shellac
Rosin
Dammar
Singapore
Kaurie
Pontianak
Manila
Congo
East India

SOLVENTS AND THINNERS

	Toxicity rating 4
1. Paraffin hydrocarbons*	56.8%
Naphthalenes*	30.6%
Aromatics	12.6%
	Toxicity rating 3
2. Petroleum ether*	90 to 100%
Acetone, benzene* or toluene*	0 to 10%

Solvents and thinners may contain:
Pine oil*
Terpene derivatives*

STAINS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
Oleo resinous varnishes
Mineral spirits*

TIRE PAINTS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
Aliphatic solvents*
Rubber
Plasticizer
Pigments

VARNISHES AND SHELLACS . . . . Toxicity rating 3 or 4
Resins
Methyl alcohol*
Ethyl alcohol*
Gasoline*
Benzene*
Sodium hydroxide
Turpentine*
Lead*

WHITE WASH PAINTS . . . . . Toxicity rating 2

Dimethoxydiphenyltrichloroethane	2.0 to 3.0%
Sodium pentachlorophenate	1.0 to 2.0%
Sodium salts of other chlorophenates	less than 0.5%

Calcium hydroxide

PENCILS

INDELIBLE PENCIL LEAD . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
Methyl violet*

LEAD PENCILS . . . . . Toxicity rating 1
"Lead"
Wax
Clay
Graphite
Finish
Lacquer
Eraser
Natural rubber
Sulfur
Color
Titanium . . . . . small amount

PET CARE

DRY CLEANERS, DOG AND CAT . Toxicity rating 3 or 4
Naphthalene*
Calcium carbonate
Magnesium carbonate
Sulfur*
Aluminum silicate

PET CARE (Cont.)

May contain:
Borax*
Degreased starch
Glycerin
Phenol*
Pine oil*
Sodium carbonate
Zinc oxide

SOAPS, DOG AND CAT . . . . . Toxicity rating 2

Vegetable oil soap	30%
Camphor oil	1.8%
Rotenone	0.1%
Cube resins	0.2%
Pyrethrins	0.1%

SPRAYS, DOG . . . . . Toxicity rating 2

Pyrethrins	0.03%
Cube resins	0.2%
Petroleum distillate	0.1%
Rotenone	0.1%
Ethyl alcohol	24.0%
Butoxypolypropylene glycol	15.0%
Propellant	60.0%

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

DESENSITIZERS . . . . . Toxicity rating ?
Pinacryptol green
Pinacryptol yellow

DEVELOPERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3

Elon or metol	0.1 to 1.0%
Sodium sulfite	2.0 to 9.0%
Hydroquinone or catechol	0.6 to 1.1%
Sodium carbonate	1.3 to 12.0%
Potassium bromide	0.1 to 0.5%
Water	77.0 to 97.0%

May contain:

Sodium hydroxide	1.6%
Balanced alkali	1.9%
Sodium thiocyanate	0.7%
Sodium bisulfite	1.4%
Borax	0.2%
Sodium hexametaphosphate	0.3%
Parahydroxyphenyl glycine	2.0%
Paraphenylenediamine	1.0%
Orthophenylenediamine	1.0%
Trisodium phosphate	11.0%
1,4-Dihydroxy-2-chlorobenzene	4.7%
2,4-Diaminophenol dihydrochloride	0.6%

May also contain:
Benzotriazol*
Boric acid*
Citric acid
Ethyl alcohol*
Methyl alcohol*
Paraformaldehyde*
Potassium metabisulfite
Sodium sulfate
Sulfuric acid

FILM CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3 or 4
May contain:
Ammonium hydroxide*
Chlorinated solvents*
Denaturant
Ethyl alcohol
Methyl alcohol*
Petroleum ether*
Trichloroethane*
Wax
Carbon tetrachloride*

FIXING BATHS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3

Sodium thiosulfate*	4.0 to 37.0%
Sodium sulfite	0.7 to 7.0%
Acetic acid (28%)	2.0 to 21.4%
Boric acid	0.6 to 3.0%
Potassium aluminum sulfate	1.0 to 9.0%
Water	57.0 to 96.0%

Starred ingredients (*) may be responsible for major toxic effeces; consult Sec. II.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS (Cont.)

May contain:
- Ammonium chloride 4.0%
- Sodium bisulfite 2.0%
- Borax 4.0%
- Potassium chromium sulfate 1.0%
- Sulfuric acid (conc.) 0.3%
- Potassium metabisulfite 5.0%
- Potassium thiocyanate 9.0%
- Citric acid 0.4%

HARDENING BATHS

Formalin-carbonate hardening bath . . Toxicity rating 2
- Formaldehyde (37% solution) . . . . . 0.9 to 1.0%
- Sodium carbonate . . . . . 0.5 to 0.6%
- Water 98.0%
- May contain:
  - Aluminum chloride*

Chrome alum bisulfite hardening bath
Toxicity rating 3
- Potassium chromium sulfate* . . . . . 2.0 to 3.0%
- Sodium sulfate or bisulfite . . . . . 2.0 to 6.0%
- Water . . . . . 91.0 to 96.0%
- May contain:
  - Acetic acid (28%) 5.0%
  - Boric acid*
  - Sodium sulfite*
  - Potassium alum*

HYPO ELIMINATORS — Toxicity rating 2
- Hydrogen peroxide (3% solution) 13.3%
- Ammonium hydroxide (28%) 1.1%
- Water 85.6%

INTENSIFIERS

Chromium intensifiers
- Bleach . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
  - Potassium dichromate* . . . . . 0.9 to 9.0%
  - Hydrochloric acid* (conc.) . . . . . 0.7 to 7.0%
  - Water . . . . . 84.0 to 98.0%
- Redeveloper . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
  - Standard developer* (see developer)

Mercury intensifiers
- Bleach . . . . . Toxicity rating 3 or 4
  - Potassium bromide . . . . . 1.0 to 2.0%
  - Mercuric chloride* . . . . . 1.0 to 2.0%
  - Water . . . . . 96.0 to 98.0%
- Redeveloper†
  - Solution A . . . . . Toxicity rating 5
    - Sodium cyanide* 3.0%
    - Water 97.0%
  - Solution B . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
    - Silver nitrate* 4.0%
    - Water 96.0%

†May be any standard developer

Quinone-thiosulfate intensifiers
- Solution A . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
  - Potassium dichromate* 2.0%
  - Sulfuric acid (conc.) 5.0%
  - Water 92.0%
- Solution B . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
  - Sodium bisulfite 0.4%
  - Hydroquinone 1.0%
  - Wetting agent 0.4%
  - Water 98.0%
- Solution C . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
  - Sodium thiosulfate 2.0%
  - Water 98.0%

The intensifier is prepared by mixing solutions A, B, and C in equal proportions.

Silver intensifiers
- Stock solution A . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
  - Silver nitrate* 6.0%
  - Water 94.0%
- Stock solution B . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
  - Sodium sulfite 6.0%
  - Water 94.0%
- Stock solution C . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
  - Sodium thiosulfate 10.0%
  - Water 90.0%

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS (Cont.)

- Stock solution D . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
  - Sodium sulfite 0.5%
  - Elon 0.8%
  - Water 98.7%

The intensifier is prepared by mixing solutions A, B, C and D in proportions of 1:1:1:3 respectively.

Intensifiers may contain:
- Lead nitrate*
- Potassium permanganate*

REDUCERS

Farmer's reducer
- Solution A . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
  - Potassium ferricyanide . . . . . 0.7 to 7.0%
  - Water . . . . . 93.0 to 99.3%
- Solution B — Toxicity rating 2 or 3
  - Sodium thiosulfate* . . . . . 3.0 to 21.0%
  - Water . . . . . 79.0 to 97.0%

Flattening reducers
- Bleach . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
  - Potassium ferricyanide . . . . . 1.3 to 3.0%
  - Potassium bromide . . . . . 1.0 to 3.0%
  - Ammonium hydroxide 0.1%
  - Water 96.0%
- Redeveloper
  - Solution A . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
    - p-Aminophenol hydrochloride* 10.0%
    - Water 90.0%
  - Solution B . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
    - Potassium bromide 10.0%
    - Water 90.0%

Persulfate reducers . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
- Ammonium persulfate . . . . . 3.0 to 6.0%
- Sulfuric acid (conc.) . . . . . 0.5 to 0.6%
- Water . . . . . 93.4 to 96.5%
- Other reducers may contain:
  - Potassium permanganate* . . . . . 0.02 to 5.0%
  - Potassium citrate 6.0%
  - Ferric ammonium sulfate 4.0%
  - Sodium sulfite 3.0%
  - Citric acid 2.0%
  - May contain:
    - Ferric chloride*

STAIN REMOVERS
- Solution A . . . . . Toxicity rating 1
  - Potassium permanganate 0.5%
  - Water 99.5%
- Solution B . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
  - Sulfuric acid* 3.0%
  - Sodium chloride 7.0%
  - Water 90.0%
  - May contain:
    - Sodium sulfite 3.0%
    - Sodium bisulfite 3.0%

STOP BATHS . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
- Acetic acid (28%) . . . . . 3.0 to 12.5%
- Sodium sulfate 4.0%
- Water . . . . . 87.5 to 95.0%
- May contain:
  - Potassium chromium sulfate*

TESTS FOR HYPO

Permanganate test . . . . . Toxicity rating 1
- Potassium permanganate 0.05%
- Sodium hydroxide 0.1%
- Water 99.8%

Mercuric chloride test . . . . . Toxicity rating 4
- Mercuric chloride* 2.0%
- Potassium bromide 2.0%
- Water 95.0%

Lead azide test . . . . . Toxicity rating 4

Solution A
- Iodine* 9.0%
- Potassium iodide 9.0%
- Water 82.0%

Solution B
- Sodium azide* 10.0%
- Water 90.0%

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS (Cont.)

Silver nitrate test	Toxicity rating 2
Silver nitrate	1.0%
Water	99.0%
Other tests for hypo may contain:	
Formaldehyde*	
Starch	
Hydrochloric acid*	

TONERS	
Blue toners	Toxicity rating 2
Sodium thiosulfate	10.0 to 12.0%
Potassium aluminum sulfate	3.0%
Silver nitrate	0.03 to 0.1%
Sodium chloride	0.03 to 0.1%
Potassium bromide	0.03%
Potassium iodide	0.03%
Water	85.0 to 87.0%
Dye bath	Toxicity rating 3 or 4
Safranine A* (red)	
Chrysoidine* (orange)	
Auramine* (yellow)	
Victoria green* (green)	
Methylene blue* B.B. (blue)	
Methyl violet* (violet)	
Acetic acid*	
Single solution dye toner	Toxicity rating 3
Methyl alcohol* (wood alcohol)	
Acetone*	
Acetic acid*	
Dye* (one of above mentioned - see Dye Bath)	
Varigam toners	Toxicity rating 2 or 3
Potassium ferricyanide*	
Potassium bromide*	
Potassium iodide*	
Sodium chloride	
Nitric acid*	
Thiocarbamide (thiorea)	
Sodium hydroxide	
Sodium carbonate	
Potassium carbonate	
Gold chloride*	
Potassium thiocyanate*	
Gold toners	Toxicity rating 2
Solution A	
Sodium thiosulfate	19.0%
Potassium persulfate	2.0%
Silver nitrate	0.1%
Sodium chloride	0.1%
Water	78.0%
Solution B	
Gold chloride	0.4%
Water	99.5%
Iron toners	Toxicity rating 2
Ferric ammonium citrate	0.4%
Oxalic acid	0.4%
Potassium ferricyanide	0.4%
Water	98.0%
May contain:	
Acetic acid	
Polysulfide toners	Toxicity rating 2
Potash sulfurated	0.7%
Sodium carbonate	0.2%
Water	99.0%
Selenium toners	Toxicity rating 2 or 3
Sodium sulfide	1.0%
Selenium metal	0.1%
Sodium thiosulfate	15.0%
Sodium bisulfite	5.0%
Water	78.9%
Sulfide sepia toners	Toxicity rating 3
Bleaching solution	
Potassium ferricyanide	1.0 to 2.0%
Potassium bromide	2.0 to 3.0%
Potassium oxalate*	5.0%
Acetic acid (28%)	1.0%
Ammonium hydroxide (28%)	1.0%
Water	91.0 to 96.0%
Toning sulition	
Sodium sulfide	0.7 to 1.0%
Water	99.0%

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS (Cont.)

Uranium toners	Toxicity rating 2
Uranium nitrate	0.2 to 0.3%
Potassium oxalate or oxalic acid	0.2 to 0.4%
Potassium ferricyanide	0.1 to 0.4%
Ammonium aluminum sulfate	0.8%
Hydrochloric acid	0.05%
Water	98.0 to 99.0%
Other toners may contain:	
Nitric acid (conc.)	1.5%
Thiorea	0.5%
Potassium thiocyanate	10.0%
Borax	3.0%
Sodium phosphate	
Sodium hydroxide	

TRAY CLEANERS	Toxicity rating 4
Potassium dichromate*	8.0%
Sulfuric acid*	16.0%
Water	76.0%

PIGMENTS

BLACK	Toxicity rating
Carbon black	1
Bone black (animal charcoal)	1
Lampblack	1
Iron blue (Ferric ferrocyanide)*	3
Asphalt	2

BLUE	
Iron blue (Ferric ferrocyanide)*	3
Titanium dioxide	1
Calcium carbonate	1
Silica	1
Calcium sulfate	2

BROWN	
Burnt umber (iron and manganese oxides, and clay)	2
Burnt sienna (iron oxide and clay)	2
Ferric oxide*	3?
Chrome orange*	4
Yellow iron oxide*	3?
Titanium calcium pigment	1
Silica and silicates	1
Calcium carbonate	1
Titanium magnesium pigment	2
Zinc oxide*	3
Basic sulfate of white lead*	4
Lampblack (trace)	1

BUFF	
Titanium dioxide	1
Yellow iron oxide*	3?

GOLD	
Bronze powder	3?

GRAY	
Carbon black	1
Titanium dioxide	1
Calcium carbonate	1
Zinc oxide	3?
Barium sulfate	1

GREEN	
Iron blue (Ferric ferrocyanide)*	3
Lead chromate*	4
Chromium oxide	2
Magnesium silicate	2
Titanium calcium pigment	1
Calcium carbonate	1
Silica	1
Yellow iron oxide*	3?
Titanium dioxide	1
Zinc chromate*	4

MAPLE	
Yellow iron oxide*	3?
Ferric oxide*	3?

PIGMENTS (Cont.)

	Toxicity rating
Titanium dioxide	1
Silica and silicates	1
OAK	
Titanium dioxide	1
Ferric oxide*	3?
Yellow iron oxide*	3?
Calcium carbonate	1
RED	
Toluidine red*	4
Chrome orange (basic lead chromate)*	4
Calcium carbonate	1
Para red*	4
Ferric oxide*	3?
Titanium calcium pigment	1
Molybdate orange (lead chromate, sulfate, and molybdate)*	4
Toluidine toner	?
Silica	1

PIGMENTS (Cont.)

	Toxicity rating
TANGERINE (Orange)	
Chrome orange (lead chromate)	4
Titanium dioxide	1
Lead chromate	4
WHITE	
Titanium dioxide	1
Calcium carbonate	1
Lithopone (zinc sulfide* and barium sulfate)	3
Titanium caclium pigment	1
Titanium magnesium pigment	2
Basic sulfate of lead*	4
Zinc oxide*	3
Silicates	1
Mica	1
YELLOW	
Lead chromate*	4
Titanium dioxide	1
Calcium carbonate	1
Silica	1

COMMON PIGMENTS AND DYES††
(as found in paints, inks, etc.)

Common Name	Chemical Ingredients	In Section II See Under:
A. VIOLET:		
Benzyl violet	A basic triphenylmethane dye	Gentian violet
Cobalt violet	Cobalt phosphate and cobalt arsenite	Cobalt and arsenic
Crystal violet	A basic triphenylmethane dye	Gentian violet
Manganese violet	Manganese ammonium phosphate	Manganese salts
Methyl violet	A basic triphenylmethane dye	Gentian violet
Nürnberg	Manganese ammonium phosphate	Manganese salts
Permanent violet	Manganese ammonium phosphate	Manganese salts
Ultramarine violet		
B. BLUE:		
Alizarine blue	Anthraquinone	Alizarine
Alkali blue	An acid triphenylmethane dye	(not in ing. index)
Azurite	Basic copper carbonate	Copper salts (cupric)
Blue basic lead sulfate	Basic lead sulfate, lead sulfite, lead sulfide and carbon	Lead salts
Blue bice	Basic copper carbonate	Copper salts (cupric)
Blue frit	Copper calcium silicate	Copper salts (cupric)
Blue lead	Basic lead sulfate, lead sulfite, lead sulfide and carbon	Lead salts
Blue verditer	Basic copper carbonate	Copper salts (cupric)
Bronz blue	Ferric ferrocyanide	Ferric salts
Celestial blue	Ferric ferrocyanide	Ferric salts
Cerulean blue	Cobaltous stannate	Cobalt salts, stannic salts
Chinese blue	Ferric ferrocyanide	Ferric salts
Cobalt blue	Cobalt aluminate	Cobalt salts
Cobalt ultramarine	Cobalt aluminate	Cobalt salts
Copper blue	Cupric sulfide	Copper salts (cupric) and sulfides
Copper phthalocyanine blue	Phthalocyanine	Copper salts
Copper phthalocyanine lakes	Phthalocyanine	Copper salts
Covellite	Cupric sulfide	Copper salts (cupric) and sulfides
Egyptian blue	Copper calcium silicate	Copper salts (cupric)
Erioglaucine blue	An acid triphenylmethane dye	(not in ing. index)
Glacier blue	A basic triphenylmethane dye	Gentian violet
Green shade blacktone iron blue	Ferric ferrocyanide	Ferric salts
Green shade iron blue	Ferric ferrocyanide	Ferric salts
Indanthrene blue	Insoluble anthroquinone	(not in ing. index)
Indigo blue	Anthraquinone	(not in ing. index)
Indulines		
Iron blue	Ferric ferrocyanide	Ferric salts
King's blue	Cobalt aluminate	Cobalt salts
Laquer blue	Ferric ferrocyanide	Ferric salts
Manganese blue	Sodium sulfate, potassium permanganate and barium nitrate	Barium and manganese
Miloir blue	Ferric ferrocyanide	Ferric salts
Mineral blue	Basic copper carbonate	Copper salts (cupric)

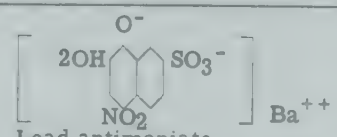
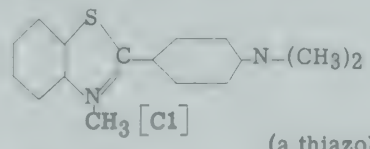
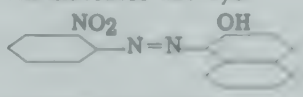
†Material from the analysis of J. J. Mattiello, Protective and Decorative Coatings, Vol. II, pp. 56-57. John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1942, with written permission of the publisher.

Starred ingredients (*) may be responsible for major toxic effects; consult Sec. II.

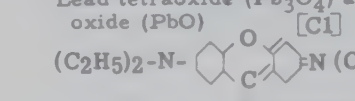
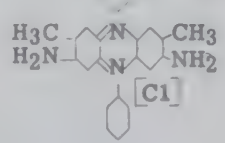
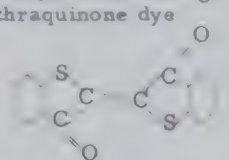
PIGMENTS AND DYES (Cont.)

Mineral gray	Hydrated aluminum silicate and silica	Aluminum oxide
Non-bronz blue	Ferric ferrocyanide	Ferric salts
Patent blue		(not in ing. index)
Peacock blue	Barium or aluminum lake of an acid triphenylmethane dye	(not in ing. index)
Phthalocyanine blue	Phthalocyanine	(not in ing. index)
Pompeian blue	Copper calcium silicate	Copper salts (cupric)
Prussian blue	Ferric ferrocyanide	Ferric salts
Red shade blacktone iron blue	Ferric ferrocyanide	Ferric salts
Red shade iron blue	Ferric ferrocyanide	Ferric salts
Smalt	Potassium silicate and cobalt oxide	Cobalt salts
Setoglaucine blue	A basic triphenylmethane dye	Gentian violet
Setopaline blue	A basic triphenylmethane dye	Gentian violet
Steel blue	Ferric ferrocyanide	Ferric salts
Sublimed blue lead	Lead sulfate, lead sulfite, lead sulfide and carbon	Lead salts
Sulfonated indulines		
Thenards blue	Cobalt aluminate	Cobalt salts
Toning blue	Ferric ferrocyanide	Ferric salts
Ultramarine blue	(Mostly silicate)	Silica
Victoria blue	A basic triphenylmethane dye	Gentian violet
C. GREEN:		
Acetate chrome green	Lead chromate and ferrocyanide	Lead chromate
Acid green	A barium lake of an acid triphenylmethane dye	Gentian violet and barium
Brilliant green	A basic triphenylmethane dye	Gentian violet
Cadmium green	Chromium oxide and basic copper carbonate	Copper salts and chrome green
Chlorinated copper phthalocyanine	Phthalocyanine	(not in ing. index)
Chlorophyll	Vegetable chlorophyll	Chlorophyll
Chrome green	Lead chromates and ferrocyanide	Lead chromate
Chromium oxide	Chromic oxide and sodium bichromate fused with boric acid, hydrolyzed in water	Chromate salts and boric acid
Cobalt green	Calcined product containing cobalt, zinc, and aluminum oxide	Zinc oxide and cobalt salts
Copper phthalocyanine green	Phthalocyanine	
Copper resinate	Copper acetate and turpentine or balsam	Copper salts and turpentine
Emerald green	Copper acetoarsenite	Paris green
Green earth	Hydrous iron, magnesium, aluminum potassium silicate	Ferric salts
Guignets green	Sodium bichromate fused with boric acid, hydrolyzed with water	Chromate salts and boric acid
Hookers green	Ferrocyanide and a natural green resin called gamboge	Gamboge
Hydrated chromium oxide	Sodium bichromate fused with boric acid and hydrolyzed in water	Chromate salts and boric acid
Imperial green	Copper acetoarsenite	Paris green
Indanthrene green	An anthraquinine dye	Alizarin
Malachite green	A basic triphenylmethane dye	Gentian violet
Metal-free phthalocyanine	Phthalocyanine	
Naphthol green B (D and C)		(not in ing. index)
Nitrate chrome green	Lead chromate and ferrocyanide	Lead chromate
Olive green	Basic lead chromate ferrocyanide	Lead chromate
Paris green	Copper acetoarsenite	Paris green
Permanent green	Chromium oxide and cadmium sulfide or cadmium sulfoselenide or zinc chromate	Chrome green, cadmium salts, chromate salts, selenium, sulfide
Phthalocyanine green	Phthalocyanine	
Rinmann's green	Calcined cobalt, zinc and aluminum oxide	Zinc oxide, cobalt salts
Scheele's green	Acid copper arsenite	Paris green
Schweinfurt green	Copper acetoarsenite	Paris green
Ultramarine green	China clay (aluminum silicate), sulfur, soda ash, charcoal - all heated together at 1500°F.	
Verdigris	Copper dibasic acetate	Copper salts
Victoria green	A basic triphenylmethane dye	Gentian violet
Zinc green	Zinc chromate + ferrocyanide	Zinc chromate
D. YELLOW AND BROWN:		
Annatto	Vegetable dye	(not in ing. index)
Antimony yellow	Lead antimoniate	Lead salts, antimony
Auramine yellow	A basic triphenylmethane dye	Gentian violet
Aureolin	Potassium cobaltinitrite	Cobalt and nitrites
Barium yellow	Barium chromate	Barium salts and chromate salts
Benzidine yellow	Insoluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)
Brown hydrated iron oxide	Iron oxide	Ferric salts
Burnt umber	Calcined - ferric oxide (45-55%), silica (13%), manganese dioxide (8-16%), plus smaller % of aluminum, calcium and magnesium oxides	Manganese and ferric salts
Cadmium yellow	Cadmium sulfide, cadmium sulfoselenide, barium sulfate	Cadmium salts, selenium, and sulfide
Cadmium yellow lithopone	Cadmium sulfide, cadmium sulfoselenide, barium sulfate	Cadmium salts, selenium, and sulfide

PIGMENTS AND DYES (Cont.)

Cassel yellow	Lead oxychloride ($PbCl_2 \cdot 7\ PbO$)	Lead salts
Catechu	Vegetable	(not in ing. index)
Chrome yellow	Lead chromates, zinc chromates, lead molybdate, lead sulfate	Lead chromate, lead salts, zinc chromate
Cobalt yellow	Potassium cobaltinitrite	Cobalt and nitrites
Cutch	Vegetable	(not in ing. index)
Domestic ocher	Ferric oxide, silica, aluminum oxide	Ferric salts
Domestic raw sienna	Ferric oxide, silica, aluminum oxide	Ferric salts
Fluorescein yellow (D and C)	Fluoresceins	(not in ing. index)
French ocher	Ferric oxide, silica, aluminum oxide	Ferric salts
Fustic	Vegetable	(not in ing. index)
Hansa yellow	Insoluble azo dye	
Helio yellow	An anthraquinone dye	Alizarin
Hypernic	Vegetable	(not in ing. index)
Indanthrene yellow	An anthraquinone dye	Alizarin
Italian raw sienna	Ferric oxide, silica, aluminum oxide	Ferric salts
Kings yellow	Arsenic sulfide (As_2S_3)	Arsenic trisulfide
Lead chromate	Lead chromate	Lead chromate
Logwood extract	Vegetable	(not in ing. index)
Manganese brown	Manganic hydroxide, manganous oxide, manganese dioxide	Manganese
Manganite	Manganic hydroxide, manganous oxide, manganese dioxide	Manganese
Mercuric oxide	Mercuric oxide	Mercury compounds
Metallic brown	Ferric oxide (80%), silica and aluminum oxide	Ferric salts
Mineral brown	Ferric oxide (80%), silica and aluminum oxide	Ferric salts
Mosaic gold	Stannic sulfide	Stannic salts
D. YELLOW AND BROWN (Cont.):		
Naphthol yellow		(not in ing. index)
Naples yellow	Lead antimoniate	Lead salts, antimony
Natural yellow oxide	Ferric oxide, silica, and aluminum hydroxide	Ferric salts
Nitroso dyes (yellow)		(not in ing. index)
Ocher	Ferric oxide, silica and aluminum oxide	Ferric salts
Orpiment	Arsenic sulfide (As_2S_3)	Arsenic
Pure cadmium yellow	Cadmium sulfide, cadmium sulfoselenide	Cadmium salts and selenium
Quercitron lakes	Vegetable	(not in ing. index)
Raw sienna	Ferric oxide, silica, aluminum oxide	Ferric salts
Raw umber	Ferric oxide (50%), silica (13%), manganese dioxide (15%)	Manganese
Sepia	Sepia occurs in ink bag of cuttlefish--dry ink is extracted with a boiling soda ash solution and ppt. with acid	(not in ing. index)
Strontium yellow	Strontium chromate	Chromate salts
Tartrazine yellow (F, D and C)	Soluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)
Thioflavine yellow	 (a thiazole)	(not in ing. index)
Toluidine yellow	Insoluble azo dyes	(not in ing. index)
Turkey umber	Ferric oxide (50%), silica (13%), manganese dioxide (15%), plus aluminum, calcium and magnesium oxides	Ferric salts and manganese
Vandyke brown	Vegetable	(not in ing. index)
Yellow hydrated iron oxide	Ferric oxide (hydrated)	Ferric salts
Zinc yellow	Zinc chromate	Zinc chromate
E. ORANGE:		
Algol orange	An anthraquinone dye	Alizarin
Antimony sulfide	Antimony sulfide	Antimony compounds
Antimony vermilion	Antimony sulfide	Antimony compounds
Cadmium orange	Cadmium sulfide, cadmium sulfoselenide, barium sulfate	Cadmium salts, selenium, and sulfide
Chrome orange	Basic lead chromate	Lead chromate
Hansa orange	An insoluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)
Molybdate chrome orange	Lead chromate, lead sulfate, and lead molybdate	Lead chromate, lead molybdate and lead salts
Orange mineral	Lead tetraoxide	Lead salts
Orthonitraniline orange	An insoluble azo dye 	(not in ing. index)
Permanent orange (D and C)	An insoluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)
Persian orange	Soluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)
Realgar	Arsenic sulfide (As_2S_2)	Arsenic trisulfide
Sodium lithol	A soluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)

PIGMENTS AND DYES (Cont.)

F. RED		
Acid scarlet	A soluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)
Algol red	An anthraquinone dye	Alizarin
Alizarine	An anthraquinone dye	Alizarin
Alizarine red	An anthraquinone dye	Alizarin
Bromo acids	Bromo fluoresceins (eosine)	(not in ing. index)
Bromo fluoresceins	Bromo fluoresceins (eosine)	(not in ing. index)
Burnt sienna	Iron oxide, silica, aluminum oxide	Ferric oxide
Cadmium red	Cadmium sulfide, cadmium sulfoselenide	Cadmium salts, selenium and sulfide
Cadmium red lithopone	Cadmium sulfide, cadmium sulfoselenide, barium sulfate	Cadmium salts, selenium and sulfide
Carmine	An anthraquinone dye	Alizarin
Chinese vermilion	Mercuric sulfide	Mercury compounds
Chlorinated paranitraniline	An insoluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)
Cinnabar	Mercuric sulfide	Mercury compounds
Cochineal	An anthraquinone dye	Alizarin
Cuprous oxide	Cuprous oxide	Cuprous oxide
Domestic hematite	Iron oxide (60%), silica (20%), and alumina, lime and magnesia	Ferric oxide
Dutch pink	Vegetable dye	(not in ing. index)
English vermilion	Mercuric sulfide	Mercury compounds
Eosines (Y and YSK, D and C)	Bromo fluorescein	(not in ing. index)
Erythrosine (F, D and C)	Iodo fluorescein	(not in ing. index)
Fuchsine red	A basic triphenylmethane dye	Gentian violet
Helindones	An anthraquinone dye	Alizarin
Indian red	Calcined ferrous sulfate (i.e., ferric oxide)	Ferric salts
Lithol	A soluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)
Lithol rubines (D and C)	A soluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)
Madder lake	An anthraquinone dye	Alizarin
Magenta	A basic triphenylmethane dye	Gentian violet
Paras (red)	An insoluble azo dye	
Persian berries	Vegetable dye	(not in ing. index)
Persian gulf oxide	Ferric oxide (60%), silica (20%), plus alumina, lime and magnesia	Ferric salts
Phloxine toner	Lead ppt. of bromofluoresceins (eosines)	Lead salts bromo-fluoresceins (not in ing. index)
Pigment scarlets (D and C)	A soluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)
Pure cadmium red	Cadmium sulfide and cadmium sulfoselenide	Cadmium salts, selenium, and sulfide
Red chalk	Aluminum silicate colored by ferric oxide	Aluminum silicate
Red iron oxide	Ferric oxide	Ferric salts
Red lake C lakes	Soluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)
Red lake D lakes (D and C)	Soluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)
Red lake P lakes	Soluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)
Red lake R lakes	Soluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)
Red lead	Lead tetraoxide (Pb_3O_4) and lead oxide (PbO)	Lead salts
Rhodamines (BaD and C)		(not in ing. index)
Safranine red		(not in ing. index)
Spanish oxide	Ferric oxide (60%), silica (20%), plus alumina, lime and magnesia	Ferric salts
Thioindigos	An anthraquinone dye	(not in ing. index)
		
Toluidines (Red 1 D and C)	An insoluble azo dye	Toluidine
Turmeric	Vegetable dye	(not in ing. index)
Venetian red	Ferric oxide (40%), calcium sulfate (60%)	Ferric salts, calcium salts
G. MAROON		
Amaranth maroon	A soluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)
Azo bordeaux	A soluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)
Cadmium maroon	Cadmium sulfide and cadmium sulfo-selenide	Cadmium salts, selenium, and sulfide
Helio bordeaux	A soluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)
β-Hydroxynaphthoic maroons	A soluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)
α-Naphthylamine maroon	An insoluble azo dye	(not in ing. index)
Pyrites cinder	Iron oxide (from calcined iron sulfide)	Ferric salts
Toluidine maroons	Insoluble dyes	Toluidine

WHITE:		
Alumina hydrate	Aluminum hydroxide	Aluminum oxide
Aluminum hydroxide	Aluminum hydroxide	Aluminum oxide
American process zinc oxide	Zinc oxide	Zinc oxide
Anhydrite	Anhydrous calcium sulfate	Calcium salts
Antimony oxide	Antimony oxide	Antimony compounds
Abestine	Magnesium silicate	Talc
Barite	Barium sulfate	Barium salts, insoluble
Barium carbonate	Barium carbonate	Barium salts, water or acid soluble
Barytes	Barium sulfate	Barium salts, insoluble
Basic carbonate white lead	Basic lead carbonate	Lead salts
Basic magnesium carbonate	Basic magnesium carbonate	Magnesium salts
Basic sulfate white lead	Basic lead sulfate	Lead salts
Bentonite	A colloid clay	
Blanc fixe	Barium sulfate	Barium salts, insoluble
Calcium magnesium carbonate silicate	Complex calcium magnesium carbonate silicate	Magnesium salts
Chalk	Calcium carbonate	Calcium salts
China clay	Aluminum silicate	
Diatomaceous earth	Silica	Silica
French process zinc oxide	Zinc oxide	Zinc oxide
Gloss white	Aluminum hydroxide (25%) barium sulfate (75%)	Aluminum oxide
Ground limestone	Calcium carbonate	Calcium salts
Gypsum	Calcium sulfate	Calcium salts
High strength lithopone	Zinc sulfide (50%), barium sulfate (50%)	Zinc salts and sulfides
Infusorial earth	Silica	Silica
Kaolin	Aluminum silicate	
Lead titanate	Lead titanate (93%), lead sulfate (7%)	Lead salts
Leaded zinc oxide	Zinc oxide and lead sulfate	Lead salts and zinc oxide
Lead-free zinc oxide	Zinc oxide	Zinc oxide
Light carbonate of magnesia	Basic magnesium carbonate	Magnesium salts
Lithopone	Zinc sulfide (29%), barium sulfate (71%)	Zinc salts, sulfides
Magnesite	Magnesium carbonate	Magnesium salts
Magnesium oxide	Magnesium oxide	Magnesium salts
Magnesium silicate	Magnesium silicate	Talc
Mica	Potassium aluminum silicate	
Natural anhydrite	Anhydrous calcium sulfate	Calcium salts
Permanent white	Barium sulfate	Barium salts, insoluble
Precipitated barium carbonate	Barium carbonate	Barium salts, soluble
Precipitated calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	Calcium salts
Precipitated gypsum	Calcium sulfate	Calcium salts
Precipitated magnesium carbonate	Magnesium carbonate	Magnesium salts
Pumice	Aluminum, potassium and sodium silicates	
Pure titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide
Quartz	Silica	Silica
Satin white	Aluminum hydroxide and calcium sulfate	Calcium salts
Silica	Silica	Silica
Silk white	Calcium chloride and sodium silicate	Calcium salts and sodium silicate
Talc	Magnesium silicate	Talc
Titanated lithopone	Zinc sulfide, barium sulfate, titanium dioxide	Barium and zinc salts and sulfides
Titanated barium	Titanium dioxide (30%), barium sulfate (70%)	Barium salts, insoluble and titanium dioxide
Titanated calcium	Titanium dioxide (30%), calcium sulfate (70%)	Calcium salts
Titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide
Titanated magnesium	Titanium dioxide (30%) magnesium silicate (70%)	Titanium dioxide and talc
Tripoli	Silica	Silica
Tripolite	Silica	Silica
White basic lead sulfate	Basic lead sulfate	Lead salts
Whiting	Calcium carbonate	Calcium salts
Witherite	Barium carbonate	Barium salts
Zinc oxide	Zinc oxide	Zinc oxide
Zinc sulfide	Zinc sulfide	Zinc sulfide
Zinc sulfide barium	Zinc sulfide (50%) barium sulfate (50%)	Zinc sulfide, barium salts
Zinc sulfide magnesium	Zinc sulfide (50%) magnesium silicate (50%)	Zinc sulfide
BLACK:		
Animal black	Carbon (10-20%) and calcium phosphate (80-90%)	Calcium salts
Asphalt	Asphalt	
Birch black	Carbon (50-90%) and mineral	
Black iron oxide	Black iron oxide (Fe_3O_4)	Ferric salts
Black lead	Graphite	
Blue black	Carbon (50-90%) and mineral	
Bone black	Carbon (10-20%) and calcium phosphate (80-90%)	
Carbon black	Carbon	
Channel black	Carbon	
Colloidal carbon	Carbon	
Graphite	Carbon	

PIGMENTS AND DYES (Cont.)

Iron oxide black	Black iron oxide (Fe_3O_4)	Ferric salts
Ivory black	Carbon (10-20%) and calcium phosphate (80-90%)	
Lampblack	Carbon	
Low oil absorption lampblack	Carbon	
Magnetic oxide	Black iron oxide (Fe_3O_4)	Ferric salts
Manganese black	Manganese dioxide	Manganese
Mineral black	Carbon (15-85%) and silicates or iron oxide	Ferric salts
Natural black iron oxide	Black iron oxide (Fe_3O_4)	Ferric salts
Nigrosines		
Plumbago	Carbon (graphite)	
Precipitated black iron oxide	Black iron oxide (Fe_3O_4)	Ferric salts
Soft black	Carbon (50-90%) and mineral	
Stove black	Carbon (graphite)	
Sulfonated nigrosines		
Sulfur colors		
Sweedish black	Carbon (50-90%) and mineral	
Thermal black	Carbon	
Vegetable black	Carbon (50-90%) and mineral	
Vine black	Carbon (50-90%) and mineral	
Willow black	Carbon (50-90%) and mineral	
Wood pulp black	Carbon (50-90%) and mineral	
J. METALLIC:		
Aluminum powder	Aluminum	Aluminum
Copper alloy	Copper, zinc, aluminum, tin	Copper, zinc, aluminum, tin
Copper bronze powder	Copper (97-98%), zinc (1%) and iron	Copper
Dendritic copper powders	Copper (98%), zinc (1%) and traces of other metals	Copper
Green gold bronze	Copper (68%), zinc (31%) and aluminum (0.25%)	Copper
Lining bronzes	Finest grade bronze	Copper
Metallic aluminum powder	Aluminum	Aluminum
Metallic copper powder	Copper	Copper
Metallic gold	Gold	Gold
Metallic lead	Lead	Lead
Metallic nickel	Nickel	Nickel
Metallic silver	Silver	Silver
Metallic tin	Tin	Tin
Metallic zinc	Zinc and 1-2% zinc oxide	Zinc
Molding bronze	Medium grade	Copper
Pale gold bronze	Copper (92%), zinc (6%), aluminum (2%)	Copper
Rich gold bronze	Copper (77%), zinc (22%), aluminum (10%)	Copper
Rich pale gold bronze	Copper (90%), zinc (9%), aluminum (1%)	Copper
Standard bronze		Copper
Zinc dust	Zinc plus 1 to 4% zinc oxide	Zinc

PLATING COMPOUNDS

CHROME FINISH . . . . . Toxicity rating 5 or 6
- Silver nitrate*
- Sodium cyanide*

POLISHES

ALUMINUM POLISHES . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Potassium hydroxide*
- Benzene*
- Equal parts of rum and olive oil
- Pumice stone
- Emery paste mixed with tallow
- Rouge powder with oil of turpentine*

AUTOMOBILE POLISHES . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Ammonium hydroxide
- Boiled linseed oil
- Cedar oil*
- Citronella oil*
- Oil of caraway seeds
- Petroleum solvent (usually kerosene)*
- Phenol (1%)
- Turpentine*
- Vegetable wax

CHROME CLEANERS

Toxicity rating 3 or 4

1. Abrasive
   - Ammonium hydroxide*
   - Ammonium oxalate*

Toxicity rating 3

2. Abrasive
   - Alcohol*
   - Naphtha*
   - Petroleum oil
   - Water

FLOOR POLISHES (Shellac Type) . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Methyl and ethyl alcohol
- Gums
- Mineral spirits*

FURNITURE POLISHES . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3

Mineral oil	55%
Emulsifying oil	3%
Isopropyl alcohol	4%
Water	38%

May contain:
- Ammonium hydroxide
- Diglycol laurate
- Kerosene*
- Methyl cellulose
- Perfume
- Petroleum ether*
- Sassafras oil*
- Silicone oils
- Sodium alkyl sulfate
- Stearic acid
- Sulfonated castor oil*
- Triethanolamine
- Wax

LEATHER POLISHES . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
- Carnauba wax
- Animal and vegetable oils
- Triethanolamine

METAL POLISHES . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3

Water	54.5%
Silica	34.0%
Soap	5.5%
Ammonium oxalate*	3.0%
Isopropyl alcohol	1.0%
Glycerin	2.0%

May contain:
- Alcohol
- Ammonium hydroxide*
- Charcoal
- Emery flour levigated
- Lye*
- Mutton suet
- Oleic acid
- Oxalic acid*
- Petroleum ether*
- Pine oil*
- Red lead oxide*
- Sawdust
- Sodium carbonate
- Sulfric acid*
- Turnpentine*
- Vaseline

PLASTIC POLISHES . . . . . Toxicity rating 4

Paraformaldehyde*	100%

PORCELAIN AND METAL POLISHES . . Toxicity rating 2

Silica abrasive	
Soda soap	
Pine oil	less than 1%
Ammonium hydroxide	less than 1%
Oxalates	less than 1%

SCRATCH REMOVER POLISHES . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Petroleum spirits*
- Wood stains

SHOE POLISHES

Colored . . . . . Toxicity rating 3 or 4
- Methyl, ethyl, isopropyl alcohol*
- Aniline*
- Nitrobenzene*
- Turpentine
- Wax (vegetable, animal, bee)
- Tar and tar color*
- Oleate soap
- Detergent
- Lanolin

White . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
- Titanium dioxide
- Zinc oxide
- Talc
- Carboxymethylcellulose
- Gum acacia
- Sodium benzoate
- Water

SILVER POLISHES

Burnishing type . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
- Water
- Diatomaceous earth
- Soap
- Sodium carbonate
- Ammonium hydroxide*
- Perfume

Dip type . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Thiourea
- Sulfuric acid*
- Wetting agent
- Dye
- Silver polishes may contain:
  - Petroleum ether*
  - Pine oil*

STOVE POLISHES . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Carbon black
- Graphite
- Naphtha*

SUEDE DRESSINGS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Aniline dye*
- Isopropyl alcohol*

WOOD POLISHES

Cream polish . . . . . Toxicity rating 3

Mineral oil	54%
Emulsifying oil	3%
Isopropyl alcohol	4%
Water	38%

Oil polish . . . . . Toxicity rating 3

Petroleum oil*	90 to 100%
Cedar wood oil	small amount
Oil of turpentine	small amount
Color	trace

Starred ingredients (*) may be responsible for major toxic effects; consult Sec. II.

PORCELAIN GLAZING COMPOUNDS

PORCELAIN GLAZING COMPOUNDS. . Toxicity rating 1
- Fish oil
- Lard oil
- Inert fillers

PRESERVATIVES

Brush (paint) . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Turpentine*
- Kerosene*
- Linseed oil
- Gelatin
- Glycerin
- Ammonium alum*
- Potash alum*
- Citric acid

Canvas . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Pentachlorophenol* (less than 5%)
- Tetrachlorophenol* (less than 5%)
- 2-Chlorophenylphenol* (less than 5%)
- Petroleum solvents*
- Ortho dichlorobenzene 1%
- Synthetic resins
- Diacetone alcohol*

Concrete . . . . . Toxicity rating 4
- Calcium (calcined solution)
- Colloidal resins
- Coal tar solvents*

Floor (wood) . . . . . Toxicity rating 4
- Magnesium fluorosilicate*
- Sodium zinc silicate
- Sulfates

Foundation . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Asphalt
- Asbestos
- Petroleum ether*

Polish . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
- Gum tragacanth
- Bentonite
- Alcohol*
- Mineral oil
- Sulfonated castor oil*
- Glycerin
- Wintergreen*
- Oil (hydrocarbon)*

Roof . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Asphalt (cut back with solvents)
- Asbestos
- Slate filler
- Petroleum ether*

Rust (protection against) . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Phosphoric acid*
- Aniline dye*

Wood . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Gum resin
- Zein (corn protein)
- Denatured alcohol*
- Ethyl triethanol amine
- Glycol humectant
- Naphthenic acid*
- Copper hydrate*
- Mineral spirits*
- Copper naphthenate*
- Zinc naphthenate
- Copper linoleate*
- Copper oleate*

PUTTIES

SYNTHETIC WOOD PUTTIES . . . . . Toxicity rating 2

1. Calcium sulfate
   Silica
   Vegetable binder
   Wood flour
2. Gypsum
   Dextrin
   Inert fillers

Synthetic wood putties may contain:
- Asbestos
- Metallic soaps
- Mineral oil
- Nitrocellulose lacquer
- Organic solvents
- Pigments

PUTTIES (Cont.)

WHITE LEAD PUTTIES . . . . . Toxicity rating 3

Note: 5, 10, 20, and 30% putties are sold. The percentages refer to the weight percentage of basic lead carbonate* in the pigment.

Ground limestone	90%
Asbestos fibre	
Talc	
Titanium dioxide	
Linseed oil	8%
Soybean oil	
Mineral oil	2%

REPELLENTS

BIRD REPELLENTS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3

Water gas tar	88.6%
Turpentine	7.4%
Inert ingredients	4.0%

DOG AND CAT REPELLENTS
Toxicity rating 3 (with nicotine 5

Isopropyl alcohol	80%
Water	14%
Lemon grass oil	3%
Eucalyptus oil	3%
Diethyl phthalate*	1%

Dog and cat repellents may contain:
- Allyl isothiocyanate*
- Animal bone oil
- Citral and associated terpenes
- Mineral oil
- Nicotine sulfate*
- Oil of allspice
- Oil of mustard
- Soap

INSECT REPELLENT STICKS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- 2-Phenylcyclohexanol*
- 2-Cyclohexylcyclohexanol*
- Sodium stearate
- Denatured alcohol
- Perfume
- Water

INSECT REPELLENTS	Toxicity rating
Dimethyl phthalate	2
Citronella oil*	3
Benzocaine	2
Cisbicyclo-heptene dicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester	?
Butyl dimethyl dihydrogamma pyrone carboxylate	2
Butoxy polypropylene glycol*	3
2-ethylhexanediol-1,3*	3
Pyrethrin*	3
Piperonyl butoxide	2
Petroleum distillates*	3
Lavender*	?
Camphor	4
Phenol*	4
Cresylic acid*	4
Pine tar*	3
Indalone	2
Oil of eucalyptus*	4
Paradichlorobenzene* (moth balls and flakes)	3
Naphthalene*	4

RODENTICIDES

BAT REPELLENTS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Paradichlorobenzene*

GENERAL USE
- Warfarin
- Strychnine*
- Antu*
- Extractives of red squill*
- Phosphorous

Starred ingredients (*) may be responsible for major toxic effects; consult Sec. II.

RODENTICIDES (Cont.)

Arsenic*
Pival (2-pivalyl-1,3-inandione) and other inandiones
Zinc phosphide*
DDT*
Thallium
May contain:
Barium carbonate*
Chlordane*
Paradichlorobenzene*
Sodium fluoride*
Sodium fluosilicate*
Sulfur*

GOPHER POISONS

1. Strychnine or strychnine sulfate 0.2 to 90.5% (usually 0.5%)
   Inert ingredients . . . balance

	Toxicity rating
Strychnine* content 20-90.5%	6
Strychnine* content 2-19%	5
Strychnine* content 0.2-1.9%	4

2. Arsenic trioxide*
   Inert ingredients

Content 10-90%	5
Content 1-9%	4
Content less than 1%	3 or 2

3. Phosphorus*
   Inert ingredients

Content 34-100%	6
Content 3.4-33%	5
Content 0.34-3.3%	4

MOLE POISONS . . . Toxicity rating 4

1. Strychnine* or strychnine sulfate	0.5 to 0.8%
Inert ingredients	99.2 to 99.5%
2. Ricin*	0.3%
Inert ingredients	99.7%

MOUSE BAITS AND POISONS

Pellets . . . Toxicity rating 5

Strychnine*	2.1%
Inert ingredients	97.9%

Powders
The following ingredients are arranged according to their frequency of use by rodenticide manufacturers.

	Toxicity rating
1. Strychnine and strychnine sulfate*	4
	0.2 to 0.8%
Inert ingredients	99.2 to 99.8%
2. DDT*	4
	50.0%
Inert ingredients	50.0%
3. Warfarin	2
	0.025%
Inert ingredients	99.975%
4. Thallium sulfate*	3
	1.0%
Inert ingredients	99.0%
5. Pival (2-pivalyl-1,3-inandione)	2
	0.025%
Inert ingredients	99.975%
6. Sodium fluoride*	4
	70.0%
Powdered silica	30.0%

The inert ingredients may be corn meal, ground grain, bird seed, silica or talc.

RAT AND MOUSE POISONS

The following ingredients are arranged according to their frequency of use by rodenticide manufacturers.

	Toxicity rating
1. Warfarin	2
	0.025%
Inert ingredients	99.975%
Concentrate:	
Warfarin	0.5%
Inert ingredients	99.5%
2. Pival (2-pivalyl-1,3-inandione)	2
	0.025%
Inert ingredients	99.975%
Concentrate:	
Pival	0.5%
Inert ingredients	99.5%
3. Arsenic trioxide*	4
	2.0 to 3.2%
Arsenic, metallic	0.0 to 2.5%
Inert ingredients	95.3 to 98.0%
4. Arsenic trioxide*	5
	25.0 to 99.0%
Inert ingredients	1.0 to 75.0%
5. Sodium arsenite*	4
	2.3%
Inert ingredients	97.7%
6. Thallium sulfate*	4
	2.9%
Inert ingredients	97.1%
7. Sodium fluoride*	4
	70.0%
Silica, powdered	30.0%
8. Sodium fluosilicate	

The inert ingredients may be corn meal, ground grain, bird seed, silica or talc.

RAT AND ROACH PASTE . . . Toxicity rating 4

Phosphorus*	2.5%
Inert ingredients	97.5%

RAT BAITS AND POISONS

Liquids . . . Toxicity rating 5

Acidic arsenic solution*	75.0%
Extract of red squill	

Pastes

	Toxicity rating
1. Phosphorus*	4
	2.0 to 2.5%
Inert ingredients	97.5 to 98.0%
2. Zinc phosphide*	3
	5.0%
Inert ingredients	95.0%
3. Extractives of red squill*	3
	2.0%
Inert ingredients	98.0%

Powders
The following ingredients are arranged according to their frequency of use by rodenticide manufacturers.

	Toxicity rating
1. Warfarin	2
	0.025%
Inert ingredients	99.975%
Concentrate:	
Warfarin	0.5%
Inert ingredients	99.5%
2. Antu*	1.0 to 99.0% (usually 20%)
Inert ingredients	balance
Antu* content 100%	Toxicity rating 3
Antu* content 20%	Toxicity rating 3
3. Extractives of red squill	3
	5.0 to 10.0%
Inert ingredients	90.0 to 95.0%
4. Phosphorus	4
	1.0 to 2.0%
Inert ingredients	98.0 to 99.0%
5. Phosphorus	
Phosphorus* content 100%	Toxicity rating 6
Phosphorus* content 10%	Toxicity rating 5
Phosphorus* content 1%	Toxicity rating 4
Warfarin	
6. Arsenic trioxide	5
	2.0 to 99.0%
Arsenic, metallic	0 to 0.7%
Arsenic* oxide content 100%	Toxicity rating 5
Arsenic* oxide content 10%	Toxicity rating 4
Arsenic* oxide content 1%	Toxicity rating 3
7. Arsenic trioxide*	5
	73.9%
Barium carbonate*	20.0%
Inert ingredients	6.1%
8. Strychnine*	4
	0.3%
Inert ingredients	99.7%
9. Zinc phosphide	4
	0.5 to 94.0%
Inert ingredients	balance
Zinc phosphide* content 100%	Toxicity rating 4
Zinc phosphide* content 10%	Toxicity rating 3
Zinc phosphide* content 1%	Toxicity rating 2
10. Pival	2
	0.025%
Inert ingredients	99.975%

RODENTICIDES (Cont.)

11. Sodium fluosilicate*
    - Content 100% . . . . . Toxicity rating 4
    - Content 10% . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
    - Content 1% . . . . . Toxicity rating 2

RAT BISCUITS . . . . . Toxicity rating 4
- Arsenious oxide* 10.5%
- Rat baits and poisons may contain:
  - Convallarin 7.0%
  - Digitalis* 2.0%

SQUIRREL POISONS

1. Thallium sulfate* . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
   - 1.0%
   - Inert ingredients 99.0%
2. Zinc phosphide . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
   - 0.5%
   - Inert ingredients 99.5%
3. Sodium fluoroacetate . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
   - 0.05%
   - Inert ingredients 99.5%

SEALING COMPOUNDS

SEALING COMPOUNDS	Toxicity rating
Polyvinyl acetate	1
Limestone	1
Titanium dioxide	1
Polymerized vegetable oil	2
Volatile diluents*	3 or 4
Synthetic rubber	1
Lacquer adhesive	
Preservatives	
Oil of sassafras*	
p-Chlorometacresol	
Sodium pentachlorophenate	
Hexamethylenetetramine	3

SHOCK ABSORBER FLUIDS

DELCO TYPE . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
- Naphthenic or paraffinic petroleum oil

HOUDAILLE TYPE . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
- Glycerin
- Alcohol
- Glucose
- Water

SOLDERING FLUXES

LEAD SOLDERING
- Liquid . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
  - Zinc chloride* . . . . . } 17 to 30%
  - Ammonium chloride . . . . . }
  - Water . . . . . 70 to 83%
  - May contain:
    - Hydrochloric acid*
    - Rosin
    - Acetone*
- Paste . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
  - Zinc* and ammonium chloride
  - Petrolatum
  - Water

SILVER SOLDERING . . . . . Toxicity rating 4
- Potassium acid fluoride*
- Potassium tetraborate*
- Boric acid*

TITANIUM SOLDERING . . . . . Toxicity rating 4
- Potassium acid fluoride*
- Potassium tetraborate*
- Boric acid*

SOLVENTS

Organic solvents fall into the following distinct chemical groups:

Alcohols	Toxicity rating
Glycols*	2 or 3
Alcohol amines	
Monoethanolamine	2
Diethanolamine	2
Chlorinated solvents	
Carbon tetrachloride*	4
Methylene chloride*	3
Ethylene dichloride*	3
Propylene dichloride*	4
Trichloroethylene*	4
Perchloroethylene*	3
Monochlorobenzene*	3
Orthodichlorobenzene*	4
Trichlorobenzene*	4
Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane)*	3 or 4
Esters	
Ethyl acetate*	3
Isopropyl acetate*	3
Secondary butyl acetate*	3
Amyl acetate*	3
Hydrocarbons	
Aliphatics*	3
Aromatics*	4
Terpenes and cyclics of terpene structure*	3
Ketones	
Methyl ethyl ketone*	3
Methyl isobutyl ketone*	3
Diacetone*	3
Glycol ethers*	2 or 3
Other common solvents are:	
Turpentine*	3
Kerosene*, gasoline*, and other petroleum solvents*	3
Cresylic acid*	4
Mineral spirits* (Stoddard solvents)	3

SHELLAC THINNERS, OR METAL CLEANERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 3

Ethyl alcohol*	92%
Methyl alcohol	5%
Methyl isobutyl ketone	1%
Ethyl acetate	1%
Naphtha	1%

WALL PAPER REMOVERS . . . . . Toxicity rating 4
1. Butyl cellosolve*
   - Sodium tetradecyl sulfate
   - Water
2. Sulfonated oils*
   - Carbon tetrachloride*

VANILLA, IMITATION

VANILLA, IMITATION . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
- Vanillin*
- Ethyl vanillin
- Glycerin
- Carmel

VAPOR PHASE CORROSION INHIBITOR

VAPOR PHASE CORROSION INHIBITOR . . . . . Toxicity rating 4?
- Diisopropylammonium nitrite*
- Dicyclohexylammonium nitrite*

WATER SOFTENERS

INSOLUBLE RESIN . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
- Polymeric resin . . . . . } 100%
- Sulfonated polystyrene . . . . . }
- May contain:
  - Sulfonated bituminous coal

SOLUBLE TYPE . . . . . Toxicity rating 3
1. Trisodium phosphate* 100%
2. Sodium carbonate* 100%
   - May contain:
     - Alkyl aryl sulfonate*
     - Aniline dye*

Starred ingredients (*) may be responsible for major toxic effects; consult Sec. II.

ATER SOFTENERS (Cont.)

Phosphorus pentoxide*
Sodium bicarbonate
Sodium hexametaphosphate
Sodium metasilicate*
Sodium monoxide*
Sodium sesquicarbonate
Sodium sesquisilicate*
Sodium tripolyphosphate*

EOLITE . . . . . Toxicity rating 2?
Complex sodium aluminum silicate 100%

WATERPROOFING COMPOUNDS

ATERPROFFING COMPOUNDS . . . . Toxicity rating 4
Wax . . . . . } 100%
Carbon tetrachloride* . . . . . }

WAXES

LOOR, SELF-POLISHING WAXES . . . Toxicity rating 2
Carnauba wax . . . . . } 10 to 15%
Synthetic resins . . . . . }
Morpholine 1.0%
Oleic and stearic acids 1.0%
Borax 0.2%
Water . . . . . 83 to 88%
May contain:
Isopropyl alcohol*

ENERAL PURPOSE . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
Turpentine*
Mineral spirits*
Waxes
May contain:
Coloring

WAXES (Cont.)

Detergent
Emulsifier
Mineral waxes (may be chlorinated)
Perfume
Vegetable waxes (e.g., carnauba, curicury)
Wood preservative
Zinc stearate

PASTE WAXES . . . . . Toxicity rating 2
1. Carnauba wax . . . . . } 39%
Paraffin . . . . . }
Stearic acid soap . . . . . }
Borax . . . . . less than 1%
Ammonium hydroxide . . . . . less than 1%
Water 60%
Toxicity rating 3
2. Natural and petroleum waxes . . . . . } 100%
Naphtha* . . . . . }
May contain:
Coloring
Perfume
Sugar cane resin
Turpentine*

WINDOW WAXES . . . . . Toxicity rating 2 or 3
Silica abrasive
Amine soaps
Waxes
Petroleum solvent*
Ammonium hydroxide . . . . . trace

WELDING FLUXES

WELDING FLUXES . . . . . Toxicity rating 4
Alkaline fluorides*
Alkaline earth metals

A

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AMERICAN RUST PROOF CO., INC., 44 Commerce St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.
AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC LAB., INC., P.O. Box 232, Madison 1, Wis.
AMERICAN SERUM CO., 2117 Leech St., Sioux City 1, Iowa.
AMERICAN SHELLAC CO., 4-62 47th Rd., Long Island City, L. I., N.Y.
AMERICAN SOLVENTS CO., Perkiomen & Grice, Pheonixville, Pa.
AMERICAN VARNISH CO., 1138 N. Branch St., Chicago, Ill.
AMERICAN VETERINARY LAB., 1336 Truman Rd., Kansas City, Kans.
AMERICAN WRITING INK CO., 15 Hathaway St., Boston, Mass.
AMES CO., INC., Elkhart, Ind.
AMES DRUG CO., 630 Divisadero St., San Francisco 17, Calif.
AMES LABS., INC., South Norwalk, Conn.
AMFRE DRUG CO., INC., 121 E. 24th St., New York 10, N.Y.
AMLEX CO., 1016 Central Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
AMM-I-DENT, INC., 390 Wayne St., Jersey City 2, N.J.
AMPION CORPORATION, 4-88 47th Ave., Long Island City, L. I., N.Y.
A-M-R CHEMICAL CO., 985 E. 35th St., Brooklyn 10, N.Y.
AMSCO SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS CO., 4619 Reading Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio.
ANAHIST CO., INC., 21 Gray Oaks Ave., Yonkers 2, N.Y.
ANBESOL CO., 807 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark 4, N.J.
ANCHOR CHEMICAL CO., INC., 827 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
ANCHOR SERUM CO., Livestock Exchange Bldg., S. St. Joseph, Mo.
ANDERSEN SPECIALTY MFG. CORP., 5618 S. Harper Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.
ANDERSON-CAMPBELL CORP., Stoneleigh Rd., Carmel, N.Y.
ANDERSON-PRICHARD OIL CORP., 1000 Liberty Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla.
ANDICAL SCALP LOTION MFG. CO., 918 New Lots Ave., Brooklyn 8, N.Y.
ANDRÉ COSMETICS, INC., 18 E. 49th St., New York 1, N.Y.
ANDREW, WILSON, INC., Springfield, N.J.
ANDREWS, A. H., CO., 37 S. Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
ANDREWS, CYNTHIA, INC., Lexington Ave., Bethpage, L. I., N.Y.
ANGLIN, RICHARD, SR., P.O. Box 568, Bridgeport 5, Conn.
ANSCO, 175 Clinton St., Binghamton, N.Y.
ANSUL CHEMICAL CO., 3300 Hegely, Marinette, Wis.
ANTARA CHEMICALS, Sales Div. of General Aniline & Film Corp., 435 Hudson St., New York 14, N.Y.
ANTE-FERMEN CO., INC., 305 Maple St., Clinton, S.C.
ANTELL, CHARLES, INC., Mount & Cole Sts., Baltimore, Md.
ANTHRON PRODUCTS, 313 S. Orange St., Newark 3, N.J.
ANTI-BORAX COMPOUND CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.
ANTI-HYDRO WATERPROOFING CO., 265-277 Badger Ave., Newark 8, N.J.
ANTISEPTAL CO., 5524 N. Northwest Hgwy., Chicago, Ill.
ANT-ROACH POWDER CO., 262 W. 26th St., New York 1, N.Y.
ANZIO CHEMICAL CO., 600 Michigan Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich.
A & P, see Great Atlantic & Pacific.
APCO LABS., 940 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
A-PENN OIL CO., Butler, Pa.
APEX ALKALI PRODUCTS CO., Main & Rector Sts., Philadelphia 27, Pa.
APEX CHEMICAL MFG. CORP., 1745 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit 8, Mich.
APHINE MFG. CO., Madison, N.J.
APOTHECARIES HALL CO., 28 Benedict St., Waterbury 88, Conn.
APPLETON PRODUCTS CO., 10215 Jos. Campau Ave., Detroit 12, Mich.
APPROVED PHARM. CORP., 407-09 Hickory St., Syracuse 3, N.Y.
ARABOL MFG. CO., 1829 S. 54th Ave., New York, N.Y.
ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND, 29th Ave., S.E., & Great Western Tracks, Minneapolis 2, Minn.
ARCO CO., 7301 Bessemer St., Cleveland 27, Ohio.
ARDEN, ELIZABETH, 581 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.
AREM, INC., 5259 W. Fullerton Ave., Chicago 39, Ill.
AREND DRUG CO., 677 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.
AR-EX PRODUCTS CO., 1036 W. Van Buren St., Chicago 7, Ill.
ARGO & CO., INC., 2714 Southern Ave., Memphis 11, Tenn.
ARGONNE PRODUCTS, P.O. Box 461, Sacramento, Calif.
ARIZONA FERTILIZERS, INC., 734 E. S.P. Dr., Phoenix, Ariz.
AR-JAY LABS., INC., 304 E. 6th St., Ontario, Calif.
ARKANSAS CO., INC., P.O. Box 210, Newark 1, N.J.
ARLENGE LABS., 156 Chambers St., New York 7, N.Y.
ARLINGTON-FUNK LABS., Division of U. S. Vitamin Corp., 250 E. 43rd St., New York 17, N.Y.
ARLO CO., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
ARMAND CO., 124 Des Moines St., Des Moines 6, Iowa.
ARMOUR & CO., 1355 W. 31st St., Chicago 9, Ill.
ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS, Div. of Armour & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
ARMOUR LABS., Box 511, Kankakee, Ill.
ARMSTRONG CHEMICAL CO., INC., Canandaigua, N.Y.
ARMSTRONG CO., 1001 E. 103rd St., Chicago 28, Ill.
ARMSTRONG CORK CO., Lancaster, Pa.
ARMSTRONG PAINT & VARNISH CO., 1318-1500 S. Kilbourn Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
ARNAR-STONE LABS., INC., 225 E. Prospect Ave., Mount Prospect, Ill.
ARNESTO PAINT CO., 550 W. 46th St., New York, N.Y.
ARNOLD'S DRUG PRODUCTS, INC., 3722 Poplar Ave., Brooklyn 24, N.Y.
ARRESTINE SALES AGENCY, P.O. Box 3315, S. Highland St., Birmingham, Ala.
ART CHEMICAL PRODUCTS INC., Huntington, Ind.
ARTCO PRODUCTS CO., 1350 Watson Ave., Wilmington, Calif.
ARTLOOM CARPET CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
ARTO MFG. CO., 410 Callowhill, Philadelphia, Pa.

ITRA COSMETICS, INC., see Union Pharm.
EN-ARDENT CO., 120 W. Platt St., Maquoketa, Iowa.
EATCO LABS., 5760 Melrose Ave., Hollywood 28, Calif.
CHENBACH & MILLER, INC., 346 N. Orianna St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.
EPTICO LABS., INC., 58 N. Fitzhugh St., Rochester 14, N.Y.
EPTINOL MFG. CO., 8 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Ill.
HWORTH CHEMICAL CO., 590 S. Main St., Memphis 3, Tenn.
SSOCIATED BRANDS, INC., 35 Clover Pl., Brooklyn 16, N.Y.
SSOCIATED JUST DISTRIBUTORS, See FULD BROS. INC.
SSOCIATED PRODUCTS CO., 77 P St., N.E., Washington 2, D.C.
SSOCIATED SALES & SUPPLY CO., 5137 Southwest Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
SSOCIATED SEED GROWERS, INC., 205 Church St., New Haven 2, Conn.
STHMA NEFRIN CO., INC., 6049 N. Interstate Ave., Portland 11, Oreg.
STOR EXTERMINATING CO., 808 Memorial Dr., Cambridge 39, Mass.
STRA LABS., INC., 44 Mohawk Ave., Scqtia, N.Y.
THEA LABS., INC., 223 E. Detroit St., Milwaukee 2, Wis.
THELSTAN PRODUCTS CO., 4700 Aldrich Ave., Minneapolis 9, Minn.
THLOID LABS., 735 Park Ave., Rochester 7, N.Y.
TLANTIC PAINT CO., 185 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.
TLANTIC VARNISH CO., 100 E. Santa Anita Ave., Burbank, Calif.
TLANTIC VARNISH & PAINT CO., INC., 3000 North Blvd., Richmond, Va.
TLAS DRUG CO., 8416 Hudson Blvd., North Bergen, N.J.
TLAS LABS., 1603 Delia Ave., Akron, Ohio.
TLAS PAINT & VARNISH CO., INC., 32 Buffington Ave., Irvington, N.J.
TLAS POWDER CO., Wilmington 99, Del.
TLAS PUTTY PRODUCTS CO., 1515 W. Carroll Ave., Chicago 7, Ill.
TOMIX, INC., Wilmington, Del.
UBRY SISTERS, 104 5th Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
ULT & WILBORG CORP., Dana & Thomas Aves., Cincinnati, Ohio.
UNT LOU MEDICINE CO., Main St., Oak Grove, La.
URINE CO., INC., 6224 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.
USTIN LABS., INC., 15 Woodbine St., Providence 6, R. I.
UTHORIZED BRANDS, 70 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta 2, Ga.
UTO-LOKS MFG. CO., INC., 175 Park Row, New York 7, N.Y.
UTOMOTIVE FINISHES, INC., 8747 Brandt, Dearborn, Mich.
VON-ALLIED PRODUCTS, INC., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y
VON PRODUCTS CO., Suffern, N.Y.
AYARS, HELEN, CO., 3719 N. 14th St., St. Louis 7, Mo.
AYER, HARRIET HUBBARD, INC., 902 Broadway New York 10, N. Y.
AYERST LABORATORIES, 22 E. 40th St., New York 16, N.Y.
A-ZEE-O PRODUCTS, INC., 1500 Elmwood Ave., Folcroft, Pa.

B

BAALMANN, J., 129 Tehama St., San Francisco 3, Calif.
BABBITT, B. T., INC., 386 4th Ave., New York 16, N.Y.
BABE-EEZ CO., 11 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
BACORN CO., P.O. Box 3, Elmira, N.Y.
BAER BROTHERS BRONZE POWDER CO., Stamford, Conn.
BAER BROS. PAINT & VARNISH, Div. of Adelphi Pt. & Color Works, 86-00 Dumont Ave., Ozone Pk. 17, L.I., N.Y
BAER DRUGS, INC., 2206 South St., Philadelphia 46, Pa.
BAILEY, TEX, CO., Troy, N.Y.
BAILIN CHEMICAL CO., 143 Dahill Rd., Brooklyn 18, N.Y.
BAIRD & McGUIRE, INC., Holbrook, Mass.
BAKER, CHESTER LABS., INC., 295 Huntington Ave., Boston 15, Mass.
BAKER, C. P., & CO., 503 N. 11th St., Philadelphia 23, Pa.
BAKER, FRANKLIN, Division of General Foods Corp., 15th & Bloomfield Sts., Hoboken, N.J.
BAKER, John C., Co., 1017 N. 4th St., Philadelphia 23, Pa.
BAKER PAINT & VARNISH CO., 224 Suydam Ave., Jersey City, N.J.
BAKER, W. A., LABS., 660 Arlington St., San Francisco 12, Calif.
BAKER'S SERVICE CO., 191 E. Main St., Malone, N.Y.
BALDWIN CHEMICAL LABS., Broad St., Saegerstown, Pa.
BALDWIN LABS., 1 N. Grand Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N.Y.
BALL LABS., 1709 N. Kenmore, Hollywood 27, Calif.
BALM BARR, INC., 727 W. Lake St., Chicago 6, Ill.
BALTIMORE COPPER PAINT CO., Key Hgwy., Baltimore 30, Md.
BALTIMORE PAINT & COLOR WORKS, 2325 Annapolis Ave., Baltimore 30, Md.
BALTZ, ROBERT N., & CO., 1009 Harvard Terr., Evanston, Ill.
BANAY, INC., 205 W. Highland Ave., Milwaukee 3, Wis.
BANDINI FERTILIZER CO., 4139 Bandini Blvd., Los Angeles 23, Calif.
BANFI PRODUCTS CORP., 503 W. Broadway, New York 12, N.Y.
BANNER MFG. CO., 3551 Blake St., Denver, Colo.
BARBASOL CO., 846 N. Senate Ave., Indianapolis 7, Ind.
BARBER, W. H., CO., Minneapolis 14, Minn.
BARBO MFG. CO., 220 W. 19th St., New York 11, N.Y.
BARCO CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, 701 S. La Salle St., Chicato 5, Illinois.
BARCO CHEMICALS INC., 61 Butner St., Des Moines 15, Iowa.
BARCOLENE CO., 200 Camden St., Boston, Mass.
BARDEX MED. CO., 237 E. Spring St., Columbus 15, Ohio.
BAR F PRODUCTS, 6028 Troost Ave., Kansas City 4, Mo.
BARFRED RESEARCH LABS., P.O. Box 428, Coconut Grove Sta., Miami 33, Fla.
BARIBEAU & SON, Levis, Que., Canada.
BARKER, MOORE & MEIN CO., 541 N. Orianna St., Philadelphia 23, Pa.
BARKER, WM. JAY, 160 E. 127th St., New York 35, N.Y.
BARLOW-MANEY LABS., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
BARNES, A.C., see Zonite Prod.
BARNES-HIND LABS. INC., 895 Kifer Rd., Sunnyvale, Calif.
BARNSDALL PRODUCTS CORP., Tulsa, Okla.
BARR, G., & CO., 1134 W. 37th St., Chicago, Ill.
BARRELED-SUNLIGHT PAINT CO., 41 Dudley, Providence, R. I.
BARRETT CHEMICAL CO., 1331 N. Robinson St., Philadelphia 31, Pa.
BARRETT DIVISION, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., 40 Rector St., New York 6, N.Y.
BARRETT VARNISH CO., 1532 S. 50th Ct., Cicero 50, Ill.
BARTELDES SEED CO., 3770 E. 40th Ave., Denver 16, Colo.
BARTLETT, F. A., TREE EXPERT CO., Stamford, Conn.
BARTLETT, N. M., MFG. CO., LTD. Beamsville, Ont., Canada.
BARTLEY, JOHN T., & CO., Beaver Falls, Pa.
BARTON CHEM. CO., 3907 S. Langley Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.
BARTON MFG. CO., 4157 N. Kingshighway, St. Louis 15, Mo.
BARTZ DRUG CO., 87-89 Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids 2, Mich.
BASCH, GEORGE, CO., Longfellow & Randall Aves., New York 59, N.Y.
BATTLE CREEK DIETETIC CO., Battle Creek, Mich.
BATTLE CREEK FOOD CO., Battle Creek, Mich.
BAUER & BLACK, Division of Kendall Co., 2500 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 16, Ill.
BAUER, J. E., CO., 1021 N. Mission Rd., Los Angeles, Calif.
BAUGH SONS CO., 20 S. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia 6, Pa.
BAXTER, DON, INC., 1015 Grandview Ave., Glendale 1, Calif.
BAXTER MFG. CO., Dubuque, Iowa.
BAYBANK DRUG CO., 84-40 101st St., Richmond Hill 18, L. I., N.Y
BAYER CO., Division of Sterling Drug, Inc., 1450 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y.
BAY STATE DRUG CO., INC., 419 Main St., Palmer, Mass.
B & B DRUG CO., 116 Clinton Pl., Newark 8, N.J.

B & B TOILETRIES, 2750 N. California Ave., Chicago 47, Ill.
B. C. REMEDY CO., 423 Morris St., Durham, N.C.
BEACON CO., 33 Richdale Ave., Cambridge 40, Mass.
BEAR MFG. CO., INC., Winfield, Kans.
BEAU PEEP PRODUCTS, 5642 Lake Park Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.
BEAUMONT CO., St. Louis, Mo.
BEAUTÉ-VUES CORP., 3333 N. San Fernado Blvd., Burbank, Calif.
BEAUTY AFFILIATES, 117-18 240th St., Elmont, L. I., N.Y.
BEAUTY COUNSELORS, INC., Grosse Pointe, Mich.
BEAUTY PRODUCTS, LTD., 450 Lincoln St., Denver 9, Colo.
BECK EQUIPMENT CO., 3360 W. 137th St., Cleveland 11, Ohio.
BECK, I. & SONS, INC., 256 Mott St., New York 12, N.Y.
BECK PRODUCTS CO., P.O. Box 8579, Pittsburgh 20, Pa.
BECKER, R. A., CO., 2217 Langdon Farm Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio.
BECTON, DICKINSON & CO., Rutherford, N.J.
BEEBE LABS., INC., P.O. Box 2106, St. Paul 9, Minn.
BEEBE NESS CO., Division of Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Nebr.
BEECHEM, EMMA LAB., Oscawana on Hudson, N.Y.
BEECHEM LABS., 1102 W. State St., St Johns, Mich.
BEE DEE PRODUCTS, Chattanooga 9, Tenn.
BEE GEE LABS., 1613 W. 54th St., Los Angeles 37, Calif.
BEEMAN'S LAB., INC., 758 Ponce de Leon Pl., N.E., Atlanta 6, Ga.
BEHLEN, H., & BRO., Christopher & Gay Sts., New York, N.Y.
BELLAIRE PRODUCTS, INC., Houston, Tex.
BELL CHEMICAL CO., INC., 730 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
BELL CHEMICAL CO., 435 W. 59th St., Chicago 21, Ill.
BELL & CO., INC., Orangeburg, N.Y.
BELLE MOSS CO., 9509 Gratiot Ave., Detroit 13, Mich.
BELLEVUE PHARMACAL CO., 407 1st Ave., New York 10, N.Y.
BELL, H. O., Tyngsboro, Mass.
BELL LABS., Tracy, Calif.
BELL-O-SAL MFG. CO., 1340 N. 12th St., Philadelphia 22, Pa.
BELL PHARMACAL CO., 1007 Avenue G., Lubbock, Tex.
BELL TRAP MFG. CO., 1932 N. 11th St., Fort Smith, Ark.
BELMONT LABS, INC., 4730 Market St , Philadelphia 39, Pa.
BELVA MFG. CO., 4038 Easton Ave., St. Louis 13, Mo.
BELVIDERE LABS., 700 W. Locust St., Belvidere, Ill.
BENDEL, HENRI, INC., 10 W. 57th St., New York 19, N.Y.
BENDIX PRODUCTS, Division of Bendix Aviation Corp., South Bend 20, Ind.
BENE VIM CORP., 145 Nassau St., New York 38, N.Y.
BENGAL CO., 570 W. 131st St., New York 27, N.Y.
BENGUE, INC., 2025 Kerrigan Ave., Union City, N.J.
BENNETT, E.W., & CO., 16th & Utah Sts., San Francisco 3, Calif.
BENNETTS-BARNETT LAB., 517 Harrison Ave., Fresno 3, Calif.
BEN-THOL CO., 201 E. 2nd St., Hastings, Minn.
BERJON CO., 2074 Union Ave., Memphis 4, Tenn.
BERLOU MANUFACTURING CO., Marion, Ohio.
BERMAN CHEMICAL CO., 698 Superior, Toledo, Ohio.
BEROSOL CO., 116 John St., New York 38, N.Y.
BERRY BROTHERS, INC., 211 Leib St., Detroit 7, Mich.
BERRY, C. H., MFG. CO., 2507-2509 S. 3rd St., St. Louis 4, Mo.
BEST FOODS, INC., 1 E. 43rd St., New York 17, N.Y.
BESTOSEAL CO., 16 Bridge St., New York, N.Y.
BETA CIBUS CO., 1751 Lawrence, Detroit 6, Mich.
BETALAX CO., INC., 508 Franklin Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
BETHESDA PHARMACAL CO., 6402 Georgia Ave., N.W., Washington 11, D.C.
BETTER FINISHES & COATINGS INC., 268 Doremus Ave., Newark, N.J.
BETTER WAY BRANDS, INC., 220 Miracle Mile, Coral Gables, Fla.
BICKMORE CO., 119 S. Main St., Old Town, Maine.
BICKUM, DOROTHY, 295 5th Ave., New York 16, N.Y.
BIDETAL PHARM. CO., 427 Fort Washington Ave., New York 33, N.Y.
BIG DRIP, St. Charles, Ill.
BIHN & WOLFF CO., Ash & Almond Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
BI-LETS PRODUCTS, INC., 1123 Church St., Nashville, Tenn.
BINDAY LABS., INC., 723 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, L. I., N.Y.
BINNEY & SMITH INC., 41 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.
BINZ, EDW. G., CO., 1554 Thompson Ave., Glendale, Calif.
BINZEN HARDWARE MFG. CO., 211 E. 141st St., New York 51, N.Y.
BIOCERTA CORP., 303 5th Ave., New York 16, N.Y.
BIORGANIC LABS., INC., 75 Chamberlain Ave., East Patterson, N.J.
BIRD & SON, INC., East Walpole, Mass.
BIRMINGHAM APOTHECARY, INC., 1021 S. 20th St., Birmingham 5, Ala.
BISHOP-CONKLIN CO., 3949 Medford, Los Angeles, Calif.
BISHOP, HAZEL, INC., Paramus, N.J.
BISHOP LAB., INC., 374 50th St., Brooklyn 20, N.Y.
BISONITE CO., 126 Lakeview Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.
BLACK CAT, INC., 512 E. James St., Tampa 3, Fla.
BLACKMAN, HARRY I., Ph. G., 1918 Vera Ave., Redwood City, Calif.
BLACKMAN STOCK MEDICINE CO., 717 E. Main St., Chattanooga 8, Tenn.
BLACKO MEDICINE CO., Box 991, Charleston 24, W. Va.
BLACK PANTHER CO., INC., P.O. Box 132, Sanford, N.C.
BLACK'S MEDICINE CO., Box 991, Charleston 24, W. Va.
BLACK SWAN MFG. CO., 2235 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
BLACK WHIRLING ENAMELS, Division of Glidden Co., 10999 Madison Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
BLACK & WHITE CHEMICAL CO., 130 Walnut Ave., New York, N.Y.
BLACK & WHITE CO., Division of Plough Inc., Memphis, Tenn.
BLAIR, R. H., PHARMACIST, 16411 E. Warren Ave., Detroit 24, Mich.
BLAISDELL PENCIL CO., Bethayres, Pa.
BLANCHARD, INC., 50 W. 17th St., New York 11, N.Y.
BLANCHARD, JOSEPH, Pawhuska, Okla.
BLAND, E. R., CO., 666 9th Ave., San Diego 1, Calif.
B & L DISTRIBUTING CO., INC., 718 Ritchie Ave., Silver Spring, Md.
BLEECKER CO., Ghent, N.Y.
BLEMO CO., 212 3rd St., N.W., Canton 2, Ohio.
BLIND-X-CO., 2833 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis 8, Minn.
BLISS, ALONZO O., MEDICAL CO., 1811 Columbia Rd., N.W., Washington 9, D.C.
BLISTEX CO., 3132 S. Canal St., Chicago 16, Ill.
BLITZ PRODUCTS, INC., 945 George St., Chicago 14, Ill.
BLIZ PRODUCTS CO., Fairfield, Conn.
BLOCK DRUG CO., 257 Cornelison Ave., Jersey City 2, N.J.
BLOSSER CO., Distributor, Atlanta, Ga.
BLOTEX CO., 124 S. Broadmoor Blvd., Springfield, Ohio.
BLUE BALL CHEMICAL CO., 2504 S. Kuhl Ave., Orlando, Fla.
BLUE CROSS PRODUCTS, 1827 Pacific St., Brooklyn 33, N.Y.
BLUE DEVIL LAB., 1915 Morris Ave., Bronx 53, N.Y.
BLUE-JAY PRODUCTS, Division of Kendall Co., 131 S. Franklin St., Chicago 6, Ill.
BLUE RIDGE FRUIT EXCHANGE, Waynesboro, Pa.
BLUE SEAL CHEMICAL CO., Roselle Park, N.J.
BLUE SUDS CO., 1520 Spruce St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.
BLUM, D. & CO., INC., 36-59 36th St., Long Island City 6, L. I., N.Y.
BOATWRIGHT PAINT & VARNISH WKS., 1103 Marietta, N.W., Atlanta, Ga.
BOBBI COSMETICS, Division of Gillette Co., Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Ill.
BOCHNER, A. M., MED. CO., P.O. Box 483, Vincennes, Ind.
BODEKER DRUG CO., 1416 E. Main St., Richmond 73, Va.
BODKIN CO., 7546 196th St., Flushing, L. I., N.Y.

EHMER, A. L., PAINT CO., ovington, Ky.
ERICKE & RUNYON, Division of umphreys Medicine Co., Inc., 273 afayette St., New York 12, N.Y.
OGLE, R. H., CO., INC., Alexandria, Va.
OHMAN BROTHERS, INC., 98 Monroe ve., Rochester, N.Y.
OLDT LABS., 107 Pine St., Sheboygan Falls, Wis.
OMBI PERFUMER, INC., 135 E. 50th St., New York 22, N.Y.
ON AMI CO., 17 Battery Pl., New York 4, N.Y.
ONASEPTIC CO., Box 144, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
ONDRITE MFG. CO., 4022 Neosho St., St. Louis, Mo.
ONEWITZ CHEMICALS, INC., Burlington, Iowa
ONIDE CHEMICAL CO., Utica 4, N.Y.
ONNEAU DYE CO., 2004 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio.
ONROSE DRUG CO., 301 3rd Ave., New York 10, N.Y.
ORAX CONSOLIDATED LTD., 102 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.
ORDEN CO., Chemical Division, 350 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
ORDMAN CO., THE, Umbria & Lemonte Sts., Manayunk, Philadelphia 27, Pa.
ORN, L., Hampton, Va.
ORNE-SCRYMSER CO., 632 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N.J.
OROCYL CO., 1241 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.
OROPHENIQUE CO., 410 Hollen Rd., Baltimore 12, Md.
BOROTAR CHEM. CO., 11315 Durant Ave., Cleveland 8, Ohio.
BOSTON PUTTY WORKS, INC., 11 Roland, Charlestown, Mass.
BOSTWICK LABS., INC., 706 Bostwick Ave., Bridgeport 5, Conn.
BOTANY, Passaic, N.J.
BOTTS MFG. CO., 79 Crosby St., New York, N.Y.
BOURJOIS INC., 33 Capron St., Rochester 2, N.Y.
BOURLAND, JIM, 910 Elysian St., Houston 10, Tex.
BOVAC CO., 1045 1st Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
BOWEN MFG. CO., Prairie City, Iowa.
BOWES SEAL FAST CORP., Indianapolis 7, Ind.
BOWNES, FRANK, CO., Chelsea, Mass.
BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 2608 2nd Ave., N., Birmingham 3, Ala.
BOYER CHEMICAL LABS., Drug Trade Division, 2700 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 16, Ill.
BOYER PRODUCTS CO., 1440 Madison St., Kansas City 6, Mo.
BOYLE & CO., 6855 E. Gage Ave., Bell Gardens, Calif.
BOYLE-MIDWAY INC., South Ave. & Hale St., Cranford, N.J.
BOZEMAN DRUG CO., Montgomery, La.
B. & P. CO., P.O. Box 2632, Lakewood 7, Ohio.
BRADFIELD CO., see S.S.S. Co.
BRADFORD OIL CO., Palmer, Mass.
BRADLEY, C.E., LABS., INC., 45 Elm, Brattleboro, Vt.
BRADLEY, MILTON, CO., 74 Park St., Springfield 2, Mass.
BRADSHAW, PRAEGER & CO., 3250 D. 47th Pl., Chicago, Ill.
BRANDENFELS, CARL, St. Helens, Oreg.
BRANOWER CHEM. CO., 210 E. 68th St., New York 21, N.Y.
BRANT, J. W., CO., Albion, Mich.
BRATE, W. C., Co., 121-131 Tivoli St., Albany 4, N.Y.
BRATER, JOHN K., & CO., INC., 150 Havon Ave., Port Washington, N.Y.
BRAUN CORP., 1363 S. Bonnie Beach Pl., Los Angeles, Calif.
BRAUN KNECHT-HEIMAN CO., 1400 16th St., San Francisco 19, Calif.
BRAY PHARMACEUTICAL CORP., 133 E. 58th St., New York 22, N.Y.
BRAYTON CHEMICALS, INC., Burlington, Iowa.
BREAKSTONE & CO., 2155 W. Harrison St., Chicago 12, Ill.
BRECK, JOHN H., INC., 115 Dwight St., Springfield 3, Mass.
BRECK, JOS., & SONS CORP., 401 Summer St., Boston 10, Mass.
BREDENBECK PRODUCTS, 1900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio.
BREINIG BROS., INC., Hoboken, N.J.
BREITENBACH, M.J., CO., DISTRIBUTOR, New York, N.Y.
BRENNAN PHARMACAL CO., 103 Columbia St., Albany 10, N.Y.
BREON, GEORGE A., & CO., 1450 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y.
BRETOCOL LABS., 500 Grand St., Brooklyn 11, N.Y.
BRIDGEPORT BRASS CO., Insecticide Division, 30 Grand St., Bridgeport 2, Conn.
BRIGGS LABORATORY., 420 Congress Ave., New Haven, Conn.
BRIGGS MARONEY CO., Everett, Mass.
BRIGHTO CHEMICAL CO., 385 Arnett Blvd., Rochester 11, N.Y.
BRILCO LABS., 1555 63rd St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
BRISTOL LABS., INC., 401 W. Taylor St., Syracuse 1, N.Y.
BRISTOL-MYERS CO., 630 5th Ave., New York 20, N.Y.
BRITTON HERB CO., 333 Genesee St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio.
BROADY OINTMENT CO., 1333 Nicholson Ave., Lakewood 7, Ohio.
BROEMMEL PHARM., 1235 Sutter St., San Francisco 9, Calif.
BRONCHI-LYPTUS CORP., 732 Ceres Ave., Los Angeles 21, Calif.
BRONDOW, INC., 26 E. 1st St., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
BROOKFIELD LABS., Brookfield, Ill.
BROOKLINE CHEMICAL CO., 79 Sudbury St., Boston, Mass.
BROOKLINE PHARMACY, 652 Fremont St., Boston 18, Mass.
BROOKLYN PAINT & VARNISH CO., INC., 50 Jay St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
BROOKS CHEMICALS, INC., 3304 E. 87th St., Cleveland 27, Ohio.
BROOKS MEDICINE CO., 328 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn 21, N.Y.
BROSIS, 17 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 2, Ill.
BROWN, ANDREW, CO., 5431 S. District Blvd., Los Angeles 22, Calif.
BROWN, EDWARD A., CO., 749 Boylston St., Newton Highlands 61, Mass.
BROWN MFG. CO., Le Roy, N.Y.
BROWN MEDICINE CO., P.O. Box 416, Morristown, Tenn.
BROWN-VAUGHN PHARM. CO., 1045 Oak St., San Francisco 17, Calif.
BROWNELL INDUSTRIES, see Casey Chem. Products.
BRUCE, E. L., CO., 1700 Thomas St., Memphis 1, Tenn.
BRUNSWICK CHEMICAL CO., P.O. Box 437, Brunswick, Ga.
BRUSH-NU CO., 618 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.
BRYAN LABS., 805 E. Mulberry St., Bryan, Ohio.
B & S SALES CO., 7202 W. Vienna Ave., Milwaukee 16, Wis.
BUCKEYE CHEMICAL & SPECIALTY CO., 29 E. 21st St., New York 10, N.Y.
BUCKEYE PAINT & VARNISH CO., 716-22 15th St., Toledo, Ohio.
BUCKINGHAM WAX CO., Van Dam St. & Borden Ave., Long Island City, L. I., N.Y.
BUCKLEY PHARMACAL CO., Burbank, Calif.
BUCKMAN LABS., INC., 1256 N. McLean Blvd., Memphis 8, Tenn.
BUFF MFG. CO., 87 Union Ave., Pittsburgh 5, Pa.
BUFFALO FIRE APPLIANCE CORP., 200 Crane St., Dayton, Ohio.
BUFFALO SCIENTIFIC CO., Norris-Hertel St., Buffalo, N.Y.
BUFFINGTON'S, INC., Worcester 8, Mass.
BUG-A-BOO PRODUCTS, INC., Dover, N.H., See: DUNAWAY, JUDSON, CO.
BUILDING CHEMICALS CORP., 51 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.
BULL, DR. JOHN, MEDICINE CO., 423-25 Greenup St., Covington, Ky.
BULLARD, E. D., CO., 275 8th St., San Francisco 3, Cal.
BULLOCK-WALKER MFG. CO., 910 Cherry St., S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich.
BUNN, JOHN, CORP., 167 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.
BURMA-VITA CO., 2318 Chesnut Ave., W., Minneapolis 5, Minn.
BURNHAM LABS., INC., 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.
BURNHAM SOLUBLE IODINE CO., 160 E. 127th St., New York, N.Y.
BURNS, T. S., & BOYS CO., 447 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.
BURR CHEMICAL CO., 3329 Auburn St., Rockford, Ill.
BURRELL-DUGGER CO., 229 E. South St., Indianapolis 25, Ind.

BURROUGH BROS. MFG. CO., 123 Market Pl., Baltimore 2, Md.
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (U.S.A.), INC., Tuckahoe, N.Y.
BURTON, PARSONS & CO., 1515 U St., N.W., Washington 9, D.C.
BURTON PRODUCTS CO., 8441 S. Chicago Ave., Chicago 17, Ill.
BUSCHMAN, A.C., & CO., 410 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark 5, N.J.
BU-TAY PRODUCTS LTD., 5832 Garfield Ave., Los Angeles 22, Calif.
BUTCHER POLISH CO., 183 Commercial St., Malden 48, Mass.
BUZZE'S PHARM. CO., 32 E. St., N.W. Washington 1, D.C.
BYON PHARMACAL CORP., Brooklyn, N.Y.

C

CABELL CHEMICAL CO., Huntington 3, W. Va.
CABOT, SAMUEL, INC., 1371 Oliver Bldg., Boston, Mass.
CACTUS REMEDY CO., P.O. Box 1251, San Francisco 1, Calif.
CALBAR PAINT & VARNISH CO., 2612-26 N. Martha, Philadelphia, Pa.
CALDO CO., 110 Riverside Ave., Buffalo 7, N.Y.
CALGON, INC., Hagan Bldg., 323 4th Ave., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.
CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL CO., 217-235 Birch Ave., Sacramento 15, Calif.
CALIFORNIA FARM SUPPLY CO., 2223 Fulton St., Berkeley 4, Calif.
CALIFORNIA SODA CO., 355 Cypress St., Oakland 20, Calif.
CALIFORNIA SPRAY CHEMICAL CORP., Lucas & Ortho Way, Richmond, Calif.
CALLAHAN, GEO., & CO., INC., Herbert Ave., Claster, N.J.
CALOTABS CO., INC., 54 11th St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
C. A. L. PRODUCTS CO., 610 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 14, Calif.
CALSO WATER CO., 333 12th St., San Francisco 3, Calif.
CALUMET DIVISION, Calumet & Hecla Inc., Calumet, Mich.
CALUMET REFINING CO., 13921 Mackinaw Ave., Chicago, Ill.
CALVIN CHEMICAL CORP., 2891 N.W. 75th St., Miami 47, Fla.
CALVITAL PHARMACEUTICAL & COSMETIC CORP., 117 N. 2nd Ave., Mount Vernon, N.Y.
CAMDEN COKE PLANT, Public Service Electric & Gas Co., Front & Chestnut Sts., Camden, N.J.
CAMEO CORP., 4600 S. Tripp St., Chicago 22, Ill.
CAMEO, INC., 3116 Bellevue Rd., Toledo 6, Ohio.
CAMILLE SPECIALTIES CO., 22 W. 21st St., New York 11, N.Y.
CAMP CHEMICAL CO., INC., 1560 62nd St., Brooklyn 19, N.Y.
CAMPANA SALES CO., Campana Bldg., Batavia, Ill.
CAMPAU, MARIE, 532 Cottage Grove, S.E., Grand Rapids 2, Mich.
CAMPBELL CHEMICALS, INC., 3807 S. Kingshighway Blvd., St. Louis 9, Mo.
CAMPBELL COOK MEDICINE CO., 1501 Augusta Rd., Greenville, S.C.
CAMPBELL, M. L., CO., 2909 Chrysler Rd., Kansas City 15, Kans.
CAMPBELL PAINT & VARNISH CO., Division of Glidden Co., Main & Gratiot Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
CAMPBELL PHARMACAL CO., P.O. Box 2324, Dearborn, Mich.
CAMPBELL PRODUCTS CO., 505 W. Main St., Bensenville, Ill.
CANDO CO., INC., 13-15 Custom House St., Boston 10, Mass.
CANDY & CO., INC., 35th & S. Maplewood Ave., Chicago Ill.
CANISOL LABS., 1368 St. Nicholas Ave., New York 33, N.Y.
CANNON CHEMICAL CO., INC., 181 Portland Ave., Cambridge 41, Mass.
CAPATONE PRODUCTS CO., INC., 543 10th Ave., New York 18, N.Y.
CAPE FEAR CHEMICAL, INC., P.O. Box 543, Elizabethtown, N.C.
CaPHENIN CHEMICAL CO., Waverly, Iowa.
CAPITOL CEMENT CO., Ossining, N.Y.
CAPITOL CHEMICAL CO., 3255 Prospect Ave., Washington, D.C.
CAPUDINE CHEM. CO., P.O. Box 526, Raleigh, N.C.
CARAGOL LABORATORIES, INC., 26011 Kinsman Rd., Cleveland 22, Ohio.
CARAJON CHEMICAL CO., 27 W. Main St., Fremont, Mich.
CARA NOME, see Langlois.
CARBIDE & CARBON CHEMICALS CO., Division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., 30 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.
CARBISULPHOIL CO., 2917 Swiss Ave., Dallas, Tex.
CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., INC., Natural Bridge, N.Y.
CARBOLINEUM WOOD PRESERVING CO., 528 W. Highland Ave., Milwaukee 3, Wis.
CARBONA PRODUCTS CO., 30-50 Greenpoint Ave., Long Island City 1, L. I., N.Y.
CARBO-SEPTIC CORP., 48-20 43rd Ave., Long Island City 4, L. I., N.Y.
CARBOZINE LAB., 315 S. Broadway, St. Louis 2, Mo.
CARDINELL CORP., 13 Label St., Montclair, N.J.
CAREY, PHILIP, MFG. CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
CARLAY DIVISION, Campana Corp., Batavia, Ill.
CARMA LABS., Route No. 5, Waukesha, Wis.
CARMEL & CO., 606 Dartmouth Dr., N.E., Albuquerque, N. Mex.
CAROLINA MEDICINE CO., 806 Dixon Ave., Asheboro, N.C.
CARON CORP., 730 5th Ave., New York 19, N.Y.
CAROSANTI, INC., 2158 Church St., Philadelphia, Pa.
CARPENTER-MORTON CO., 376 3rd St., Everett 49, Mass.
CARPENTER, W. D., CO., INC., 111 Irving Ave., Syracuse 3, N.Y.
CARROLL CHEMICAL CO., 2301 Hollins St., Baltimore 23, Md.
CARROLL SHELLAC & VARNISH CO., 2656 Salmon, Philadelphia 25, Pa.
CARR'S DRUG CO., 21 Main St., Centerville, Miss.
CARSTENS, H. GOSLAR, 30 E. 20th St., New York 3, N.Y.
CARTER CO., 1729 13th St., N.W., Washington 9, D.C.
CARTER-LUFF CHEM. CO., 738 Warren St., Hudson, N.Y.
CARTER PAINT CO., Liberty, Ind.
CARTER PRODUCTS, INC., New Brunswick, N.J.
CARTER'S INK CO., Cambridge 42, Mass.
CARVER, BROOKS, 702 W. Main St., New Albany, Ind.
CASE, G. M., LABS., 4357 New Jersey St., San Diego 16, Calif.
CASEY CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, 4400 Glen Pl., Minneapolis 10, Minn.
CASEY D., P.O. Box 731, Portland, Oreg.
CASITE CORP., Hastings, Mich.
CASMITH REMEDY CORP., 730 15th St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C.
CASSEBEER, H. A., 953 Madison Ave., New York 21, N.Y.
CASSILL DISTRIBUTING CO., 7955 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles 46, Calif.
CASTILLA PRODUCTS, INC., 871 Onderdonk Ave., Ridgewood 27, N.Y.
CASTLE, JAMES M., INC., South & Water Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
CASWELL-MASSEY CO., LTD., 106 E. 19th St., New York 3, N.Y.
CAUL, PHILIP M., CO., 460 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
CAVALIER CO., Jackson & West St., Key Hgwy., Baltimore 30, Md.
CAWTHON-COLEMAN DRUG CO., 23 Broad St., Selma, Ala.
C. C. G. PRODUCTS CO., Carla Ct., Powell Rd., Essexville, Mich.
C & D PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY, P.O. Box 711, Texas City, Tex.
CEDACOTE CORP., 261 Gayoso, Memphis, Tenn.
CEDAR HILL FORMULAE CO., New Britain, Conn.
CEDAR-LUX PRODUCTS CO., INC., 703 Main St., Kansas City 6, Mo.
CEL-TON-SA MEDICINE CO., 1016 Central Ave., Cincinnati 2, Ohio.
CENTAUR-CALDWELL CO., Division of Sterling Drug, Inc., 1450 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y.
CENTRAL CHEMICAL CO., INC., 510 W. 5th St., Kansas City 5, Mo.
CENTRAL CITY CHEM. CO., 2501 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 12, Ill.
CENTRAL PAINT & VARNISH WORKS, INC., 63 Prospect St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
CENTRAL SOAP CO., Hampden & Wabash Aves., St. Paul, Minn.
CENTRAL SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS CO., 2540 W. Flournoy St., Chicago 12, Ill.
CENTRAL SUPPLY CO., 322 Grove St., Brooklyn 27, N.Y.

CENTURY NATIONAL CHEM. CO., 45 Ward St., Paterson 1, N.J.
CEREAL SOAPS CO., INC., 334 E. 27th St., New York 16, N.Y.
CERIBELLI & CO., Fair Lawn, N.J.
CERTA-VIN MEDICINE CO., Court & Walnut Sts., Cincinnati 2, Ohio.
CERTOX CHEMICAL CO., Brooklyn 2, N.Y.
CHAIR-LOC CO., Old Lakewood Rd., Lakehurst, N.J.
CHAMBERLAIN, F. B., CO., 41 Branch St., St. Louis 7, Mo.
CHAMBERLAIN HABER CHEMICAL CO., 1105 W. 11th St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.
CHAMBERLAIN SALES CO., 702 6th Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
CHAMPION BRONZE POWDER & PAINT CO., 2526 W. Van Buren, Chicago, Ill.
CHAMPION CHALK MANUFACTURING CO., Topsfield, Mass.
CHAMPO PRODUCTS CO., 163 N. High St., Columbus 15, Ohio.
CHANDLER DISTRIBUTORS, 9 S. Broadway, St. Louis 2, Mo.
CHAPIN MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., INC., 72 Needham St., Newton Highlands 61, Mass.
CHAPMAN CHEMICAL CO., Memphis, Tenn.
CHAPMAN'S PHARMACY, Fairlee, Vt.
CHAP STICK CO., 2101 Hudson St., Lynchburg, Va.
CHARLES OF THE RITZ, 11 E. 58th St., New York, N.Y.
CHASE, DR. A. W., CO., INC., 43-44 21st St., Long Island City, L. I., N.Y.
CHAS. CHEMICAL CO., 280 Chestnut St., Newark 5, N.J.
CHASE PRODUCTS CO., 1816 St. Charles Rd., Maywood, Ill.
CHASE VARNISH CO., INC., 248 Green St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
CHATHAM PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., 901 Broad St., Newark 2, N.J.
CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO., 1715 W. 38th St., Chattanooga 9, Tenn.
CHEESEMAN MEDICINE CO., 11 E. 12th St., New York 3, N.Y.
CHEESMAN-ELLIOTT CO., 645 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
CHEK PRODUCTS CO., INC., 89 Madison St., East Orange, N. J.
CHEMAGRO CORP., 101 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
CHEMCO CO., 2932 Cleveland Blvd., Louisville, Ky.
CHEM-CRAFT, INC., 450 Market St., Perth Amboy, N.J.
CHEMDRUG CORP., 730 5th Ave., New York 19, N.Y.
CHEMICAL CORP. OF COLORADO, W. 12th at Quivas, Denver, Colo.
CHEMICAL & EXTERMINATING CO., 3410 Broadway, New York 31, N.Y.
CHEMICAL FORMULATORS, INC., P.O. Box 10035, Station C, Charleston, W. Va.
CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES OF CALIFORNIA, Santa Barbara, Calif.
CHEMICAL INSECTICIDE CORP., 129 Montague St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
CHEMICAL MFG. & DISTRIB. CO., 6th & Bushkill Dr., Easton, Pa.
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., Ellsworth, Minn.
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., INC., Aberdeen, Md.
CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES, INC., 54 Waltham Ave., Springfield 9, Mass.
CHEMICALS, INC., 2601 Wood St., Oakland, Calif.
CHEMIPURE LABS., 170-06 Hillside Ave., Jamaica 3, L. I., N.Y.
CHEMURGIC CORP., P.O. Box 630, Turlock, Calif.
CHENEY MEDICINE CO., 404 Winthrop St., Toledo, 6, Ohio
CHERAMY, 539 W. 45th St., New York 36, N.Y.
CHERING, S., Bloomfield, N.J.
CHERRY'S FAMOUS SALVE CO., 136 Greenland Ave., Trenton 8, N.J.
CHESEBROUGH-POND'S, INC., 17 State St., New York 4, N.Y.
CHESTER-KENT, INC., 96-102 S. Wabash St., St. Paul 1, Minn.
CHEWALLA CO., 7816 S. Claiborne Ave., New Orleans 18, La.
CHICAGO PAINTS, INC., 4500 W. 14th St., Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO PHARMACAL CO., 5547 N. Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO SHOW PRINTING CO., Mystik Adhesives Prod. Division, 2635 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago 39, Ill.
CHICHESTER CHEM. CO., 2317 Madison Sq., Philadelphia 46, Pa.
CHIEF TWO MOON HERB CO., 33 Wales St., Waterbury 42, Conn.
CHILTON LABS., INC., 68 Forest St., Montclair, N.J.
CHILTON PAINT CO., College Point, N.Y.
CHI-NAMEL PAINT & VARNISH CO. 1101 3rd St., S. Minneapolis 15, Minn.
CHIPMAN CHEM. CO., INC., Bound Brook, N.J.
CHIPMAN, LTD., Montreal, Canada.
CHLORO CHEMICALS, I. Beck & Sons, Inc., New York 3, N.Y.
CHLOROLIN SALES CO., 733 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.
CHURCH CHEM. CO., 1814 E. 40th St., Cleveland 3, Ohio.
CIBA PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, INC., Summit, N.J.
CIGOGNE, INC., 60 E. 56th St., New York 22, N.Y.
CINCY PRODUCTS, CO., 2817 Highland Ave., Cincinnati 12, Ohio.
CITADEL PRODUCTS, 1601 Sheepshead Bay Rd., Brooklyn 35, N.Y.
CITIES SERVICE OIL CO., 70 Pine St., New York 5, N.Y.
CITROX LABS., INC., P.O. Box 22, Chesterland, Ohio.
CITY FUMIGATING & EXTERMINATING CO., 213 Monroe Ave., Rochester, N.Y.
CLAFLIN CO., 40 Mathewson St., Providence 3, R. I.
CLAIRE MFG. CO., 7642 Vincennes Ave., Chicago 20, Ill.
CLANTZ, N., & SONS, 289 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
CLAPP, OTIS, & SON, INC., 439 Boylston St., Boston 16, Mass.
CLARK CLEVELAND, INC., Binghamton, N.Y.
CLARK-LURTON CORP., 40 Water St., E. Cambridge 41, Mass.
CLARK-MILLNER SALES CO., 549 W Washington St., Chicago 6, Ill.
CLARK, ROBERT H., CO., 9330 Santa Monica Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif.
CLARKE, H., & SONS, 6400 Rhode Island Ave., Riverdale, Md.
CLARKE SANDING MACHINE CO., 30 E. Clay Ave., Muskegon, Mich.
CLARONEX PRODUCTS, INC., 239 Java, Brooklyn, N.Y.
CLAYTON, GEO. W., CO., 1810 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 16, Ill.
CLEAN HOME PRODUCTS, INC., 507 N. Cardinal Ave., St. Louis 3, Mo.
CLEAN PRODUCTS CO., 815 E. Mound St., Columbus 5, Ohio.
CLEAN SURFACE PRODUCTS CO., 311 N. Desplaines St., Chicago 6, Ill.
CLEARY, W. A., CORP., New Brunswick, N.J.
CLEVELAND CLEANER & PASTE CO., 7275 Neville Ave., S.W., Cleveland, Ohio.
CLEVELAND HEATER CO., 2312 Superior Ave., N.E., Cleveland, Ohio.
CLIFFS DOW CHEMICAL CO., Marquette, Mich.
CLIFTON CHEMICAL CORP., 62 William St., New York, N.Y.
CLIMALENE CO., Canton 1, Ohio.
CLINE, E. E., 114 Higgins Rd., Park Ridge, Ill.
CLINIC HYGIENIC CO., Lancaster, Pa.
CLINTON METALLIC PAINT CO., Clinton, N.Y.
CLO-FILL PRODUCTS, INC., 20 Greene St., New York 13, N.Y.
CLOROX CHEMICAL CO., 850 42nd Ave., Oakland 1, Calif.
CLOTWORTHY, H. A., P.O. Box 3334, Miami 21, Fla.
CLOVER LEAF PAINT & VARNISH CORP., 43rd & Vernon Blvd., Long Island City, L. I., N.Y.
C & M PHARMACAL, INC., 927 Porter St., Detroit 26, Mich.
COAHOMA CHEMICAL CO., P.O. Box 728, Clarksdale, Miss.
COAST LABS., 2 N. Vermont Ave., Atlantic City, N.J.
COATING MATERIALS LAB., INC., Belleville, N.J.
COCHRANE CHEMICAL CO., 153 Main St., Matawan, N.J.
COFFELT CHEMICAL CO., INC., 700 Elton Ave., New York 55, N.Y.
COFFEY, W. M., MFG. CO., P.O. Box 564, Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.
COLBTRANS CO., INC., 652 E. 54th St., Brooklyn 3, N.Y.
COLE CHEMICAL CO., 3715-31 Laclede Ave., St. Louis 8, Mo.
COLE, J. W., CO., 6918 Oleander Ave., Chicago 31, Ill.
COLGATE-PALMOLIVE CO., 105 Hudson St., Jersey City 2, N.J.
COLIT LABS., 2231 Broadway, New York 24, N.Y.
COLLINS-BENTON CO., INC., 200 Washington St., Hoboken, N.J.

COLLINS FEED & SUPPLY CO., N.E. 94th St. & F. E. C. R.R., Miami 38, Fla.
COLLINS, MIRIAM, PALM BEACH LABS. CO., 2508 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis 4, Minn.
COLLOIDAL PRODUCTS CORP., 2598 Taylor St., San Francisco, Calif.
COLONIAL ALLOY CO., Ridge & W. Cranford Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
COLONIAL DAMES CO., LTD., 1060 S. Vail Ave., Montebello, Calif.
COLONIAL DRUG CO., 15th & Race Sts., Philadelphia 2, Pa.
COLONIAL WORKS, Norman & Russell Aves., Brooklyn, N.Y.
COLORADO PAINT CO., 3551 Blake St., Denver, Colo.
COLOTONE CO., 724 W. Park Ave., Waterloo, Iowa.
COLUMBIA CHEM. CO., INC., 154 Erie St., Chicago 11, Ill.
COLUMBIAN HOG & CATTLE POWDER CO., 1457 Genesee St., Kansas City 2, Mo.
COMATE LABS., INC., 20 W. 45th St., New York 36, N.Y.
COMEGYS CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
COMET MODEL HOBBYCRAFT, INC., 129 W. 29th St., Chicago 16, Ill.
COMFORT MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago 7, Ill.
COMMERCE DRUG CO., INC., 505 Court St., Brooklyn 31, N.Y.
COMMERCIAL CHEMICALS, LTD., Division of Standard Chemical, Ltd., Pier H, Ft. Carrall St., Vancouver 4, B. C.
COMMERCIAL PASTE CO., Columbus, Ohio.
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORP., 17 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.
COMMON SENSE MFG. CO., 1392 Niagara St., Buffalo 13, N.Y.
COMMONWEALTH RESEARCH LABS., 811 Peoples National Bank Bldg., Grand Rapids 2, Mich.
COMSTOCK CO., LTD., Comstock Bldg., Brockville, Ont., Canada.
CONCIALDI, JOSEPH G., JR., 412 Dover Rd., Rockaway, N.J.
CON-FERRO PAINT & VARNISH CO., 3228 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
CONGOLEUM-NAIRN, INC., Kearny, N.J.
CONNORS, HARRY J., 233 E. 75th St., Chicago 19, Ill.
CONQUERINE CO., Lynchburg, Va.
CONSOLIDATED CHEM. CO., 835 Cherry St., S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich.
CONSOLIDATED COSMETICS, 30 W. Hubbard St., Chicago 10, Ill.
CONSOLIDATED ROYAL CHEMICAL CORP., 657 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.
CONSUMER'S CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, P.O. Box 411, Summit, N.J.
CONSUMERS GLUE CO., 1515 N. Hadley St., St. Louis 6, Mo.
CONTINENTAL CAR-NA-VAR CORP., 1676 E. National Ave., Brazil, Ind.
CONTINENTAL CHEMICAL CO., 417-1/2 U St., Sacramento, Calif.
CONTINENTAL CHEMIST CORP., 2068 W. Ogden Ave., Chicago 12, Ill.
CONTINENTAL DRUG CO., 1005 Patapsco Ave., Baltimore 25, Md.
CONTINENTAL LABS., INC., 100 Beekman St., New York 38, N.Y.
CONTINENTAL PRODUCTS CO., St. Clair & Bliss Aves. Cleveland, Ohio.
CONTRA CO., Division of Severna Labs., Inc., 13 W. 46th St., New York 36, N.Y.
COOK CHEMICAL CO., P.O. Box 78, Kansas City 41, Mo.
COOK & DUNN PAINT CORP., 109 St. Francis St., Newark, N.J.
COOK PAINT & VARNISH CO., 1412 Knox, N. Kansas City, Mo.
COOK, THOMAS E., CHEMICAL CO., 305 N. Main St., Springfield, Tenn.
COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC., Columbus, Ohio.
COOPERATIVE SEED & FARM SUPPLY SERVICE, INC., Richmond 13, Va.
COOPER, WM., & NEPHEWS, 1909 Clifton Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.
COPLEY OF BOSTON, INC., Bolton 14, Mass.
COPPO CO., INC. See: KING CHEMICAL CO.
COPPER BRITE, INC., 1109 N. Poinsettia Pl., Los Angeles, Calif.
COPPER CLAD PRODUCTS, INC., 276 Passaic St., Newark 4, N.J.
COP-R-NU, INC., 117 W. Grand Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.
CORDO CHEM. CORP., 230 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
CORNELL CHEMICAL & EQUIPMENT CO., 224 N. Franklin Rd., Baltimore 23, Md.
CORNELL MEDICINE CO., Edgewood, Mo.
CORNER, JAMES, & SONS, 438 N. Front St., Baltimore, Md.
CORN KING CO., INC., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
CORN OFF CO., 3240 Ellenda Ave., Los Angeles 34, Calif.
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Pl., New York, N.Y.
CORONA CHEMICAL DIVISION, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Moorestown, N.J.
CORONA FOOTHILL LEMON CO., P.O. Box B, Corona, Calif.
CORONA MFG. CO., 215 S. Detroit St., Kenton, Ohio.
CORONET CHEMICAL CO., Ramshorn Dr., Allenwood, N.J.
COROT, LES PARFUMS, 36 W. 33rd St., New York 1, N.Y.
CORPUS CHRISTI MEDICINE CO., P.O. Box 1712, Corpus Christi, Tex.
CORTISOL CO., 327 Washington St., Buffalo 3, N.Y.
CORT-LIVINGSTON, INC., 68 Joy St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
COSMATA CO., 301 Wallabout St., Brooklyn 6, N.Y.
COSMETIC DISTRIBUTORS, INC., 109 Academy St., Jersey City, N.J.
COTTON PRODUCERS' ASSN., P.O. Box 2210, Atlanta 1, Ga.
COTTON STATES CHEMICAL CO., INC., P.O. Box 3186, West Monroe, La.
COTY PRODUCTS CORP., 423 West 55th St., New York 19, N.Y.
COUGHLAN, G. N., CO., West Orange, N.J.
COUGLELARE, G.N., CO., 29 Spring St., West Orange, N.J.
COULTER, L. B., CO., 201 S. Main St., Salisbury, N.C.
COUNTESS MARITZA COSMETIC CO., INC., 250 W. 55th St., New York 19, N.Y.
COURTLEY, LTD., 113 W. 18th St., New York 11, N.Y.
COVAGRAY LABS., 69 W. 46th St., New York 36, N.Y.
COWEN, R. S., CO., 9 East 38th St., New York 16, N.Y.
COWLES CHEMICAL CO., 7016 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
COWLEY PHARMACEUTICAL, INC., 65 Southbridge St., Auburn, Mass.
COWLEY, S. L., & SONS, P.O. Box 454, Hugo, Okla.
COWMAN-CAMPBELL PAINT CO., 5232 Shilsole Ave., Seattle, Wash.
COYNE CHEMICAL CO., 4476 E. Washington Blvd., Los Angeles 23, Calif.
CRAFTINT MANUFACTURING CO., 1615 Collamer Ave., Cleveland 10, Ohio.
CRAIGHILL & JONES, Lynchburg, Va.
CRANE CHEM. CO., 24 8th St., San Francisco 3, Calif.
CRANOLENE CO., Girard, Kans.
CRAYOFF CORP., 34 Roberts St., Pasadena 3, Calif.
CRAZY WATER CO., Mineral Wells, Tex.
CREATIVE CHEMICAL CO., 4618-22 Friendship Ave., Pittsburgh 24, Pa.
CREATIVE COSMETIC CO. OF HOLLYWOOD, 7029 Willoughby, Los Angeles 38, Calif.
CREOMULSION CO., P.O. Box 1214, Atlanta 1, Ga.
CRESCENT BRAND BRONZE POWDER CO., 116-122 W. Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.
CRESCENT CHEMICAL CORP., 450 Market St., Perth Amboy, N.J.
CRESCENT CHEMICAL DIVISION, 233 Oliver Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CRESCENT OIL CO., INC., 514 W. Wyoming St., Indianapolis 2, Ind.
CRESCENT PHARM. CORP., 21-12 Newtown Ave., Long Island City 2, L. I., N.Y.
CRESCENT PRODUCTS CO., 315 N. 14th St., Terre Haute, Ind.
CREST MFG. CO., 4-65 48th Ave., Long Island City, L. I., N.Y.
CRETE-TREAT CO., R.D. 1, Peninsula, Ohio.
CREVISTON & CO., INC., 5161 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.
CRISP, S. A., CANINE CO., Shelby St., Blacksburg, S.C.
CRISTY CHEMICAL CORP., Worcester, Mass.
CROCKENBERG, F. X., 519 Main St., Honesdale, Pa.
CROOKES-BARNES LABS., INC., Mountain View, N.J.

ROP KING CO., Yakima, Wash.
ROSBY LABS., 3010 W. Burbank Blvd., Burbank, Calif.
ROWELL DISTRIBUTING CORP., 833 E. 6th St., Los Angeles 21, Calif.
ROWN PRODUCTS CO., P.O. Box 427, Douglas, Ga.
RUNDEN MARTIN MFG. CO., 2nd & Gratiot, St. Louis, Mo.
RYSTAL SOAP & CHEMICAL CO., INC., 6300 State Rd., Philadelphia 35, Pa.
UDAHY PACKING CO., Anchor Glue Division, Dept. 1, 221 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
ULLIGAN, INC., Northbrook, Ill.
UMMER CO., DIV. STERLING DRUG, INC., 22 High Street, Brattleboro, Vt.
UPRINOL DIVISION, Darworth, Inc., Simsbury, Conn.
URLCARE CO., 303 5th Ave., New York 16, N.Y.
URLEY CO., INC., 1432 N. Randolph St., Philadelphia 22, Pa.
URRAN, FRANK J., CO., 8100 S. Main St., Downes Grove, Ill.
URRIER'S TABLETS, INC., 200 S. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Calif.
URTIS, HELENE, INDUSTRIES, INC., 4401 W. North Ave., Chicago 39, Ill.
URTIS LABS., INC., 2718 Griffith Park Blvd., Los Angeles 27, Calif.
URTIS MFG. & ASBESTOS CO., 29-30 Lewis Wharf, Boston, Mass.
URTIS-PARKER CO., P.O. Box 187, San Jose, Calif.
URTIS SQUIRE, INC., 415 1st Ave., N., Minneapolis 1, Minn.
USHING MFG. CO., 65 W. Main St., Sandy, Utah.
USHMAN & DENISON MFG. CO., INC., 153 W. 23rd St., New York 11, N.Y.
USTOMS COLORS CORP., 9229 E. Prairie Rd., Evanston, Ill.
UTISENE CO., 1207 Water St., Santa Cruz, Calif.
UZILINA DRUG CO., 201 E. Grand Ave., Ponca City, Okla.
YCLEWELD CEMENT PRODUCTS PLANT, Division of Chrysler Corp., P.O. Box 775, Trenton, Mich.
C-Z CHEMICAL CO., see Allied Home Products

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DACAR CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., McCartney & Datesh Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
DACUS DRUG CO., INC., 108 Le Sieur Ave., Portageville, Mo.
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL, INC., 420 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark 5, N.J.
DAINTY-MAID, INC., Powder Hill, Middlefield, Conn.
DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC., Depot St., Lyndonville, Vt.
DAIRY REMEDIES, 120 High St., Montclair, N.J.
DALY-HERRING CO., Adkin & University Sts., Kinston, N.C.
DAME NATURE CO., INC., Box 128. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.
DAMPNEY CO., Hyde Park, Boston 36, Mass.
DAMSCHINSKY, CARL, INC., 253-22 85th Rd., Bellrose 26, N.Y.
DANA, C. H., CO., INC., Hyde Park, Vt.
DANDOK PRODUCTS CO., 746 Exchange St., Vermillion, Ohio.
DANDRICIDE GO., Division of King Research, Inc., 114 12th St., Brooklyn 15, N.Y.
DAND-RID'R CO., 261 5th Ave., New York 16, N.Y.
DANIEL, JNO. B., INC., 76 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta 1, Ga.
DANIELS, DR. A. C., INC., 172 Milk St., Boston 9, Mass.
DANIELS, ROBERT & CO., INC., 1205 Harrod Ave., New York 72, N.Y.
DANIELS, ROSS, INC., 713-15 Mulberry St., Des Moines 9, Iowa.
DANMAR, INC., 4438 N. 20th St., St. Louis 7, Mo.
DANTOL CO., 286 S. 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.
DAO CORP., Terre Haute, Ind.
DARA PRODUCTS, 1005 Plum St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio.
D'ARCY OILS, 446 W. 125th St., New York, N.Y.
DARK-EYES CO., 3319 W. Carrol Ave., Chicago 24, Ill.
DARLING, RUTH, INC., 11 E. 44th St., New York 17, N.Y.
DARWORTH, INC., (see Cuprinol Division), Simsbury, Conn.
DATTILO COSMETICS, INC., 82-96 61st Rd., Elmhurst, L. I., N.Y.
DAUGHTER, DR. J. W., CO., 6 Morley Rd., Wollaston 70, Mass.
DAVART PRODUCTS, Ashland, Ky.
DAVEY TREE EXPERT CO., Kent, Ohio.
DAVI, H. R., CO., 1111 W. Grand Ave., Oakland, Calif.
DAVIDS, C. I., & SONS, INC., 325 W. 66th St., New York, N.Y.
DAVIDS, THADDEUS, INKS CO., 325 W. 66th St., New York, N.Y.
DAVIES-YOUNG SOAP CO., 705 Albany St., Dayton, Ohio.
DAVIN LABS., P.O. Box 513, New Milford, N.J.
DAVIS, C. H., CO., Rome, N.Y.
DAVIS, C. T., 1530 E. Blount St., Pensacola, Fla.
DAVIS, H. B., CO., Bayard & Severn Sts., Baltimore 30, Md.
DAVIS LABS., P.O. Box 1919, Oakland 4, Calif.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., 75 Main St., Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.
DAVIS-LLOYD DRUG CO., 191 Main St., Ridgefield Park, N.J.
DAVIS, O. D., CHEM. CO., Kuntz Rd., Erie, Pa.
DAVISON CHEMICAL CO., Division of W. R. Grace & Co., Baltimore 3, Md.
DAVIS PAINT CO., S.E. 14th & Iron Sts., Kansas City, Mo.
DAVIS PHARMACAL CO., 105 Market St., Marianna, Fla.
DAVIS WHOLESALE DRUG CO., 206 S. 14th St., Baton Rouge 1, La.
DAY, JAMES B., & CO., 1872 Clybourn Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.
DAY-KINGSLEY DRYER CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
DAYTON LABS. CORP., 684 Broadway, New York 12, N.Y.
DAYTON PHARMACAL CO., 820 Belmont Ave., Chicago 13, Ill.
D. C. LABS., INC., P.O. Box 836, Newark, N.J.
d-CON CO., INC., 112 E. Walton St., Chicago 11, Ill.
DEAM CORP., 41 Beale Ave., Memphis 3, Tenn.
DEAN'S KING CACTUS OIL CO., 723 Randolph St., Waterloo, Iowa.
DEARBORN CHEMICAL CO., Chicago, Ill.
DEARBORN SUPPLY CO., 2350 Clybourn Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.
DEB CO., 110 Gillett St., Hartford, Conn. (No longer in existence.)
DEBEVOISE CO., Department S, 74-84 20th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
DECO DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING CO., 724 S. Wise St., Decatur, Ill.
DEE, GEORGE H., & CO., Omaha, Neb.
DEER-O PAINTS & CHEMICALS, LTD., 2431 E. Van Buren, Phoenix, Ariz.
DE GRASSE GRANDEE CORP., 39 W. 60th St., New York 23, N.Y.
DEKEN'S PRODUCTS, P.O. Box 666, Newark 1, N.J.
DELAGAR PRODUCTS, INC., 270 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
DELANCEY CHEMICAL CO., 359 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn 11, N.Y.
DELCO PAINT & VARNISH WORKS, 2469 Enterprise, Los Angeles, Calif.
DELEX PRODUCTS, 129-133 West 27th St., New York 1, N.Y.
DELK PEST CONTROL, P.O. Box 1093, Fresno 14, Calif.
DE LOSTE, JOS. S., CO., Madison, Ind.
DELTEX INDUSTRIES, New York, N.Y.
DENNIS CHEMICAL CO., 2701 Papin St., St. Louis 3, Mo.
DENNY, HILBORN & ROSENBACH, INC., 12th & Vine Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
DENT & CO., C. S., Division of Grandpa Soap Co., 912 Sycamore St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio.
DENTA-FLUR CO., Bellflower, Calif.
DENTAL PRODUCTS CORP., Penn & Stiegel Sts., Manheim, Pa.
DENTA PRODUCTS, Division of Vick Chem. Co., 122 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.
DENTON MEDICINE CO., 1523 McGavock St., Nashville 3, Tenn.
DENVER CHEM. MFG. CO., 163 Varick St., New York 13, N.Y.
DENVER RADIUM SERVICE, 1671 Logan St., Denver 5, Colo.
DE-PASS CHEMICAL CO., 412 E. 47th St., Chicago 15, Ill.
DE PREE CO., Holland, Mich.
DERMAL PRODUCTS CO., 523 Mills Bldg., Topeka, Kans.
DERMATEEN CO., 104 Carbonton Rd., Sanford, N.C.
DERMA VIVA CO., 1873 Burton Lane, Park Ridge, Ill.
DERMEX LABS., 1619 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
DESITIN CHEM. CO., 70 Ship St., Providence 2, R. I.

DE SOTO CHEMICAL CO., Arcadia, Fla.
DE SOTO DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., 172 Vance Ave., Memphis 3, Tenn.
DE SOTO PAINT & VARNISH CO., Southern R.R. & Somerville, Memphis, Tenn.
DESTRUXOL CORP., LTD., 497 S. Arroyo Pkwy., Pasadena 1, Calif.
DETHOL MFG., CO., 3800 37th Pl., Brentwood, Md.
DETREX CORP., P.O. Box 501, Detroit 32, Mich.
DETROIT GRAPHITE CO., 550 12th St., Detroit, Mich.
DEVIL LABS CO., 557 E. 8th St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio.
DEVOE & RAYNOLDS CO., INC., P.O. Box 328, Louisville 1, Ky.
DE WANS, INC., P.O. Box 506, Minneapolis 1, Minn.
DE WEESE CHEMICAL CO., 513 Liberty St., Findlay, Ohio.
DEWEY PRODUCTS CO., 532-558 Cottage Grove, S.E., Grand Rapids 2, Mich.
DE WITT, E. C., & CO., INC., 2835 Sheffield Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.
DEWITT PRODUCTS CORP., 5860 Plummer Ave., Detroit 9, Mich.
DE WOLF, C. H., CO., 35 Dodge Ave., East Haven 12, Conn.
DEXTER BROS. CO., 86 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
DIAMOND ALKALI CO., Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio.
DIAMOND BLACK LEAF CO., Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio.
DIAMOND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, 17 E. 48th St., New York 17, N.Y.
DIANOL INC., See MILLS-PEARSON CORP.
DIAPERWITE, INC., 99 Hudson St., New York 13, N.Y.
DIAPHRAGM & CHEMICAL CO., 235 E. Ontario St., Chicago, Ill.
DICKEY DRUG CO., 8-1/2 Front St., Bristol, Va.
DICKEY EYE WATER CO., P.O. Box 771, Montgomery 2, Ala.
DICKINSON, E. E., CO., Essex, Conn.
DICKS-PONTIUS CO., 5300 Old Springfield Pike, Dayton, Ohio.
DIE-DEAD PRODUCTS CO., P.O. Box 164, Winter Haven, Fla.
DIEFENBACH LABS., INC., 80 Hamilton St., Rochester 7, N.Y.
DIENER, GEO. W., MFG. CO., 427 N. Monticello Ave., Chicago, Ill.
DIEZ, H., CO., 5006 Pitt St., New Orleans 15, La.
DIF CORP., Garwood, N.J.
DILL CO., Norristown, Pa.
DILLARD, R. YATES, & CO., Memphis 3, Tenn.
DINET & DELFOSS, INC., 30 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
DINGS & SCHUSTER, 17 John St., New York, N.Y.
DIOPTRON CO., P.O. Box 1313, Milwaukee 1, Wis.
DITZLER COLOR DIVISION, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., 8000 W. Chicago Ave., Detroit 4, Mich.
DIVERSEY CORP., 1820 Roscoe St., Chicago 13, Ill.
DIXIE LABS., INC., P.O. Box 129, Martinsville, Va.
DIXIE-RUB CO., INC., 8 S. Union, Concord, N.C.
DIXON-DAVIS CO., 2132 Ludington Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.
D-K SALES CO., 113 S. Baker St., Granbury, Tex.
D-MOTH CO., 2214 Summer St., Dallas 2, Tex.
DOAK PHARMACAL CO., INC., 295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
DOBBS CO., Legonier, Pa.
DODDS MED. CO., INC., OF U. S., 52 Highland Ave., Hamburg, N.Y.
DODGE CHEMICAL CO., 656 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
DOGGETT-PFEIL CO., 642 Morris Turnpike, Springfield, N.J.
DOGTOWN PRODUCTS CO., 3711 Bienville Ave., New Orleans 19, La.
DOHO CHEMICAL CO., 100 Varick St., New York 13, N.Y.
DOLAN LABS., 7370 Dale Ave., St. Louis 17, Mo.
DOLAN, V. J., & CO., 1828 N. Laramie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
DOLCIN CORP., New York, N.Y.
DOLGE, C. B., CO., Ferry Lane, Westport, Conn.
DOLLE, FRED, INC., P. O. Box 1581, Des Moines, Iowa
DOME CHEMICALS, INC., 109 W. 64th St., New York 23, N.Y.
DOMESTIC CHEMICAL CO., 3350 San Fernando Rd., Los Angeles 41, Calif.
DOMINANT PRODUCTS CO., INC., 359 Pearl St., New York 7, N.Y.
DONAHUE, F. J., VARNISH CO., Knodell Ave. & G.T. R.R., Detroit, Mich.
DONFIELD CO., 1154 N. Glencove Rd., Syracuse 6, N.Y.
DON JUAN CO., INC., 67 Vestry St., New York 13, N.Y.
DONTÉ CHEM. CO., 80 Allenwood Rd., Great Neck, L. I., N.Y.
DOOR-O-WESTERN PAINTS, INC., Amarillo, Tex.
DO-RA MFG. CO., INC., Minneapolis, Minn.
DORITE MFG. CO., Charleston, Ill.
DORMIN, INC., New York, N.Y.
DORVAL CHEMICAL CO., 429 Hicks St., Brooklyn 2, N.Y.
DOSALAC CHEMICAL CO., 830 Magnolia Ave., Elizabeth, N.J.
DOUBLE B. PRODUCTS CO., INC., 29 Bartholomew Ave., Hartford 6, Conn.
DOUGLAS CHEM. CO., 620 E. 16th Ave., North Kansas City, Mo.
DOUGLAS LABS., CORP., 2360 N.W. 23rd St., Miami 42, Fla.
DOUGLAS MILLER CO., Market St., Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phila. 7, Pa.
DOUGLAS PHARM. CO., 40 S. Las Robles Ave., Pasadena 1, Calif.
DOUGLAS PHARMACAL CO., 5 Douglas St., Hartford, Conn.
DOUGLAS PRODUCTS CO., 7208 Sepulveda Blvd., Van Nuys, Calif.
DOVER PRODUCTS CO., 815 Warthington, Chicago, Ill.
DOW CHEMICAL CO., Midland, Mich.
DOX CO., 1953 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
DRACKETT PRODS. CO., 5020 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati 32, Ohio.
DRAKE, J. K., EST. OF, Troy, N.Y.
DRAKE LABS., 1377 Broadway, Detroit 26, Mich.
DREW, E. F., & CO., INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York 10, N.Y.
DREW PHARM. CO., 1450 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y.
DREXEL LABS., 4007 Garrett Rd., Drexel Hill, Pa.
DREYFUSS CO., 307 Delaware Ave., Buffalo 2, N.Y.
DRI-FOOT LABS., 209 N. Main St., West Bend, Wis.
DRIGARD PRODUCTS CORP., 112 E. 19th St., New York 3, N.Y.
DRISCOLL, A. D., Park St., Whitney Point, N.Y.
DRI-SEAL PRODUCTS, INC., 2326 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis.
DRISKELL DRUG CO., 416 Main St., Carrollton, Ky.
DRITZ, JOHN, & SONS, 1115 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.
D & R LABS., INC., 39 W. Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill.
DROBINSKI, F., PHARMACIST, 700 5th Ave., Brooklyn 15, N.Y.
DRUGMASTER, INC., St. Louis, Mo.
DRUG PRODUCTS CO., 1419 Talbotton Rd., Columbus, Ga.
DRUG PRODUCTS CO., INC., 1663 Weirfield St., Brooklyn 27, N.Y.
DRUG RESEARCH CORP., 369 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.
DRYBURGH & SONS, INC., 106 E. Mason St., Milwaukee 2, Wis.
DRYCO CO., P.O. Box 7092, Dallas, Tex.
DRY-PITS LOTION CO., 3522 Hawthorne Blvd., St. Louis 4, Mo.
DUFFY MEDICINE CO., 423-1/2 Wood St., New Bern, N.C.
DUKE PRODUCTS CO., 1628 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles 6, Calif.
DUMAS-WILSON & CO., 4821 Fairview Ave., St. Louis 16, Mo.
DUNAWAY, JUDSON, CO., Dover, N.H.
DUNCAN CO., 2328 N.W. 21st St., Oklahoma City 7, Okla.
DUNMIRE, J. H., CO., 304 Maple St., Kennett, Mo.
DUNN EDWARDS CORP., 1838 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif.
DUNNE, FRANK W., CO., 41st & Linden, Oakland, Calif.
DUNTON, M. W., CO., Eddy & Halligan Sts., Providence 3, R.I.
DUNWODY, R. G., & Sons, 235 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta 3, Ga.
du PONT, E. I., de NEMOURS & CO., INC., 1007 Market St., Wilmington 98, Del.
DUPREE MEDICINE CO., 20 E. 17th St., New York 3, N.Y.
DURA TRED CO., 359 No. Central Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

URAKO PAINT & COLOR CORP., 6315 E. 7 Mile at Nedding, Detroit, Mich.
URAL COMPANY, INC., 115 E. Seeboth, Milwaukee 4, Wis.
URALAC CHEMICAL CORP., 86 Lister St., Newark 5, N.J.
UREX PRODUCTS, INC., 684 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
URFEE CO., 43 National Dr., N.W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
URHAM CHEMICAL CO., 4124 E. Pacific Way, Los Angeles 23, Calif.
URHAM'S DRUG PRODS., CO., Comanche, Tex.
U-RITE CHEMICAL CO., Brentwood, Md.
URKEE-ATWOOD CO., 217 N.E. 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
URLIN CO., 744 Broad St., Newark 2, N.J.
URMA PRODS. CO., INC., 267 Irving Ave., N. Minneapolis 8, Minn.
URST MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 409 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y.
URST, S. F. & CO., 5317 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia 20, Pa.
USHARME PRODUCTS, INC., Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis 15, Minn.
UVEEN SOAP CORP., Long Island City 6, L. I., N.Y.
UVELLE, Box 7525, Portland 20, Oreg.
YRUD LABORATORIES, Prairie Du Chien, Wis.
YSPEPTOL CO., 44 Main St., Hunter, N.Y.

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EAGLE CHEMICAL CO., Cameron, Tex.
EAGLE OIL AND SUPPLY CO., 77 W. 2nd, Boston, Mass.
EAGLE PAINT & VARNISH WORKS OF PITTSBURGH, 225 Galveston Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
EAGLE PHARMACAL CO., Mayville, Mich.
EAGLE PHOTO SUPPLY CO., 57 E. 9th St., New York 3, N.Y.
EAGLO PAINT & VARNISH CORP., 49-20 5th St., Long Island City, L. I., N.Y.
EARLE CHEMICAL CO., 1125 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va.
EARL PRODUCTS CO., Chappaqua, N.Y.
EASE, INC., Burbank, Calif.
EASTCO, INC., 110 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N.Y.
EASTERDAY SUPPLY CO., 1150 W. 4th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
EASTER MORN COSMETICS, 9145 S. Leavitt St., Chicago 20, Ill.
EASTERN PHARMACAL CO., INC., P.O. Box 104, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
EASTERN SANITARY PRODUCTS & PAPER CORP., 68 33rd St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
EASTERN STATES FARMERS' EXCHANGE INC., West Springfield, Mass.
EASTERN STATES PAINT & VARNISH CO., Swanson & Mefflin Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
EASTMAN KODAK CO., 343 State St., Rochester 4, N.Y.
EASYDO, INC., 1133 Greenleaf Ave., Wilmette, Ill.
EATON CHEMICAL & DYESTUFF CO., 1490 Franklin St., Detroit 7, Mich.
EATON, J. T., & CO., INC., 1106 Lakeview Rd., Cleveland 8, Ohio.
EATON LABORATORIES, Norwich, N.Y.
EBREY CHEM. WORKS, P.O. Box 6, Miami 1, Fla.
EBY REMEDY CO., Marengo, Iowa.
E-C CO., 2475 Broadway, San Diego 2, Calif.
ECKELS, H. S., & CO., 231 N. 16th St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.
ECKMAN LAB., INC., Wyndmoor, Pa.
ECONOMICS LABORATORY, INC., Guardian Bldg., St. Paul 1, Minn.
ECONOMY PLUMBER CO., 39 Lispenary, New York, N.Y.
EDCO CORPORATION, Childs Rd., Elkton, Md.
EDCO INTERNATIONAL CORP., 9993 Broadstreet Ave., Detroit 4, Mich.
EDELMAN, S. CO., P.O. Box 68, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
EDGERLY, J. W., & CO., Ottumwa, Iowa.
EDISON CHEMICAL CO., 2710 S. Parkway, Chicago 16, Ill.
EDKINS LABS., 708 S. Manhattan Pl., Los Angeles 5, Calif.
EDLICH LABS, 896 1st Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
EDROLAX, INC., New York, N.Y.
EDRU PRODUCTS CO., 219 W. Broad St., Quakertown, Pa.
EDWAL SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTS CORP., 420 W. 111th St., Chicago 28, Ill.
EDWARDS, GEORGE, Livingston, Mont.
EDWARDS-COUNCILOR CO., Norfolk, Va.
EGAN & HAUSMAN CO., INC., 9-02 43rd Rd., Long Island City, L. I., N.Y.
EGYPTIAN LACQUER MFG. CO., P.O. Box 444, Newark 1, N.J.
8 IN 1 PET PRODUCTS, INC., 107 Bleecker St., New York 12, N.Y.
ELAINE LABS., 1629 E. 12th St., Brooklyn 29, N.Y.
ELARS PRODUCTS, INC., 1601 E. Grace St., Richmond 19, Va.
ELECTRIC REDUCTION COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., 137 Wellington St., W., Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada.
ELECTRONS, INC., Platteville, Wis.
ELENE OF VIENNA, INC., 110 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.
ELGIN SOFTENER CORP., 142 N. Grove Ave., Elgin, Ill.
ELK, B. R., & CO., INC., 179 Palisade Ave., Garfield, N.J.
ELLENI COSMETIC LABS., 133 E. Carrillo St., Santa Barbara, Calif.
ELLIOTT PAINT & VARNISH CO., 4525 W. 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill.
ELLIS CHEMICAL CO., W. Concord, Mass.
ELLIS, H. G., CO., 58 Main St., Camden, N.Y.
ELLIS PAINT CO., 718 W. Anaheim, Long Beach, Calif.
ELL-VEE PRODUCTS, Bethel, Tenn.
ELM, J. GEO., 132 Ohio River Blvd., Pittsburgh 2, Pa.
ELMO, INC., Tulip & Rhaun Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
EL-MONTE MANUFACTURING CO., 322 N. Foothill Blvd., Pasadena 8, Calif.
ELMS, J. C., EUROPEAN HAIR CO., INC., 5612 S. Kingshighway, St. Louis 9, Mo.
ELROY NAVAL STORE CO., INC., Vidalia, Ga.
ELY, CHAS. S., Millville, Pa.
EMBALMERS' SUPPLY CO., Westport, Conn.
EMBREE MFG. CO., 10 W. Mravlag Pl., Elizabeth 4, N.J.
EMERGENCY LABS., Jersey City, N.J.
EMEROL MFG. CO., INC., 242 W. 69th St., New York, N.Y.
EMERSON DRUG CO., Bromo-Seltzer Tower Bldg., Baltimore 1, Md.
EMPIRE CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 8 Longworth, Newark, N.J.
EMPIRE STATE VARNISH CO., 40 Varick St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
EMPIRE VARNISH CO., 2640 E. 76th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
EMULSO CORP., Ellicott & Mohawk Sts., Buffalo, N.Y.
EMULSOL CHEMICAL CORP., 59 E. Madison St., Chicago 3, Ill.
END-O-CORN, End-O-Corn Bldg., Rutland, Vt.
ENERGY DRUG CO., 1762 E. 12th St., Cleveland 14, Ohio.
ENGEN, ALF., 309 E. 2nd South St., Salt Lake City 2, Utah.
ENGINE LIFE PRODUCT CORP., S. Granada & W. Valley, El Monte, Calif.
ENJAY CO., INC., 15 W. 51st St., New York 19, N.Y.
ENO-SCOTT & BOWNE, Bloomfield, N.J.
ENTERPRISE CHEMICAL CO., P.O. Box 147, Troy, Mo.
ENTERPRISE PAINT MFG. CO., 2841 S. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
EPIDERMICIDE CO., P.O. Box 432, Minot, N. Dak.
EPTOL CO., 650 N. Rush St., Chicago 11, Ill.
ERADICO CO., 690 E. Congress St., Detroit 26, Mich.
ERIE DRUG CO., 417 State St., Erie, Pa.
ERNECKE & SALMSTEIN CO., 1611 N. Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill.
ERWIN VETERINARY PRODS., 803 Deerfield Rd., P.O. Box No. 1, Deerfield, Ill.
ESAMAR PRODS. CO., 6118 Gambleton Place, St. Louis 14, Mo.
ESSENIC MFG. CO., 902 North Ave., Plainfield, N.J.
ESSEX CHEMICAL CO., 2121 McCarter Hgwy., Newark, N.J.
ESSO STANDARD OIL CO., 15 W. 51st St., New York 19, N.Y.

ESS-TEE-DEE HAIR DRESSING CO., 2120 W. Van Buren St., Chicago 12, Ill.
ESTES CO., L. W. 3713 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington 10, D.C.
ESTON CHEMICALS DIVISION, American Potash & Chemical Corp., 3030 W. 6th St., Los Angeles 54, Calif.
ETHERIDGE, S. B., DRUG STORE, 169 W. Main St., Washington, N.C.
ETHICAL SPECIALTIES, INC., 2603-A Midlothian Pike, Richmond, Va.
ETHIX CORP., P.O. Box 115, Inwood 96, L. I., N.Y.
ETIWAN FERTILIZER CO., Charleston, S.C.
EUCLID MEDICINE CO., 408 W. St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
EUPRAXINE CO., 5877 Janet St., W. Dearborn, Mich.
EVANS DEPILATORY CO., Mitten Bldg., Philadelphia 2, Pa.
EVANS, GEORGE B. LABS., Philadelphia, Pa.
EVERCRETE, INC., 424 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.
EVER-DRY CORP., 2568 San Fernando Rd., Los Angeles 65, Calif.
EVERETT & BARRON CO., 359 Eddy St., Providence 3, R.I.
EVER-PLASTICS CORP., 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.
EVERSEAL MFG. CO., INC., 258 W. 57th St., New York, N.Y.
EVERT'S DRUG STORE, 2 N. Main St., Knox, Ind.
EVER YOUTH, INC., 1737 E. 172nd St., New York 72, N.Y.
EVONS, LOUIS E. CO., 4007 Garrett Rd., Drexel Hill, Pa.
EWING, FOX M., CO., 240 E. 136th St., New York, N.Y.
EXCELLO DRUG PRODUCTS, 2002 Morris Ave., Union, N.J.
EXCELSIOR LABORATORY, Atlantic City, N.J.
EXELENTO MEDICINE CO., 391 Pryor St., S.W., Atlanta 1, Ga.
EX-LAX, INC., 423 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn 17, N.Y.
EXOLON CO., 950 E. Niagara St., Tonawanda, N.Y.
EXPORT CHEM. CORP. OF COLORADO, W. 12th Ave. at Quivas, Denver 4, Colo.
EXSORA CO., 117 Five Oaks Ave., Dayton 5, Ohio.
EYLAX LABS., 1003 E. Arcadia Ave., Peoria 4, Ill.
E. Z. CHEMICAL CO., Rm. 505, American Security and Trust Bldg., 730 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
EZALL PRODUCTS CO., 1447 Boston Rd., New York 60, N.Y.

F

FABERGÉ, INC., 395 S. Broad Ave., Ridgefield, N.J.
FABTECO PRODUCTS, Div. of Bartlett Tree Research Labs., Stamford, Conn.
FACIALS' LIMITED, 1680 N. Vine St., Los Angeles 28, Calif.
FACTOR, MAX, & CO., 1655 McCadden Pl., Los Angeles 28, Calif.
FAESY & BESTHOFF, INC., 325 Spring St., New York 13, N.Y.
FAHRNEY, DR. PETER & SONS CO., Chicago, Ill.
FAIRFIELD LABS., INC., 417 Cleveland Ave., Plainfield, N.J.
FALCON CHEM. CO., 1312 Benton Ave., Pittsburgh 12, Pa.
FALK CO., Wayzata, Minn.
FALLS CHEM CO., P.O. Box 962, Memphis 12, Tenn.
FAN TAN CO., INC., 118 S. Clinton St., Chicago 7, Ill.
FANT, INC., 2259 N. Foster Ave., Chicago, Ill.
FARBOIL CO., Key Hgwy. & Montgomery Sts., Baltimore 30, Md.
FARENGA CO., INC., 105-04 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill 18, L. I., N.Y.
FARM BUREAU COOP. ASSOC., INC., Columbus 16, Ohio.
FARMCRAFT, INC., P.O. Box 309, Portland 7, Oreg.
FARMERS COOPERATIVE EXCHANGE, INC., Statesville, N.C.
FARNAM CO., P.O. Box 2151, Phoenix, Ariz.
FATHER JOHN'S MED. CO., INC., 73 Market St., Lowell, Mass.
FATSCO, 251 N. Fair Ave., Benton Harbor, Mich.
FAULTLESS STARCH CO., 1025 W. 8th St., Kansas City 7, Mo.
FEARONCE BEAUTY PRODUCTS, 1835 W. Colombia Ave., Philadelphia 21, Pa.
FEDERAL CHEMICAL CO., 2701-5 Winthrop Ave., Indianapolis 5, Ind.
FEDERAL PAINT CO., INC., 263 42nd St., Brooklyn 32, N.Y.
FEDERAL VARNISH CO., 2841 S. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
FEEMSTER, W. R., CO., Brooklyn, Mich.
FEINER CHEMICAL MFG. CO., 239 Mill St., Springfield, Mass.
FELLER-JONES CORP., 270 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
FELLOWS MED. MFG. CO., INC., 26 Christopher St., New York 14, N.Y.
FELS & CO., 73rd St., & Woodland Ave., Philadelphia 42, Pa.
FELTON SIBLEY CO., INC., 136 N. 4th St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.
FERDINAND, L. W., & CO. (FERDICO) Mica Lane, Newton Lower Falls 62, Mass.
FERGUSON FUMIGANTS, INC., 810 S. Florissant Rd., Ferguson 21, Mo.
FERRUBRON PAINT CO., 548 W. Highland Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
F. & F. LABS., INC., 3501 W. 48th Pl., Chicago 32, Ill.
FIDELITY CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CORP., 473 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N.J.
FIDELITY LABS., INC., 4303 S. Halsted St., Chicago 9, Ill.
FIEBING CHEM. CO., 516 S. 2nd St., Milwaukee 4, Wis.
FINNELL SYSTEM, INC., 515 East [illegible] Elkhart, Ind.
FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO., 1200 Firestone Pkwy., Akron 17, Ohio.
FIRST NATIONAL LABS., INC., 123 Iron St., Lehighton, Pa.
FIRST NATIONAL STORES, 5 Middlesex Ave., Somerville 45, Mass.
FISHER, E. H., INC., 826 S. 18th St., St. Louis, Mo.
FISHER EQUIPMENT CO., 2014 Livernois Ave., Detroit, Mich.
FISHER SCIENTIFIC CO., Eimer & Amend Div., Greenwich & Morton Sts., New York 14, N.Y.
FISHER-THORSEN CO., 2100 N.W. 22nd Ave., Portland, Oreg.
FISKE BROS. REFINING CO., 129 Dockwood, Newark 5, N.J.
FITCH, A. PERLEY, CO., 24 Depot St., Manchester, N.H.
FITCH, F. W., DIV. GROVE LABORATORIES, 2650 Pine St., St Louis 3, Mo.
FITZPATRICK BROS., INC., 1300 W. 32nd Pl., Chicago 8, Ill.
FIX-ALL PRODUCTS, INC., 325 W. 16th St., New York, N.Y.
FLACH LAB., 1800 Washington Ave., New Orleans 13, La.
FLAG-SULPHUR & CHEMICAL CO., 1007 Wallace S. Bldg., Tampa 2, Fla.
FLANAGAN'S, 57 S. Washington St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
FLASH CHEMICAL CO., 160 2nd St., Cambridge 42, Mass.
FLEAFOAM CO., 215 Harding St., Syracuse 8, N.Y.
FLEET, C.B., CO., INC., Lynchburg, Va.
FLEMMINGS, A. C., MFG. CO., 503 25th Ave., Meridan, Miss.
FLETCHER, LYLE M., CO., Rt. 1, P.O. Box 1121, Elk Grove, Calif.
FLEXOID PRODUCTS, INC., 170 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
FLOMAR PRODUCTS CO., 259 E. Erie St., Milwaukee 2, Wis.
FLOQUIL PRODUCTS, INC., 1993 Broadway, New York 23, N.Y.
FLORA DELL LABS., 392 Tarrytown Rd., White Plains, N.Y.
FLORATOSE LABORATORIES, Salisbury, Conn.
FLORES, I. D., DRUG CO., Floresville, Tex.
FLORET PRODS. CO., INC., 45 Lispenard St., New York 13, N.Y.
FLORIDA AGRICULTURE SUPPLY CO. (FASCO), 1611 Talleyrand, Jacksonville, Fla.
FLORIDA CHEM. INDUSTRIES, INC., P.O. Box 1630, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
FLOROZONE CO., 62-28 Forest Ave., Brooklyn 27, N.Y.
FLOWER CITY LABORATORIES, 511 Dewey Ave., Rochester, N.Y.
FLOWER CITY PLANT FOOD CO., INC., Pittsford, N.Y.

URENE CHEM. LTD., 100 W. Main , Washington, N.C.
ARD, F. C., & CO., INC., 26 Wells , Bridgeport, Conn.
'O. B. INC., 1010 George St., hicago 13, Ill.
LEY & CO., Chicago, Ill.
MOS LABS., INC., 100 Beekman , New York 38, N.Y.
OT-RITE PRODS. CORP., 3560 Broadway, New York 31, N.Y.
RMAN, FORD & CO., 111 S. 2nd t., Minneapolis, Minn.
RT DODGE CHEMICAL CO., 111 S. 4th St., Fort Dodge, Iowa.
RT DODGE LABS., INC., Fort odge, Iowa.
RT ORANGE CHEMICAL CO., 264 Bradford St., Albany, N.Y.
2" PRODUCTS, LTD., 11500 Tennessee Ave., Los Angeles 25, Calif.
OSTER, BENJAMIN CO., 4635 W. Girard Ave., Philadelphia 31, Pa.
OSTER-DACK CO., 8704 S. Winchester Ave., Chicago 20, Ill.
OSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N.Y.
OSTER'S, W. C., LINIMENT CO., 1034 Green St. Circle, Gainesville, Ga.
OUGERA, E., & CO., INC., Cantiague Rd., P.O. Box 73, Hicksville, N.Y.
OUNDRY RUBBER, INC., Bethesda, Md.
OUNTAIN SQUARE PHARMACY, INC., 610 Georgia Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.
OUR PENNY PRODUCTS CO., INC., 1218-20 N. Bosworth Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.
OX MFG. CO., Fort Smith, Ark.
OY PAINT CO., INC., 1775 Mentor Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
R CORP., 951 Brook Ave., New York 56, N.Y.
RAGRANTAIRE CO., 118 E. 28th St., New York 17, N.Y.
RANCO AMERICAN HYGIENIC CO., 1576 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
RANKAY LABORATORIES, INC., Nutley 10, N.J.
RANKLIN, BENJAMIN, PAINT & VARNISH CO., 4820 Langdon, Philadelphia, Pa.
RANKLIN GLUE CO., Chestnut & Water Sts., Columbus, Ohio.
RANKLIN LABORATORIES, INC., Englewood, N.J.
RANKLIN MINERAL PRODUCTS CO., Franklin, N.C.
RANKLIN, O. M., SERUM CO., 409 Live Stock Exch. Bldg., Denver 16, Colo.
RATELLI BRANCA & CO., INC., 12 Desbrosses St., New York 13, N.Y.
RAZER PAINT CO., 2475 Hubbard St., Detroit, Mich.
REDENBURGH-HECHT CO., 7 Hawthorne Rd., Concord, Mass.
REEDOL REMEDY CO., 60 K St., Boston 27, Mass.
RE-EZE CHEMICAL CORP., 1019A Virginia Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
RENCH-BELL CO., 2429 Grand River Ave., Detroit 1, Mich.
FRENCH LABS., 529 S. 7th St., Minneapolis 15, Minn.
FRENCH RENOVATING CO., 1260 W. 4th, Cleveland, Ohio.
FRENCH, R. T., CO., 1 Mustard St., Rochester 9, N.Y.
FRENCO LABS., Nogales, Ariz.
FRESHENOL CO., 87 Beekman Rd., Summit, N.J.
FRESNO AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO., Fresno, Calif.
FRESNOL MANUFACTURING CO., 2201 Yates Ave., Los Angeles 22, Calif.
FREY YENKIN PAINT CO., 251 N. Sandusky, Columbus, Ohio.
FRIENDLY LABS., 200 E. Main St., Shawnee 3, Okla.
FROMEYER & CO., 606 Reading Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio.
FROSST, CHAS. E. & CO., U. S. A., INC., 3571 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Que., Canada.
FROST LABORATORIES, INC., 430 Lexington St., Auburndale, Boston 66, Mass.
FROST PAINT & OIL CO., 1209 N.E. Tyler St., Minneapolis 13, Minn.
FRYE MFG. CO., 26th & Dean Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
FULD BROS., INC., 702-710 S. Wolfe St., Baltimore 31, Md.
FULLER BRUSH CO., Hartford 2, Conn.
FULLER, C.F., CO., 71 Atwood Ave., Sausalito, Calif.
FULLER, H. B., CO., 181 W. Kellogg Blvd., St. Paul 2, Minn.
FULLER SYSTEM, INC., Woburn, Mass.
FULLER, W. P., & CO., Mission & Beale Sts., San Francisco, Calif.
FULTON SPECIALTY CO., 200 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.

G

GABLE-TITE PRODUCTS CO., P.O. Box 96, Miami, Fla.
GABY CO., 1825 N. 6th St., Philadelphia 22, Pa.
GADDY, R. L., PHARMACIST, P.O. Box 742, Jacksonville, Fla.
GAGNON-HASKELL, INC., Auburn, Maine.
GAIL, JEAN, PARFUMS, 106 E. 19th St., New York 3, N.Y.
GALEN LABS., 907 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.
GALENOL CO., INC., 77 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta 1, Ga.
GALLOWHUR CHEMICAL CORP., N. Water St., Ossining, N.Y.
GANE BROS. & LANE, INC., 1341 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
GARD INDUSTRIES, INC., 733 Green Bay Rd., Wilmette, Ill.
GARDEN HOSE SPRAY CO., 7 Upland Rd., Cambridge 4, Mass.
GARDEN PRODUCTS CO., 3247 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
GARDINER MFG. CO., 160 Van Renesselaer, Buffalo, N.Y.
GARDNER CO., P.O. Box 5425, Cleveland 1, Ohio.
GARDNER LABS., 917 Airport Rd., Ferguson 21, Mo.
GARFIELD TEA CO., INC., Hewlett, N.Y.
GARLAND CO., 3748 E. 91st St., Cleveland, Ohio.
GART PHARM. CO., 61-18 Laurel Hill Blvd., Woodside 77, L. I., N.Y.
GARVERY FOUNTAIN BRUSH & INK CO., Newstead & Clayton Aves., St. Louis, Mo.
GASFLUX CO., 198 Wayne St., Mansfield, Ohio.
GASTOM CHEMICAL CO., Newark, N.J.
GATES PAINT MFG. CO., Charleston, W. Va.
GATES RUBBER CO., 1001 S. Broadway, Denver, Colo.
GATEWAY CHEMICAL CO., 1412 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.
GEBAUER CHEMICAL CO., 9408 St. Catherine Ave., Cleveland 4, Ohio.
GEIGY AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS, Div. Geigy Chemical Corp., 89 Barclay St., New York 8, N.Y.
GEM PRODUCTS CO., 323 Market St., Camden, N.J.
GENA LABS., INC., 1343 Plowman St., Dallas 8, Tex.
GENERAL ANILINE & FILM (see Antara Chemicals)
GENERAL CEMENT MFG. CO., 921 Taylor Ave., Rockford, Ill.
GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., 40 Rector St., New York, N.Y.
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Chemical Div., One River Rd., Schenectady 5, N.Y.
GENERAL FINISHES INC., Div. of Forman, Ford & Co., 111 S. 2nd St., Minneapolis 1, Minn.
GENERAL FOODS CORP., Hoboken, N.J.
GENERAL PAINT AND CHEMICAL CO., New Albany, Ind.
GENERAL PAINT CORP., Tulsa, Okla.
GENERAL PAINT CORP., Army at Potrero, San Francisco, Calif.
GENERAL PAINT & VARNISH CO., 2001 N. Mendell St., Chicago, Ill.
GENERAL PETROLEUM CORP., 612 S. Flower St., Los Angeles 54, Calif.
GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLY CO., 138 Charles St., Boston 14, Mass.
GENERAL PLATING 6547 St. Paul St., Detroit, Mich.
GENERAL PRINTING INK CO., 44th Ave. & 10th St., Long Island City, L. I., N.Y.
GENERAL PRODUCTS CO., 2329 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
GENERAL SOLVENTS CO., 926 Exchange St., Rochester, N.Y.
GENERAL VITAMIN & MINERAL CO., 131 Shonnard St., Syracuse, N.Y.
GENESEE RESEARCH CORP., 961 Lyell Ave., Rochester 6, N.Y.
GEORGE, P. D., CO., 5100 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.
GEORGES SUPPLY CO., 614 12th St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C.
GEORGIA O. GEORGE, c/o Hawkins Distributing Co., 1483 N. Vine St., Los Angeles 28, Calif.

GERMADOL PRODUCTS CORP., 698 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.
GERMOFORM CHEM. CO., 2859 S. Pulaski Rd., Chicago 23, Ill.
GERMO MFG. CO., 1470 S. Vandeventer, St. Louis, Mo.
GERSON-STEWART CORP., Ft. of Lisbon Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.
GESELL, R., INC., 200 W. Houston St., New York 14, N.Y.
"GETS-IT", INC., Subsidiary of Plough, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.
GETZUM PRODUCTS, 1310 Lehnder St., Summer, Wash.
G. G., INC., 1726 S. Del Mar Ave., San Gabriel, Calif.
GIBBS, T. R., MED. CO., 3056 Q St., S.E., Washington 20, D.C.
GIBSON-HOMANS CO., 2366 Woodhill Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.
G. I. DRUG CO., 79 E. 95th St., Brooklyn 12, N.Y.
GIES, WALTER G., CO., Crownsville, Md.
GILBERT, B. S., PHARM. CO., 304 W. Market St., York, Pa.
GILBERT LABS., INC., Morristown, N.J.
GILL, THOMAS, SOAP CO., Brooklyn, N.Y.
GILLESPIE VARNISH CO., 126 Dey St., Jersey City, N.J.
GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., 15 W. 1st St., Boston, Mass.
GINGISOL LABS., 557 Leader Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio.
GINO PILL CO., INC., 1415 Hertel Ave., Buffalo 16, N.Y.
GIRARD, FELIX, CO., INC., 2108 4th Ave., S., Minneapolis 4, Minn.
GISLER POLISH, INC., 557 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.
GLAMORENE CORP., 10 E. 44th St., New York 17, N.Y.
GLAMUR PRODUCTS, INC., Syracuse, N.Y.
GLAND-O-LAC CO., 1818 Leavenworth, Omaha 1, Nebr.
GLAZO, INC., P.O. Box 285, Port Chester, N.Y.
GLENDON PYROPHYLLITE CO., P.O. Box 2414, Greensboro, N.C.
GLENMORE CO., 1036 Broadway, Brooklyn 21, N.Y.
GLENN COUNTRY AGR. COMM., Memorial Bldg., Willows, Calif.
GLENN PRODUCTS CO., 109 Rockaway Beach Blvd., Rockaway Beach 94, N.Y.
GLEN-STAR MFG. CO., 440 Windsor Ave., Wilson 5, Conn.
GLENWAY CO., 4429 San Fernando Rd., Glendale 4, Calif.
GLESSNER CO., 230 E. Sandusky St., Findlay, Ohio.
G.L.F. SOIL BUILDING SERVICE, Terrace Hill, Ithaca, N.Y.
GLIDDEN CO., 1396 Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio.
GLIDDEN, OTIS E., & CO., INC., Waukesha, Wis.
GLISS'N PRODUCTS CO., INC., 11131 Michigan Ave., Chicago 28, Ill.
GLISTEN CO., Hillsdale, Mich.
GLOBAL MFG. SALES AGENCY, INC., Detroit, Mich.
GLOBE LABS., 116 Commerce St., Fort Worth 2, Tex.
GLOBE PAINT WORKS, INC., 212 Market St., Williamsport, Pa.
GLOBE SANITARY SUPPLY CO., 2249 E. 38th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
GLOBE SOLVENTS CO., INC., 7th & Fishers Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
GLOBE VARNISH CO., Kelly & La Schall Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.
GLORIA-FAY CO., 18820 Eureka St., Detroit, Mich.
GLOVER, H. CLAY, CO., INC., Meadowbrook National Bank Bldg., West Hempstead, N.Y.
GOBBERDIEL, J. P., 306 S. Wabash St., Chicago 4, Ill.
GODEFROY MFG. CO., 3510 Olive St., St. Louis 3, Mo.
GOLD BOND STERLIZING POWDER CO., INC., 47 Main St., Fairhaven, Mass.
GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CO., Jersey City, N.J.
GOLD SEAL CO., Bismark, N. Dak.
GOLDEN CHURN LABS., 2307 N. 11th St., St. Louis 6, Mo.
GOLDEN GLINT CO., INC., P.O. Box 3366, Seattle 14, Wash.
GOLDEN PEACOCK, INC., P.O. Box 31, Paris, Tenn.
GOLDEN STAR POLISH MFG. CO., 2901 E. 13th St., Kansas City, Mo.
GOLDEN WEST CO., Box 22, Knoxville, Tenn.
GOLDEN-YOUTH MFG. CO., 923 N. Rockwell, Chicago 22, Ill.
GOLDMAN, MARY T., Box 40, Quincy, Ill.
GOLDMAN, RALPH H., ENTERPRISES, 11 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N.Y.
GOLD SEAL CO., Bismark, N. Dak.
GOMPES, HENRI S., INC., 381 4th Ave., New York 16, N.Y.
GONZALEZ, ESPIRIDION, P.O. Box 4271, Sta. A., San Antonio 7, Tex.
GOODE-CAGE DRUG CO., INC., 401 Spring St., Shreveport 90, La.
GOOD GROOMING PRODUCTS, 5850 2nd Ave., Detroit, Mich.
GOOD JAMES, CO., 2120 E. Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
GOODMAN CHEM., NEW YORK CORP., 232 6th St., Brooklyn 15, N.Y.
GOODRICH, B. F., CHEMICAL CO., Div. of B. F. Goodrich Co., Rose Bldg., 2060 E. 9th St., Cleveland 15, Ohio.
GOODRICH DRUG CO., 500 Robert St., St. Paul 1, Minn.
GOODRICH-GAMBLE CO., 56 Emerald St., Minneapolis 14, Minn.
GOODWINOL PRODS. CORP., Wappingers Falls, N.Y.
GOODWIN'S N. C., LAB., INC., New York, N.Y.
GORDON LABORATORIES, 475 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 15, Mass.
GORDON THOMAS SALES CORP., 344 Kings Hgwy., Brooklyn 23, N.Y.
GORGA DRUG CO., 115 E. 61st St., New York 21, N.Y.
GORHAM CO., 333 Adelaide Ave., Providence 7, R.I.
GOTHAM PHARMACEUTICAL CO., INC., 1207 Kings Hgwy., Brooklyn 23, N.Y.
GOTTLIEB CHEMICAL CO., 142 Central Ave., Ridgefield Park, N.J.
GOULARD & OLENA, INC., Skillman, N.J.
GOULD, BARBARA, SALES CORP., 33 W. 34th St., New York 1, N.Y.
GOWAN CHEM. CO., 116 S. Calvert St., Baltimore 2, Md.
GRAFF MOTOR CO., Rapid City, S. Dak.
GRAFLEX, INC., 320 W. Ohio St., Chicago 10, Ill.
GRAHAM MFG. CO., Holyoke, Mass.
GRAMMES, L. F., & SONS, INC., 380 Union St., Allentown, Pa.
GRANDPA SOAP CO., Cincinnati 2, Ohio.
GRANT MFG. CO., 2 S. Pennsylvania, Oklahoma City 8, Okla.
GRAPHIC ECONOMY DEVELOPER CO., 1624 S. Trumbull Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
GRATNY DRUG CO., INC., 1324 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City 3, Kans.
GRAVES PAINT & VARNISH CO., Chester, Pa.
GRAY, DOROTHY, LTD., 192 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N.J.
GRAY FOX, INC., 406 Westport Rd., Kansas City 6, Mo.
GRAYLENE CO., 529 S. Franklin St., Chicago 7, Ill.
GRAY'S LABORATORIES, 1690 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.
GREAN-RUB CO., 3731 Laclede Ave., St. Louis 8, Mo.
GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
GREAT LAKES LABS., see Great Lakes Pharm. Corp.
GREAT LAKES PAINT & VARNISH CO., 2215 N. Pulaski Rd., Chicago, Ill.
GREAT LAKES PHARMACAL CORP., 5026 Woodland Ave., Cleveland 4, Ohio.
GREAT NORTHERN CHEMICAL CO., 222 Clara St., San Francisco 7, Calif.
GREAT STUFF PRODUCTS CO., 530 57th St., West New York, N.J.
GREAT WESTERN INSECTICIDE CO., 24 Horatio St., New York 14, N.Y.
GREDAG, INC., 3949 Streeter Bldg., Niagara Falls, N.Y.
GREEN CROSS PRODUCTS DIV., Sherwin Williams Co., of Canada Ltd., P.O. Box 489, Montreal 22, Que., Canada.
GREENE SALES CO., INC., Arley, Ala.
GREEN LINE CHEM. CORP., 2329 Olive St., St. Louis 3, Mo.
GREEN OIL SOAP CO., 5524 N. Northwest Hgwy., Chicago, Ill.
GREENVILLE CHEMICAL CO., Greenville, S.C.
GREENWOOD, T. H., CO., North Hills, Pa.

REEVER'S INC., Chilhowie, Va.
REGORY FOUNT-O-INK CO., 3501 agle Rock Rd., Los Angeles 65, alif
ILL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
REINER, EMIL, CO., 20-26 N. Moore St., New York 13, N.Y.
RELLVA, INC., 22 W. 48th St., New York 19, N.Y.
RENALD LABS., Louisville, Ky.
REYSON LABS., Lynn, Mass.
RIFFIN MFG. CO., INC., 410 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn 5, N.Y.
RIFFITH LABS. INC., 1415 W. 37th, Chicago, Ill.
RISSMER, EARL, CO., Indianapolis, Ind.
RISWOLD MEDICINE CO., INC., 2811 School St., Des Moines 11, Iowa.
RISWOLD SALVE CO., 729 Main St., Hartford 2, Conn.
ROSS, WM. H., CHEM. CO., 1915 S. Hackberry St., San Antonio 10, Tex.
ROVE LABS., INC., 8877 Ladue Rd., St. Louis 24, Mo.
RUMBACHER, M., INC., 466 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y.
UARANTEE PRODS. CO., 301 Chestnut St., Grand Fork, N.Dak.
UILD, J. H., CO., INC., Rupert, Vt.
UILMARD CO., INC., 2101 Ponce de Leon Blvd., Coral Gables 32, Fla.
UITARE LABS., 4419 Fulton Ave., Van Nuys, Calif.
ULF OIL CO., 264 Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 30, Pa.
ULF STATES SALES CORP., 101 S. 21st St., Birmingham, Ala.
USTAFSON, E. B., 547 S. Marengo Ave., Pasadena 5, Calif.
. W. DISTRIBUTING CORP., 41 N. 2nd Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
. & W. LABS., 372 Ocean Ave., Jersey City 5, N.J.
YNECOLOGICAL SPECIALTIES, INC., 413 E. Broadway, Altona, Ill.
YPSY FIRE FOLKE COMPANY, INC., Delmar, N.Y.

H

AACK LABS., INC., 1415 S.W. Harbor Dr., Portland 1, Oreg.
AAG, INC., 1509 E. Main St., Richmond 19, Va.
AAS PHARMACY, 376 Park Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
ABER, HARRY D., 211 E. Broadway, New York 2, N.Y.
ACHIK BLEACH CO., 50th above Wynnfield Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
ACK PAINT & CHEMICAL WORKS, Phoenixville, Pa.
AERTEL, WALTER PROD. CO., 2840 4th Ave., S., Minn. 8, Minn.
AEUSER SHELLAC CO., INC., 55 St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
AGUE, ALFRED, & CO., 226 34th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
AINES PRODUCTS CO., Carey, Ohio.
. A. INK ERADICATOR CO., 1707 Zerega Ave., New York, N.Y.
AIR, DR. B. W., MEDICINE CO., 314 N. 12th St., Richmond, Ind.
HAIR SPECIALTY CO., 112 E. 23rd St., New York 10, N.Y.
HAIRTEX CO., 721 Larkin St., San Francisco 9, Calif.
HAKES, CYRUS D. 7557 Marion Ave., New York 58, N.Y.
HALABY CO., SAMUEL, 482 Clinton Ave., S., Rochester 7, N.Y.
HALE PRODUCTS, P.O. Box 1052, Glendale 5, Calif.
HALGAR, INC., 251 E. Grand Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.
HALITOSINE CO., INC., 5156 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis 8, Mo.
HALOID CO., Rochester 3, N.Y.
HALPERIN, A. E., CO., INC., 75 Northampton St., Boston 18, Mass.
HALSEY DRUG CO., INC., 1827 Pacific St., Brooklyn 33, N.Y.
HALWELL CO., 69 N. Central Ave., Valley Stream, N.Y.
HAMMOND PAINT & CHEM CO., Rand St., Dorchester, Mass.
HAMPDEN COLOR & CHEMICAL CO., Springfield, Mass.
HAMPSHIRE SOLVENTS CO., Concord, N.H.
HAMPTON-CROSS CO., 120 S. 10th St., Louisville, Ky.
HANCE BROS., AND WHITE CO., 12th and Hamilton St., Philadelphia, Pa.
HANCOCK, JOHN F. & SON, INC., 521 W. Lombard St., Baltimore 1, Md.
HANCOCK PAINT & VARNISH CO., North Quincy, Mass.
HAND, J. A., & SON CO., 614 3rd St., Moosic, Pa.
HANDLEY LABS., 37 Golden Ave., Arlington, Mass.
HAND MEDICINE CO., 1530 Spring-Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.
HANDY AND HARMON, 82 Fulton St., New York 38, N.Y.
HANLON DRUG PRODUCTS, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
HANNA, LESTER W. Route 1, Box 210, Forest Grove, Oreg.
HANSON, HOWARD, & CO., 715 3rd St., S.E., Roanoke 3, Va.
HANSON, W. T., CO., 4 E. 39th St., New York 16, N.Y.
HAPPY JACK, INC., Snow Hill, N.C.
HARALSON, W. L., & SONS, Fort Payne, Ala.
HARDIG PAINT CO., 1111 Harrison Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
HARDY SALVE CO., P.O. Box 155, Claremont, N.H.
HAROLD SUPPLY CO., see 8 in 1 Pet Products, Inc.
HARRINGTON PAINT CO., 1628 Collander Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
HARRIS, B., CO., 7472 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles 46, Calif.
HARRIS HAIR TONIC CO., 3883 S. Orange Dr., Los Angeles 56, Calif.
HARRIS, P. F., MFG. CO., 624 E. Washington Ave., North Little Rock, Ark.
HARRIS PRODS. CO., INC., P.O. Box 4, Miami Beach 39, Fla.
HARRIS STANDARD PAINT CO., 1026 N. 19th St., Tampa, Fla.
HARRISON, A. S., CO., P.O. Box 568, South Norwalk, Conn.
HARRISON PAINT & VARNISH CO., Harrison Ave., S.W., & Walters, Canton, Ohio.
HARRISON PRODUCTS, INC., See: GROVE LABS., INC., St. Louis, Mo.
HARRISON'S DRUG STORE, 4700 Williamsburg Ave., Richmond 23, Va.
HARROP CHEMICAL CO., 125 Hoboken Ave., Jersey City, N.J.
HARROWER LAB., INC., see Warner-Chilcott.
HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO., 1945 E. 97th St., Cleveland 6, Ohio.
HART, A. THOMAS, CO., INC., Buffalo, N.Y.
HARTLETT, M., CO., 2604 Oriole Tr., Long Beach, Michigan City, Ind.
HARTMAN PRODUCTS, 1901 Sylvania Ave., Toledo 13, Ohio.
HARTZ, J. F., 780 W. Eight Mile Rd., Ferndale 20, Mich.
HARTZ MOUNTAIN PRODUCTS, 36 Cooper Sq., New York, N.Y.
HARVEY, G. F., CO., Saratoga Springs, N.Y.
HARVEY LABS., INC., 5109 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa.
HARVEY PAPER PRODUCTS CO., Sturgis, Mich.
HARVEY PHOTOCHEMICALS, INC., Newton, N.J.
HARWOOD PHARMACAL CO., INC., 507 Central Ave., Newark 7, N.J.
HASLAM, FENTON, J., CO., 21 Prospect St., Cambridge 39, Mass.
HASTINGS MANUFACTURING CO., Casite Div., Hastings, Mich.
HATCH, HENRY C., CO., Brockton, Mass.
HATCH, ORA, Bloomington, Wis.
HATTERS SUPPLY CO., 404 S. Wells, Chicago, Ill.
HAUG DRUG CO., Milwaukee 3, Wis.
HAUSMAN DRUG CO., 122 W. 1st St., Trinidad, Colo.
HAUSSMAN PHARMACY, 3196 3rd Ave., New York 56, N.Y.
HAVILAND, ANN, 1 W. 52nd St., New York 19, N.Y.
HAVILAND PRODUCTS CO., 421 Ann St., N.W., Grand Rapids 2, Mich.
HAWLEY, C. D., Berlin, Wis.
HAYES-SAMMONS CO., 718 Holland Ave., Mission, Tex.
HAYNER, NORMAN C., CO., 194 Edinburgh St., Rochester, N.Y.
HAYNES, C. W., LABS., INC., Springfield, Mass.
HAYNES, PIERRE E., 5946 Norwaldo Ave., Indianapolis 20, Ind.
HAYR CHEMICAL CO., INC., Newark, N.J.
HAYSMA CO., 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.
HAYS-TAYLOR INC., 3343 Flanagan Ave., Tonawanda, N.Y.
HEALTH PRODS. CO., 807 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 3, Wis.
HEARN SALVE CO., P.O. Box 23, Carrollton, Ga.
HEATH & MILLIGAN MFG. CO., 1833 S. Normal, Chicago, Ill.
HEATLESS PERMANENT WAVE CO., 512 2nd St., San Francisco 7, Calif.

HEIDT INSECTICIDE CO., E. 9th Ave., Cordele, Ga.
HEIFLER & HEIFLER, 3069 Brighton First St., Brooklyn 35, N.Y.
HEIL PROCESS EQUIPMENT CORP., 12900 Elmwood Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
HEINL'S GREENHOUSES, Toledo, Ohio.
HELDER CHEMICAL CO., Columbus, Ohio.
HELD & GUSTAFSON, 547 Marengo Ave., Pasadena 5, Calif.
HELLER LABS., INC., Div. B. Heller & Co., Calumet Ave. & 40th St., Chicago 15, Ill.
HELLWIG, A. T., & CO., 98 Park Place, New York 7, N.Y.
HELM CO., 1340 Rocky Gap Rd., Benton Harbor, Mich.
HELM GOAT MILK PRODUCTS, 148 Vista Dr., Jackson, Mich.
HEMMERDINGER, L., & CO., 438 E. 123rd St., New York, N.Y.
HEMORR-AID CORP., P.O. Box 243, Oshkosh, Wis.
HENLAN CO., P.O. Box 34, Hackensack, N.J.
HENNEN PRODUCTS, 1325 Chapline St., Wheeling, W. Va.
HENNESSY ASSOCS., 201 Verona Ave., Newark, N.J.
HENRY ENGRAVING CO., 5346 River Dr., Moline, Ill.
HENRY LABS., INC., 2906 West End Ave., Nashville 5, Tenn.
HEPA, INC., 2483 Lee Blvd., Cleveland Heights 18, Ohio.
HERB FARM SHOP, LTD., 1 E 57th St., New York 22, N.Y.
HERBOLD LAB., INC., 8008 W. 3rd St., Los Angeles 48, Calif.
HERCULES POWDER CO., Wilmington, Del.
HERITAGE PHARMACALS, Box 127, Glenview, Ill.
HERMANN CHEMICAL CO., St. Paul, Minn.
HEROCK MFG. CO., Phoenixville, Pa.
HERP PHARMACAL CO., 723 Dearborn Ave., Louisville 11, Ky.
HERPICIDE CO. See: ARTHUR WINARICK, INC., New Brunswick, N.J.
HERRIOTT POLISH CO., St. Louis, Mo.
HERSHEY ESTATES, Soap and Extraction Div., Hershey, Pa.
HERSHKOWITZ, J. INC., 247 Centre St., New York 13, N.Y.
HERZOG LABS., INC., Buffalo 4, N.Y.
HESS, DR., & CLARK, INC., Orange & 7th Sts., Ashland, Ohio.
HESS, E. E., CO., Brook, Ind.
HESS HAIR MILK LABS., Rice St. & County Rd., A2, St. Paul 2, Minn.
HEUN, E. W., CO., St. Louis 16, Mo.
HEWITT SOAP CO., INC., Dayton, Ohio.
HEXOL, INC., 1500 17th St., San Francisco 7, Calif.
HEYWOOD LABS., 126 E. Teany, Louisville 9, Ky.
H.G.O. MEDICINE CO., 2345 Dresden Rd., Zanesville, Ohio.
H. & H. CLEANER CO., 134 E. Locust St., Des Moines 9, Iowa.
HIGGINS INK CO., 271 9th St., Brooklyn 15, N.Y.
HIGH CHEMICAL CO., 1760 N. Howard St., Philadelphia 22, Pa.
HIGH POINT PAINT & FINISHES CORP., High Point, N.C.
HIKE CHEMICAL CO., 7634 Gannon Ave., St. Louis 5, Mo.
HILD FLOOR MACHINERY CO., Washington & Halstead Sts., Chicago, Ill.
HILEX CO., 319 E. Kellogg Blvd., Saint Paul 1, Minn.
HILGERS, J., & CO., see Rex Hunters Prods. Co.
HILL LABS., Jacksonville 7, Fla.
HILL LABS., INC., 3008 Caroline St., Houston 4, Tex.
HILL MFG. CO., 1500 Jonesboro Rd., S.E., Atlanta, Ga.
HILLMAN PHARM. CO., 185 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill
HILLSHIRE FARMS, INC., R.F.D., Killingly, Conn.
HILLTOP LABS., 718 Washington Ave., N., Minneapolis 1, Minn.
HILLYARD CHEMICAL CO., St. Joseph 1, Mo.
HILLYARD SALES CO., St. Joseph, Mo.
HILO CO., P.O. Box 246, Norwalk, Conn.
HILO VARNISH CORP., 376 3rd St., Everett, Mass.
HIMROD MFG. CO., 35 York St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
HINKLE DRUG CO., 3rd & Locust Sts., Columbia, Pa.
HINZE AMEROSIA, INC., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.
HIRESTRA LABS, INC., Lexington Ave., Bethpage, L. I., N.Y.
HISCOX CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., P.O. Drawer 1220, Bradenton, Fla.
H. & M. PRODS. CO., 1618 Elm St., Cincinnati 10, Ohio.
HOAG-FARMER MFG. CO., 1021 W. Lake, Chicago, Ill.
HOBART LABORATORIES, 900 N. Franklin St., Chicago 10, Ill.
HOBO MED. CO., 950 Grand Ave., Beaumont, Tex.
HOBOKEN WHITE LEAD & COLOR WORKS, Hoboken, N.J.
HOBS LABS., Passaic, N.J.
HOCKWALD CHEMICAL CO., Mississippi & Mariposa Sts., San Francisco, Calif.
HOFER CHEM. CO., Main St., Freeman, S. Dak.
HOFFMANN-LaROCHE, INC., Nutley, N.J.
HOLCOMB, J. I., MFG. CO., 4401 Cold Spring Rd., Indianapolis 8, Ind.
HOLDFAST RUBBER CO., 1486 Lakewood Ave., S.E., Atlanta, Ga.
HOLLAND-RANTOS CO., 145 Hudson St., New York 13, N.Y.
HOLLEY CHEMICAL CO., 126 E. 25th St., New York, N.Y.
HOLLINGSHEAD, R. M., CORP., Camden 2, N.J.
HOLLINGS-SMITH CO., Orangeburg, N.Y.
HOLLISTER'S, Warren, Pa.
HOLMES, E. S., CO., 1747 Victory Blvd., Glendale 1, Calif.
HOLMES, E. T., & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
HOLT PRODUCTS CO., 820 E. Locust St., Milwaukee 12, Wis.
HOMEMAKERS' PRODS., 380 2nd Ave., New York 10, N.Y.
HOMMEL, O., CO., 211 4th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOME NEEDS CO., 5950 Walker Ave., Los Angeles 22, Calif.
HOOD CHEMICAL CO., INC., 80 Rittenhouse Place, Ardmore, Pa.
HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL CO., Niagara, N.Y.
HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL CO., CORP., 1650 Luett Ave., Indianapolis 22, Ind.
HOOVER LINIMENT CO., Carlisle, Ind.
HOPKINS AGRICULTURAL CHEM. CO. 740 Williamson St., Madison 3, Wis.
HOPKINS PRODUCTS, INC., 1300 Race St., Baltimore, Md.
HORN, A. C., INC., 10th St. & 44th Ave., Long Island City 1, L. I., N.Y.
HOROWITZ, A. G., Standard Cut Rate Drugs, 507 Central Ave., Newark, N.J.
HORTON & CONVERSE, 621 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles 15, Calif.
HOSID PRODUCTS INC., Hosid Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y.
HOTOPF VARNISH CO., 265 Gates Ave., Jersey City, N.J.
HOUCK & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
HOUSE FOR MEN, INC., 609 N. La Salle St., Chicago 10, Ill.
HOUSE OF BRISTOL, INC., 2610 N. 83rd St., Milwaukee, Wis.
HOUSE OF FRAGRANCE, 3757 N. 73rd Ave., Chicago 34, Ill.
HOUSE OF GABLER, 128-130 E. King St., Chambersburg, Pa.
HOUSE OF GOURIELLI, 655 5th Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
HOUSE OF HAWICK, 68 Jay St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
HOUSE OF HUSTON, INC., 351 San Lorenza Ave., Coral Gables, Fla.
HOUSE OF LOWELL, 421 S. College St., Piqua, Ohio.
HOUSE OF MARSHALL, P.O. Box 188, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
HOUSE OF PUZZY, 40 Hopkins Place, Baltimore 1, Md.
HOUSE OF ROSE, P.O. Box 603, Des Moines, Iowa.
HOUSE OF YOST, Lake Tomahawk, Wis.
HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS, Stamford, Conn.
HOUSTON DRUG CO., 404 Caroline St., Houston, Tex.
HOWARD BROS. CHEM. CO., 70 Niagara St., Buffalo 2, N.Y.
HOWARD LABS., INC., 28 E. 1st St., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
HOWE AND CO., 911 Western Ave., Seattle, Wash.
HOWE AND FRENCH, INC., Weymouth 88, Mass.
HOWE CO., Stony Creek, Conn.

HOWELL BROTHERS CHEM. LAB., 5414 Girard Ave., Philadelphia 31, Pa.
HOWELL, C. H., & CO., 212 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.
HOWELL CO., INC., 1104 Magazine St., New Orleans 9, La.
HOWERTON GOWEN COMPANY, Roanoke Rapids, N.C.
HOWES MFG. CO., 111 Hudson, Jersey City, N.J.
HOYT APOTHECARIES CO., 89 Ashbury Terr., San Francisco 17, Calif.
H. Q. Z. DIST., INC., 1750 S. Smith Ave , San Jose, Calif.
H. S. SPECIALITY, 1206 S. 11th St., Tacoma, Wash.
HUBBARD, CHAS., & SON CO., 211 W. Water, Syracuse, N.Y.
HUBBARD CO., 2819 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City 8, Mo.
HUBBARD, J., & CO., 94 Ash St., Nashua, N.H.
HUBERE COSMETICS, 9 W. Illinois St., Chicago 10, Ill.
HUBINGER CO., Keokuk, Iowa.
HUDNUT, ALEX., PHARMACEUTICAL OF NEW YORK, 1020 3rd Ave., New York 21, N.Y.
HUDNUT, RICHARD, 113 W. 18th St., New York, N.Y.
HUDSON & CO., Peninsula Blvd., Pokomoke City, Md.
HUDSON CORP., Chicago, Ill.
HUENELATOR CORP., 9256 Beverly Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif.
HUGGINS, JAMES, & SON, INC., 239 Medford St., Malden 48, Mass.
HUGHEL, C., CO., INC., Academy St., Madison, N.C.
HUGHES GLUE CO., 3500 St. Aubin St., Detroit 7, Mich.
HULETT, ARTHUR G., 133 N. Wilton Pl., Los Angeles 4, Calif.
HUMBERT PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, 223 Glen St., Glen Cove, L. I., N.Y.
HUMCO LAB., 1220 Main St., Texarkana, Tex.
HUMPHREYS MEDICINE CO., INC., 273 Lafayette St., New York 12, N.Y.
HUNCKE, MAX, CHEM. CO., 626 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
HUNTER, WILFRED A., INC., 7315 Goff Ave., Richmond Hts. 17, Mo.
HUNTERS, REX, PRODUCTS CO., Rockport, Mass.
HUNTINGTON LABS. INC., 900 E. Tipton, Huntington, Ind.
HURLEY, H. O., CO., INC., 2560 Tophill Rd., Louisville 6, Ky.
HUSH CO., 148 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.
HUTCHINSON, W. & E., INC., 1233 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles 15, Calif.
HUTTIG SASH & DOOR CO., 1206 S. Vandeventer Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
HUXLEY PHARMACEUTICALS, 121 No. Hanley Rd., Clayton, St. Louis 5, Mo.
HY-BEAUTE CHEM. CO., 268 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.
HYCHEX PROD., 3935 W. Irving Rd., Chicago 18, Ill.
HYDROPONIC CHEMICAL CO., INC., Copley, Ohio.
HYDROSAL CO., 717 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
HYDROTEX INDUSTRIES, 4333 N. Central Expressway, P.O. Box 2400, Dallas 21, Tex.
HY-G CORP., 222 Clara St., San Francisco 7, Calif.
HYG-A-TABS LABS., 351 Eastern Pkwy., Brooklyn 16, N.Y.
HYGENA CO., 77 Auburn Ave., Atlanta 1, Ga.
HYGIENE RESEARCH, INC., 684 Broadway, New York 12, N.Y.
HY-GRO CORP., 1101 Maryland Ave., Baltimore 1, Md.
HYGIENIC PRODS. CO., see Boyle-Midway.
HY-LIFE MINERAL CO., 2145 Blake St., Denver 2, Colo.
HYNSON, WESTCOTT & DUNNING, INC., 1030 N. Charles St., Baltimore 2, Md.
HY-PHEN CORP., Box 272, Matoaka, W. Va.
HY-TROUS CORP., 50 Cross St., Boston, Mass.

I

IDEAL PASTE & CHEMICAL CO., 3559 W. 140th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
IDEAL STENCIL MACHINE CO., Bellville, Ill.
ILLINOIS BRONZE POWDER CO., 2023 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
ILLINOIS CLAY PRODUCTS CO., 116 Chicago St., Joliet, Ill.
IMPERIAL CHEM. CO., W. 6th & Grass Sts., Shenandoah, Iowa.
IMPERIAL CRAYON CO., 649 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
IMPERIAL FLOORING & WATER-PROOFING CO., Melrose Park, Ill.
IMPERIAL PAPER & COLOR CORP., Glens Falls, N.Y.
IMPERIAL PHARM. CO., 130-02 101st Ave., Richmond Hill 19, L. I., N.Y.
IMPERIAL PRODUCTS CO., 1600 Fountain St., Philadelphia, Pa.
IMPERVIOUS VARNISH CO., P.O. Box 340, Rochester, Pa.
INDIANA LABORATORIES INC., 1505 S. D St., Richmond, Ind.
INDIANAPOLIS PAINT AND COLOR CO., P.O. Box 1259, Indianapolis, Ind.
INDIAN REFINING CO., Lawrenceville, Ill.
INDIAN RIVER MEDICINE CO., 143 N. Tennessee Ave., Lafollette, Tenn.
INDIA PAINT AND LACQUER CO., 728 E. 59th St., Los Angeles 1, Calif.
INDUSTRIAL MARINE PRODUCTS INC., 1018 E. 46th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS CO., 1017 McCall St., Houston, Tex.
INERTOL CO., 490 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N.J.
INK RIBBON MFG. CORP., 884 Valencia, San Francisco, Calif.
INMAN DRUG CO., 2217 Bull St., Savannah, Ga.
INNER-AID MEDICINE CO., 129 W. 3rd St., Covington, Ky.
INNERCLEAN CO., 833 E. 6th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
INNER-TONE MEDICINE CO., Covington, Ky.
INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO., see Larvacide Prods.
INORGANIC BIOELEMENTS, INC., 15037 Shore Acres Dr., Cleveland 10, Ohio.
INSECT CONTROL & RESEARCH INC., Johnnycake Rd., Baltimore 7, Md.
INSL-X CO., 100 Water St., Ossining, N.Y.
INSTANT PRODS. CO., INC., 702 Swan St., Buffalo 10, N.Y.
INTER-COASTAL PAINT CORP., East St., E. St. Louis, Ill.
INTERNATIONAL BIOTICAL CORP., 95 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.
INTERNATIONAL CELLUCOTTON PRODUCTS CO., see Kimberly-Clark Corp.
INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL CO., 3140 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.
INTERNATIONAL LABS., INC., 80 Main St., W., Rochester 14, N.Y.
INTERNATIONAL METAL POLISH CO., 1910 Quill St., Indianapolis 7, Ind.
INTERNATIONAL MUTOSCOPE CORP., 44 11th St., Long Island City 1, L. I. N.Y.
INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO., INC., 67 Wall St., New York 5, N.Y.
INTERNATIONAL PAINT CO., 21 West St., New York, N.Y.
INTERNATIONAL PLUMBING MFG. CO., INC., 45 Murray St., N.Y.C. (7)
INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CORP., Warwick & West Pico Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
INTERNATIONAL RUSTPROOF CORP., 12509 Broadway & Destrehan, St. Louis, Mo.
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., Meriden, Conn.
INTERNATIONAL SISAL CO., 722 N. 1st St., Minneapolis, Minn.
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., 1316 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 4, Minn.
INTER-OCEAN OIL CO., 50 S. James St., Kansas City, Mo.
INTERSTATE MED. CO., Kingsley, Iowa.
INTERSTATE SANITATION CO., 433 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
IODENT CHEMICAL CO., 2233 Park Ave., Detroit 1, Mich.
IODOBOR CO., 230 E. 61st St., New York 21, N.Y.
IODISE CO., 1 Martin Ave., Clifton, N.J.
I-ODORAL, INC., Pittsburgh 20, Pa.
IOSALINE CO., P.O. Box 1749, Washington 13, D.C.
IOWA SOAP CO., Burlington, Iowa.
I. P. A. MFG. CO., 810 Parker St., McKinney, Tex.

IRWIN PAINT CO., 4th & Addison Sts., Berkeley, Calif.
ISANA PRODUCTS, INC., 1512 N. Fremont St., Chicago, Ill.
ISING, C. E., CORP., Flushing, L. I., N.Y.
I-SIS CHEM. CO., Springdale, Conn.
IT SHOE POLISH PRODUCTS, INC., 111 N. Greene St., Baltimore, Md.
IVES-CAMERON CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
IVY CORP., The Crescent, Montclair, N.J.
IVY-OFF CORP., P.O. Box 365, Framingham, Mass.

J

JACKS MFG. CO., 2029 St. Anthony Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
JACKSON, E. B., & CO., 4116 Ruckle St., Indianapolis 5, Ind.
JACKSON-MITCHELL PHARMACEUTICALS CO., Culver City, Calif.
JACKSON OF LONDON PRODUCTS, 68 W. 58th St., New York, N.Y.
JACKSON, S., & SON, INC., P.O. Box 137, New Orleans 3, La.
JACROY CO., Bedford, Ohio.
J. A. K. CO., INC., P.O. Box 3232, Sta. F., Atlanta, Ga.
JAMAICA LABORATORIES CO., 182 Peace St., Jamaica, L. I., N.Y.
JAMES, LEONARD, CO., San Saba, Tex.
JAMOL CO., 101 Maiden Lane, New York 7, N.Y.
JANNEY, SEMPLE, HILL & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.
JAYBRA PRODUCTS INC., 84 Pitts St., New York 2, N.Y.
JAYE MFG. CO., 6200 Grand Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
JAY'S LABORATORIES, Orange, N.J.
JEFFERSON PHARMACAL CO., 8847 Gratiot Ave., Detroit 13, Mich.
JEFFERY LABS., 13310 Oxnard St., Van Nuys, Calif.
JEFFREY-FELL CO., 1700 Main St., Buffalo 9, N.Y.
JENKINS LABS., INC., 17 Wall St., Auburn, N.Y.
JERGENS, ANDREW, CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
JERIS SALES CO., 100 Jersey Ave., New Brunswick, N.J.
JEWELL PAINT & VARNISH CO., 349 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.
JEWELL PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., 508 Franklin Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
JEWEL TEA CO., Barrington, Ill.
JIFFY REMEDIES CO., see J. R. Co.
JIFFY-WAY, INC., Owatonna, Minn.
J & J REMEDY CO., 1752 Westwood Blvd., Los Angeles 24, Calif.
JOHNSON, C. E., & CO., see Welmaid Mfg.
JOHNSON & JOHNSON, New Brunswick, N.J.
JOHNSON, J. W., CO., 3100 W. Randolph St., Bellwood, Ill.
JOHNSON, MATT J., CO., Lakota, N. Dak.
JOHNSON OIL REFINING CO., 20 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill.
JOHNSON, OLIVER. & CO., Providence, R.I.
JOHNSON PRODUCTS CO., 5350 Broadway, Chicago 40, Ill.
JOHNSON, S. C., & SON, INC., Racine, Wis.
JOHNSON'S CLEANER CO., 16 W. Utica St., Buffalo, N.Y.
JOHNSTON, GASTON, CORP., 24-64 45th St., Long Island City, L. I., N.Y.
JOHNSTON, R. F., PAINT CO., 3925 Huston Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
JOLY LOTION, 1452 N.W. 24th St., Miami 42, Fla.
JONCAIRE TOILETRIES, 30 W. 24th St., New York 11, N.Y.
JONES, JOHN WILEY, CO., Caledonia, N.Y.
JONES PRODUCTS, INC., 1406 Mass. Ave., Arlington 74, Mass.
JONJEEMS LABS., New Bern, N.C.
JORDEAU, JEAN, INC., 7 3rd St., South Orange, N.J.
JOY CHEMICAL, INC., 133 Webster St., Pawtucket, R.I.
JOYCE, JO ANN, 4317 Bell St., Kansas City 2, Mo.
J. N. T. MFG. CO., INC., New York, N.Y.
J. P. PRODUCTS CO., INC., 30 Douglas St., Hammond, Ind.
J. R. CO., Downers Grove, Ill.
J. R. PHARM CO., 2011 Edgmont Ave., Chester, Pa.
JULIENNE COSMETICS, 16 Main St., Tewksbury, Mass.

K

KADOL PHARM CO., 3312 DuBois Pl., S.E., Washington 19, D.C.
KAHLENBERG LABS, INC., Maine, Higel & Lodge, Sarasota, Fla.
K & B DRUG CO., 4246 Maxwell St., Detroit 14, Mich.
K AND W PRODUCTS, INC., 8319 Allport Ave., Whittier, Calif.
KANO LABORATORIES, 1000 S. Thompson Lane, Nashville 11, Tenn.
KANSAS CITY HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY, 1408 Grand Ave., Kansas City 6, Mo.
KAOLOID CO., 154 E. Erie St., Chicago 11, Ill.
KARITH CHEMICAL CO., 815 W. Arthington St., Chicago 7, Ill.
K-ARMAND CO., P.O. Box 363, Lake Charles, La.
KARNAK CHEMICAL CO., Virginia Ave. & New St., West Chester, Pa.
KARRER CO., 810 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
KARSEAL CORP., Hollywood, Calif.
K-A-S LABORATORY, 381 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn 17, N.Y.
KAS-MO REMEDY CO., 949 7th St., Port Arthur, Tex.
KATCO PHARMACAL CO., P.O. Box 298, Montclair, N.J.
KAY PREPARATIONS CO., INC., 522 5th Ave., New York 36, N.Y.
KAZ MFG. CO., INC., 540 12th Ave., New York 36, N.Y.
KEEBER, DR., LABS, INC., 110 S. Bishop St., Dallas, Tex.
KEENAN LABORATORIES, INC., Frostproof, Fla.
KELLER CO., 28 S. Main St., Mechanicsburg, Ohio.
KELLEY, WALTER T., CO., Clarkson, Ky.
KELLOGG'S INSECTICIDE CO., P O Box 3145, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles 54, Calif.
KELLY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS CO., McKeesport, Pa.
KELLY, GEORGE J., INC., Lynn, Mass.
KEMP & LANE, INC., LeRoy, N.Y.
KENDALL, DR. B. J. CO., 532 Main St., Enosburg Falls, Vt.
KENDALL, C. B., CO., INC., 2039 Madison Ave., Indianapolis 6, Ind.
KENDALL REFINING CO., 1177 Kendall Ave., Bradford, Pa.
KENITE LABORATORY, 23 Samson Ave., Madison, N.J.
KENMORE PHARMACY INC., 500 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 15, Mass.
KENNEDY, W. ALAN, LTD., 112 McGill St., Montreal 1, Canada.
KENT CHEMICAL CO., INC., P.O. Box 154, Reading, Pa.
KENT CO., INC., 1324 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City 3, Kans.
KENTON PHARM. CO., INC., 423 Greenup St., Covington, Ky.
KENT SPECIALTIES CO., P.O. Box 408, Los Angeles, Calif.
KENYON PRODS., 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
KEPEC CHEM. CORP., 4th & Cherry Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.
KEROS LABS., INC., 100 Beekman St., New York 38, N.Y.
KESSLER REMEDY CO., 417 State St., Erie, Pa.
KESTER SOLDER CO., 4201 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago 39, Ill.
KEY CO., P.O. Box 494, East St. Louis, Ill.
KEYSTONE CHEM. CO., INC., 2019 Center St., N.W., Cleveland 13, Ohio.
KEYSTONE LABS., INC., 491 S. 3rd St., Memphis 2, Tenn.
KEYSTONE PAINT & VARNISH CORP., 71 Otsego St., Brooklyn 31, N.Y.
KEYSTONE PLASTICS CO., 701 Painter St., Media, Pa.
KEYSTONE REFINING CO., 4821 Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.
KIL BALM CO., 5578 N. 33rd St., Milwaukee 9, Wis.
KILGORE SEED CO., 1039 W. Cypress St., Gainesville, Fla.
KILMER & CO., INC., 375 Fairfield Ave., Stamford, Conn.
KIMBALL, C. M., CO., Board of Trade Bldg., 131 State St., Boston 9, Mass.
KIMBERLY-CLARK CORP., Neenah, Wis.
KINDL PRODUCTS, Ridgewood, N.J.
KINDLE-LITE CORP., 159 West St., Brooklyn 22, N.Y.
KING CALCIUM PRODUCTS, Campbellville, Ontario, Canada.
KING CHEMICAL CO., 2342 S. Lauderdale, Memphis 6, Tenn.

KING, E. & F., CO., INC., 640 Pleasant St., Norwood, Mass.
KING MANUFACTURING CO., 2601 Davison Rd., Flint 6, Mich.
KING RESEARCH, INC., 144 12th St., Brooklyn 15, N.Y.
KING, W. H. DRUG CO., 117 S. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C.
KING'S MEN, LTD., 11500 Tennessee Ave., Los Angeles 25, Calif.
KINRECO PRODUCTS, 720 W. 4th St., Topeka, Kans.
KIP, ALDRICH & CO., INC., 132 E. 2nd St., Mineola, L. I., N.Y.
KIP, INC., 778 E. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles 21, Calif.
KIRBY, GEO., JR., PAINT CO., 14 Wall St., New Bedford, Mass.
KIRBY'S MINERAL PRODUCTS, 15 Fike Ave., Union, S.C.
KIRCHNER LABS., INC., 11231 Superior Ave., Cleveland 6, Ohio.
KIRK, C. F., CO., 521 W. 23rd St., New York 11, N.Y.
KIRKMAN PHARM. CO., 1436 Elliott Ave., W., Seattle, Wash.
KIWI POLISH CO., PTY. LTD., 99 High St., Pottstown, Pa.
KLAUSS-WHITE CO., 1441 W. Poplar, San Antonio 7, Tex.
KLEAN-STRIP CO., INC., 2336 S. Lauderdale St., Memphis 6, Tenn.
KLEEN-A-SKIN LAB., 381 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn 17, N.Y.
KLEER CO., P.O. Box 68, Bradford, Pa.
KLEEREX, INC., 2459 University Ave., St. Paul 4, Minn.
KLENZADE PRODUCTS, INC., Beloit, Wis.
KLINK CHEM. CORP., 463 Keap St., Brooklyn 11, N.Y.
KLINZMOTH CHEM. CORP., 519 E. 72nd St., New York 21, N.Y.
KLUTCH CO., Elmira, N.Y.
KNAPP MONARCH CO., Bent & Potomac Sts., St. Louis 16, Mo.
KNIGHT, MAURICE A., 171 Kelly Ave., Akron, Ohio.
KNOCK-EM STIFF PRODUCTS CO., 588 Crescent St., Brockton 44, Mass.
KNOMARK MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 330 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn 11, N.Y.
KNOX CO., 1651 N. Argyle, Los Angeles 28, Calif.
KOCH SUPPLIES, INC., 2520 Holmes St., Kansas City 8, Mo.
KOEHLER & KOEHLER LABS., 815 W. St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
KOEHLER'S LAB., 4133 La. Crosse Ave., Cincinnati 27, Ohio.
KOENIG LABS., 116 N. Paulina St., Chicago 12, Ill.
KOHLER MFG. CO., INC., 220 W. 19th St., New York 11, N.Y.
KOHLER-McLISTER PAINT CO., 1275 Osage, Denver, Colo.
KOHNSTAMM, H. & CO., INC., 83 Park Place, New York 7, N.Y.
KOJENE PRODS. CORP., 80 Main St., W., Rochester 11, N.Y.
KOKEN CO., Broadway & Tyler Sts., St Louis 6, Mo.
KOMPOLITE CO., INC., 11 44th Rd., Long Island City 1, L. I., N.Y.
KONDON MFG. CO., 2608 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis 8, Minn.
KONGO CHEM. CO., INC., 204 W. 124th St., New York 27, N.Y.
KOPERTOX LABS., Simsbury, Conn.
KOPF MFG. CO., INC., 49 Warren St., New York 7, N.Y.
KOPP, RUTH N. 334 E. Poplar St., York 1, Pa.
KOPPERS CO., INC., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.
KOREX CO., 523 W. Nine Mile Rd., Ferndale 20, Mich.
KORLIS, LTD., 285 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
KORY PRODUCTS, INC., 236 W. 15th St., New York, N.Y.
KOSS, PAUL, SUPPLY CO., 900 Folsom St., San Francisco 7, Calif.
KOTALKO SALES CO., 111 Academy St., Jersey City, N.J.
K PRODUCTS CO., 910 Boston Bldg., Salt Lake City 1, Utah.
K-R LABORATORIES, 511 Olive St., Seattle 1, Wash.
KRAUPNER & KRAUPNER, INC., 1375 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn 37, N.Y.
KRAUPNER PHARMACEUTICAL CO., Brooklyn, N.Y.
KREMBS & CO., 669 W. Ohio St., Chicago 10, Ill.
KREMERS-URBAN CO., Milwaukee 1, Wis.
KRESO-TOL CORP., Jamestown, N.Y.
KRESS AND OWEN CO., P.O. Box 167, Middletown, N.J.
KRIEGER CO., P.O. Box 13, St. Joseph, Mich.
KRISTEE PRODUCTS CO., 44 N. Summit, Akron 8, Ohio.
K-R-O CO., 19 N. Limestone St., Springfield 99, Ohio.
KROMALL CHEMICAL & DISPERSIONS CORP., 10-20 46th Ave., Long Island City, L. I., N.Y.
KROY PRODUCTS, INC., 153 W. 27th St., New York 1, N.Y.
KRYLON, INC., Ford & Washington Sts., Norristown, Pa.
KUDYMERN SALES ORG., (Cuzalina Drug Co.), 201 E. Grand Ave., Ponca City, Okla.
KUHN MEDICINE CO., 935 Hollywood Way, Burbank, Calif.
KUHN PAINT CO., Houston, Tex.
KUMFORT DRUG PRODUCTS CO., 1362 W. 6th St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.
KURFEES, J. F. PAINT CO., 201 E. Market, Louisville, Ky.
KURLASH CO., INC., 128 South Ave., Rochester 4, N.Y.
KWIK-FYRE KINDLER CO., 204 W. 4th St., Royal Oak, Mich.

L

LABCO PET PRODUCTS CO., 285 Franklin St., Boston 10, Mass.
LACONIA LABORATORIES, Laconia, N.H.
LACO PRODUCTS, INC., 4201 Pulaski Hgwy., Baltimore, Md.
LA CROSSE PHARM. CO., 101 State St., LaCrosse, Wis.
LA DANA LABS., INC., 705 S. 16th St., Omaha 2, Neb.
LADY AMERICA, INC., 326 W. Kalamazoo Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
LADY ANDRES PERFUMERS, INC., 1344 U St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
LADY ESTHER, 7171 W. 65th St., Chicago, Ill.
LADY LENNOX CO., 544 S. Main St., Memphis 2, Tenn.
LADY'S CHOICE FOODS, 1237 Minnesota St., San Francisco 7, Calif.
LAFAYETTE PHARM., INC., 526 N. Earl Ave., Lafayette, Ind.
LA FORD CHEM. CO., INC., 105 N. Bradley Ave., Indianapolis 1, Ind.
LA FRE LABS., INC., 308 York Ave., Philadelphia 6, Pa.
LAIRD, R. H., CO., 785 5th Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
LAKE CHEMICAL CO., 3070 W. Carroll Ave., Chicago, Ill.
LAKE COUNTRY AGR. COMM., P.O. Box 2, Kelseyville, Calif.
LAKE LABORATORIES, Box 3925, Strathmoor Station, Detroit, Mich.
LAMAC PROCESS CO., 1253 W. 12th St., Erie 6, Pa.
LA MAUR, INC., Minneapolis 2, Minn.
LAMB & BERLIN PHARMACEUTICALS, 901 Pershing Dr., Silver Spring, Md.
LAMBERT PHARM. CO., Div. of Warner-Lambert Pharm., St. Louis 6, Mo.
LA-MO LABS, INC., 2015 E. 65th St., Cleveland 3, Ohio.
LAMOND PRODS., INC., 954 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn 26, N.Y.
LANCASTER, INC., 6700 11th Ave., Los Angeles 43, Calif.
LANCASTER PAINT AND GLASS CO., Lancaster, Pa.
LANDEN PUTTY WORKS, INC., 45 Irving St., Malden, Mass.
LANDON LABORATORIES, 117 W. 67th St. Terr., Kansas City, Mo.
LANGLOIS, See: REXALL DRUG CO.
LANIKOL CO., 217 N. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
LANMAN & KEMP-BARCLAY & CO., INC., 135 Water St., New York 5, N.Y.
LANOLAVE LABS., Box 89, Waco, Tex.
LAN-O-SHEEN INC., 804 Finch Bldg., St. Paul 1, Minn.
LANOTAN, INC., (formerly Peau D'Or Sales Corp.), 601 N.E. 13th St., Miami 32, Fla.
LA PLACE, L. J. & M., 10 Lediart Lane, Paterson, N.J.
LA PLAYA PRODUCTS, INC., 122 W. 26th St., New York 1, N.Y.
LARKIN PRODUCTS, INC., 191 Van Rensselaer St., Buffalo 10, N.Y.
LARROQUE DRUG CO., 1317 Main St., Jeanerette, La.
LARSON LABS., INC., P.O. Box 484, Erie, Pa.
LA RUE-AXTELL PUMICE CO., Eustis, Nebr.

LARVACIDE PRODUCTS, INC., 117 Liberty St., New York 6, N.Y.
LA SALLE LABS., INC., 3021 Wabash Ave., Detroit 16, Mich.
LASCOFF, J. LEON, & SON, INC., 1209 Lexington Ave., New York 28, N.Y.
LASCOFF LABORATORIES, INC., 150 E. 82nd St., New York 28, N.Y.
LASER LABS., Foshay Tower, Minneapolis 2, Minn.
LASTIK PRODUCTS CO., INC., Forbes & Meyrau Ave., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.
LASTING PRODUCTS CO., Franklintown Rd., Baltimore, Md.
LA VAL LABS., 411 N. Charles St., Baltimore 1, Md.
LA VELL LABS., 6 River St., Dundee, Ill.
LAVO COMPANY OF AMERICA, 300 N. 7th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
LAVOPTIK CO., 661 Western Ave. N., St. Paul 3, Minn.
LAVORIS CO., 918 3rd St., N., Minneapolis 1, Minn.
LAWRENCE LABORATORIES, INC., 55 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N.Y.
LAWRENCE, W. W. & CO., 1124 W. Carson St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
LAWTER CHEMICALS, INC., 3550 Touby Ave., Chicago 45, Ill.
LAXA-PIRIN CO., INC., 366 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.
LAZARIN CO., 99 Tracy Pl., Hewlett, L. I., N.Y.
LEA MANUFACTURING CO., 16 Cherry Ave., Waterbury 20, Conn.
LEAF OIL LABORATORIES, LTD., Sutton, Nebr.
LEAVENS PRODS. CO., 1324 South West Blvd., Kansas City 3, Kans.
LEBANON CHEMICAL CORP. (See Central Chemical), Lebanon, Pa.
LE BLANC CORP., Lafayette, La.
LECKENBY, HARRY N., CO., Duvall, Seattle, Wash.
LEDERLE LABS.DIV., American Cyanamid Co., 30 Rockefeller Pl., New York, N.Y.
LEE, GEO. H., CO., 1115 Harney St., Omaha 8, Nebr.
LEE LIMITED, 25 W. 45th St., New York 36, N.Y.
LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORP., Conshohocken, Pa.
LEE, SYDNEY, BEAUTY REQUISITES, 15 Intervale Rd., Wellesley Hills 82, Mass.
LEE, WM. W., & CO., INC., Watervliet, N.Y.
LEECH PRODUCTS CO., 4th & Hendricks St., Hutchinson, Kans.
LEEMING, THOMAS, & CO., INC., 155 E. 44th St., New York 17, N.Y.
LEFCOURT PHARMACEUTICAL, 400 Forest Ave., W. New Brighton, L. I., N.Y.
LE FEVRE CHEMICAL CO., 1639 W. Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
LE FEVRE, JOSEPHINE CO., 6734 Woolston St., Philadelphia 38, Pa.
LEFFINGWELL CHEMICAL CO., Whittier, Calif.
LE GEAR, DR. L. D., MED. CO., 4161 Beck Ave., St. Louis 16, Mo.
LEGENDRE'S, INC., 124 Baronne St., New Orleans 12, La.
LEGGE, WALTER G., CO., INC., 101-A Park Ave., New York, N.Y.
LEGULO, 5618 W. Eddy St., Chicago 34, Ill.
LEHMAN BROS., 1830 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio.
LEHMAN BROS. CORP., 22 Halladay St., Jersey City, N.J.
LEHN & FINK PRODUCTS CORP., 445 Park Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
LEHON CO., 4411 S. Oakley Ave., Chicago, Ill.
LEIGHTON, SARA S., LABS., 1220 W. 104th St., Cleveland 2, Ohio.
LEKTROLITE CORP., 545 5th Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
LENASON CO., 1260 W. 4th St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.
LENEVA LABS., 1266 S. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.
LENK MANUFACTURING CO., 30 Cummington St., Boston 15, Mass.
LENTHÉRIC, INC., 745 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.
LEONARD CO., 506 3rd St., Des Moines, Iowa.
LEONARDI, S. B. & CO., INC., 27 Railroad Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.
LEONHARDT, DR., CO., 327 Washington St., Buffalo 3, N.Y.
LEONID DE LESCINSKIS, 49 W. 46th St., New York 36, N.Y.
LE PAGE'S, INC., Essex Ave., Gloucester, Mass.
LE PRINCE, INC., 799 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.
LESBERT DRUG CO., 1598 Laclede Rd., Cleveland 21, Ohio.
LESLIE & CO., 20 E. 53rd St., New York 22, N.Y.
LESLIE PHARMACAL CO., 9 E. Blackwell St., Dover, N.J.
LESTER DRUG CO., INC., 241 Main St., Buffalo 3, N.Y.
LESTER LABS., LTD., P.O. Box 4897, Atlanta 2, Ga.
LETHELIN PRODUCTS CO., INC., 15 MacQuesten Parkway, S., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
LETO REMEDY CO., 503 Taft Blvd., San Antonio 11, Tex.
LEVER BROTHERS CO., 390 Park Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
LEVIS, JOHN A., & SONS, INC., 330 Lyell Ave., Rochester 6, N.Y.
LEWAL INDUSTRIES, INC., 150 E. 35th St., New York 16, N.Y.
LEWAL PHARMACEUTICAL CO., 2735 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.
LEWIS-HOWE CO., 319 S. 4th St., St. Louis 2, Mo.
LEWY CHEMICAL CO., 707 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.
LIBBY OIL & CHEMICAL CO., Rockford, Ill.
LIBBY, Research Division, 66 Phoenix Row, Haverhill, Mass.
LIBERTY CHEMICAL LAB., Division of Liberty Insecticides, Inc., P.O. Box 156, Franklin Park, Ill.
LICK, INC., 3929 Kipling Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
LIEBERT, HELEN, 767 5th Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
LIEBICH, G. I., CO., 931 N. Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill.
LIEN CHEM. CO., 9229 W. Grand Ave., Franklin Park, Ill.
LILLY, ELI & CO., Indianapolis 6, Ind.
LINCK, O. E. CO., INC., Clifton, N.J.
LINCO PRODUCTS CORP., 2155 W 80th St., Chicago, Ill.
LINK CHEMICAL CO., 206 W. 82nd St., Kansas City 5, Mo.
LINO-PASTE CO., 1948 Carroll Ave., Chicago, Ill.
LINTON, McINTOSH, Hadley, N.Y.
LINTON PENCIL CO., Lewisburg, Tenn.
LIQUID VENEER CORP., 144-172 Urban St., Buffalo 11, N.Y.
LITLE, T. J., INC., 118 Meadow Lane, Grosse Pointe 30, Mich.
LITTLE BEAR SPECIALTIES CO., INC., 3840 Bennington Ave., Kansas City 3, Mo.
LITTLE WONDER CO., 613 Bonham St., Grand Prairie, Tex.
LIX CO., Distributors, 1927 Twelfth St., Detroit 16, Michigan
L. & K. LABORATORIES & CO., 500 N. Robert St., St. Paul 5, Minn.
LLOYD BROTHERS, Cincinnati 3, Ohio.
LOCKHART, P. O., Perry, Fla.
LOCKWOOD, LAWRENCE A., CO., 232 E. Erie St., Chicago 11, Ill.
LONDON'S, DR., PRODUCTS, INC., College Grove, Tenn.
LONG, CHARLES R., JR., Louisville, Ky.
LONG ISLAND PAINT & CHEMICAL CO., Glen Cove, L. I., N.Y.
LONG MFG. CO., 991 Williams St., San Leandro, Calif.
LONGMAN & MARTINEZ, INC., N. 9th & Roebling Sts., Brooklyn, N.Y.
LONGO, INC., 37 E. 19th St., New York 3, N.Y.
LONGVIEW PAINT & VARNISH CO., Longview, Wash.
LORD, F. T., POLISH CO., 14 Alden St., Boston, Mass.
LORENZ CHEMICAL CO., 17th & Nicholas Sts., Omaha 2, Nebr.
LORR LABS., 200 Godwin Ave., Paterson 1, N.J.
LOS ANGELES CHEMICAL CO., 1960 Santa Fe Ave., Los Angeles 21, Calif.
LOS ANGELES SOAP CO., WHITE KING SOAP CO., 617 E. 1st St., Los Angeles 54, Calif.
LOTSHAW, ANDY, CO., 1174 Hubbard St., Chicago 22, Ill.
LOUISIANA DRUG CO., INC., Lombard & Cherry Sts., Opelousas, La.
LOUISVILLE PAINT MFG. CO., 1110 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky.
LOUISVILLE VARNISH MFG. CO., 1400 Maple St., Louisville 10, Ky.
L & R MFG. CO., 577 Elm St., Arlington, N.J.
L. & S. LABS., INC., 236 N. Broad St. Fremont, Nebr.
LUCA PRODUCTS CO., W. 4th & Hendricks Sts., Hutchinson, Kans.

UCAS, JOHN & CO., INC., 1617 Pennsylvania Blvd., Philadelphia 3, Pa.
UCERNE CORP., Pulaski, Va.
UCKY STAR MFG. CO., 441 W. 6th St., Cincinnati 3, Ohio.
UCKY TIGER MFG. CO., 544 W. 6th St., Cincinnati 3, Ohio.
UEBERT, A. G., 126 S. 5th Ave., Coatesville, Pa.
UFT, CO., GEORGE W., 34-12 36th Ave., Long Island City 1, L. I., N.Y.
URA-GLO LABS., 1504 32nd St., Oakland 8, Calif.
USTERINE MFG. CO., INC., 36 River St., Bridgeport, Conn.
USTRAY LABS., 127 Green St., Brooklyn 22, N.Y.
USTRO-LEAF, INC., 538 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.
UXURY IMPORTS, INC., 385 5th Ave., New York 16, N.Y.
UZIER'S, INC., 3210 Gillham Plaza, Kansas City, Mo.
YK-NU CO., INC., 279 E. 139th St., New York 54, N.Y.
YNWOOD CO., INC., 7716 W. North Ave., Chicago 35, Ill.
YON, J. C., 10 Pine St., South Norwalk, Conn.
YONS, I. L. & CO., LTD., 800 Tehoupitoulas St., New Orleans 11, La.
YONS, J., & CO., LTD., INC., 812 Jersey Ave., Jersey City 2, N.J.

M

AAS, ALBERT G., CO., 155 E. Maryland St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.
AAS & WALDSTEIN CO., 2121 Mc Carter Hgwy., Newark, N.J.
AC DERMID, W. D., CHEMICAL CO., Bristol, Conn.
AC DONALD'S REMEDIES, 53 Washington St., Binghamton, N.Y.
ACE LABS., INC., 319 Main St., Neenak, Wis.
AC ESLIN & CO., 214 W. Market St., York, Pa.
AC GREGOR, INC., 1513 N. Larrabee St., Chicago 10, Ill.
ACKLANBURG-DUNCAN CO., P.O. Box 1197, Oklahoma City, Okla.
ACK'S MEDICAL CO., INC., Waltham, Mass.
ACLEAN, NEIL A., CO., INC., 470 8th St., San Francisco 3, Calif.
ACNEAL, JAMES B., & CO., Warner & Worcester Sts., Baltimore, Md.
ACY'S, New York, N.Y.
ADE RITE PRODUCTS CO., 2408 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.
ADEMOISELLE TOILETRIES, INC., 6237 S. Prairie Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.
AFF, JOHN, INC., 80 E. Peddle St., Newark, N.J.
AGAY CORP., P.O. Box 74, Bayside 60, N.Y.
AGIC-FOAM SALES CORP., 15 W. Pearl St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio.
AGIC FUT-EZ CO., INC., West Bend, Wis.
AGIC IRON CEMENT CO., 1366 E. 34th St., Cleveland 14, Ohio.
MAGICLEANER CO., 55 Jones St., Newark 3, N.J.
MAGIC POLISH CO., INC., 1150 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
MAGIC SEAL INDUSTRIES, P.O. Box 1032, Oakland 4, Calif.
MAGITEX CO., INC., 144 Main St., Saco, Me.
MAGNUS CHEMICAL CO., 3 Kreie St., Garwood, N.J.
MAHDEEN CO., 260 North St., Nacogdoches, Tex.
MAID-EASY CLEANSING PRODUCTS, CORP., 25 Elm Ave., Mount Vernon, N.Y.
MAINES, E. L., CO., Rutland, Mass.
MAJESTIC DRUG CO., 2061 Bronx St., Bronx 60, N.Y.
MAKERS OF KAL, INC., 256 N. New Hampshire Ave., Los Angeles 4, Calif.
MAKO PHARM. CO., 132 S. Highland Ave., Pittsburgh 6, Pa.
MALEX CHEMICAL CORP., 1109 E. 8th St., Los Angeles 21, Calif.
MALLARD, INC., 3021 Wabash Ave., Detroit 16, Mich.
MALLEABLE, INC., 546 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS, 72 Gold St., New York 8, N.Y.
MALLON DIV., Doho Chemical Corp., 100 Varick St., New York 13, N.Y.
MALTBIE LABS., 240 High St., Newark 1, N.J.
MANATEE CHEMICALS, INC., 2000 27th St., E., Bradenton, Fla.
MANCO CHEMICAL CO., 500 Santa Fe Dr., Denver 4, Colo.
MANHATTAN DRUG CO., 156 Tillary St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
MANHATTAN KREOLE PRODUCTS, INC., N. 10th St. & Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
MANHATTAN SOAP CO., INC., Bristol, Pa.
MANHATTAN SOAP CO., 441 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.
MANN CHEMICAL CO., 2972 Rochester St., Detroit 6, Mich.
MANN, LEO, & CO., 160 N. Washington St., Boston 14, Mass.
MANNING POWDER CO., P.O. Box 1201, Fort Worth 1, Tex.
MANON FRERES, INC., 577 E. 156th St., New York 7, N.Y.
MAN-O-WAR REMEDY CO., P.O. Box 22, Lima, Pa.
MANSON DISTRIBUTORS, 220 Fox St., Aurora, Ill.
MARCELLE COSMETICS, INC., 1741 N. Western Ave., Chicago 47, Ill.
MARCHAND, CHARLES, CO., 521 W. 23rd St., New York 11, N.Y.
MARCUS-LESOINE, Whitehouse Station, N.J.
MARIETA MFG. CO., 4000 E. 16th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
MARIN COUNTY AGR. COM., 519 4th St., San Rafael, Calif.
MARINE COATINGS, INC., 63 Prospect St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
MARINE ELECTROLYSIS ELIMINATOR CO., 617 Dearborn St., Seattle 4, Wash.
MARINE LABS. OF AMERICA, INC., 11 W. 30th St., New York, N.Y.
MARION LABS., INC., Grand Ave. at 29th St., Kansas City, Mo.
MARION PHARMACAL LABS., P.O. Box 3, Sunnyside Sta., Long Island City, L. I., N.Y.
MARK LABS., INC., 120 S. Homewood Ave., Pittsburgh 8, Pa.
MARKWELL MFG. CO., 200 Hudson St., New York, N.Y.
MARLENE'S, INC., 230 N. Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
MARLO PRODUCTS CO., 1430 W. 9th St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.
MAR-O-MIST, INC., 3033 N. Clark St., Chicago 14, Ill.
MAR-O-VEL CO., 207 S. Broadway, Oklahoma City 2, Okla.
MAR-PRODS. CO., P.O. Box 6176, Jacksonville, Fla.
MARRIOTT LAB., S. Grand & McArthur Blvd., Springfield, Ill.
MARROW'S, INC., 657 W. Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
MARTIN, C. J., & SONS, INC., P.O. Box 1133, Austin, Tex.
MARTIN DENNIS CO., Newark, N.J.
MARTIN HERB CO., P.O. Box 65, Parnassus Sta., New Kensington, Pa.
MARTIN, L., CO., INC., 380 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
MARTIN-PARRY CORP., P.O. Box 954, Toledo 1, Ohio.
MARTIN-SENOUR PAINTS, 2520 Quarry St., Chicago 8, Ill.
MARTIN VARNISH CO., 900 W. 49th St., Chicago, Ill.
MARTINDALE ELECTRIC CO., 1365 Hird Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.
MARTO PRODUCTS CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
MARVAN PRODUCTS, 1834 E. 2nd St., Brooklyn 23, N.Y.
MARVEL INDUSTRIES, INC., 134 Crosby St., San Antonio 8, Tex.
MARVELL PHARMACAL CO., 55 W. 16th St., New York 11, N.Y.
MARYLAND PHARM. CO., 2419 Greenmount Ave., Baltimore 18, Md.
MASCO CHEMICAL CO., Kearny, N.J.
MASIE, H. H., TOILETRIES, 24 E. 21st St., New York 10, N.Y.
MASON HAIR DYE CO., 1403 Hawthorne Pl., St. Louis 17, Mo.
MASSENGILL, S. E., CO., 527 5th St., Bristol, Tenn.
MASTER BRONZE POWDER CO., 5009 Calumet Ave., Hammond, Ind.
MASTER LABS., 2523 Leavenworth, Omaha 1, Nebr.
MASURY, JOHN W., & SON, INC., 1700 Bayard St., Baltimore, Md.
MATERIALS & TREATMENT CO., INC., North Ave. & 3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis.
MATTHEW PRODUCTS, INC., 117 E. 24th St., New York 10, N.Y.
MAURRY, H. E., BIOLOGICAL CO., 6109 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles 47, Calif.
MAUTZ PAINT & VARNISH CO., Madison, Wis.

MAXWELL INSECTICIDE CO., P.O. Box 5627, Raleigh, N.C.
MAY, D. R., SEED CO., Knoxville 7, Tenn.
MAYBELLINE CO., 5900 N. Ridge Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MAYER, F. G., DRUG, Division of Zotox Pharmacal Co., Inc., Stamford, Conn.
MAYFAIR LABS., 900 Hansen Pl., Park Ridge, Ill.
MAYNARD, INC., 2341 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 47, Ill.
MAYO, D. R., SEED CO., 4718 Kingston Pike, Knoxville 7, Tenn.
MAYOR CO., Lake Quivira, Kansas City, Mo.
MAYOR PHARMACAL CO., Rochester, Minn.
MAYPINKS CO., 300 Main St., Avon-By-The-Sea, N.J.
M. B. C. CHEMICAL SERVICE CO., 341 Wall St., Tracy, Calif.
MC ADAMS & MORFOD, INC., 200 W. Main St., Lexington 6, Ky.
MC ALEER MFG. DIV., McAleer Sq., Rochester, Mich.
MC ALESTER FUEL CO., P.O. Box 783, McAlester, Okla.
MC CAMBRIDGE & MC CAMBRIDGE CO., 6400 Rhode Island Ave., Riverdale, Md.
MC CLELLAN, C. U., LABS., CORP., 321 W. Redondo Beach Blvd., Gardena, Calif.
MC CONNON & CO., Division of the Mackwin Co., Winona, Minn.
MC CORMICK & CO., INC., Baltimore 2, Md.
MC DONALD O'BRIAN CO., 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
MC DOUGALL-BUTLER CO., INC., 2825 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.
MC FARLIN, FAYE, 519 Avenue B. Billings, Mont.
MC GUIRE-WOODLOCK PAINT CO., 1620 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
MC ILLWAIN DRUG CO., 111 W. Main St., Parsons, Tenn.
MC KELVY, ALFRED D., CO., 60 West St., Bloomfield, N.J.
MC KESSON & ROBBINS, INC., Bridgeport 9, Conn.; 155 E. 44th St., New York 17, N.Y.
MC KESSON & ROBBINS, INC., Van Vleet-Ellis Division, 109 S. 2nd St., Memphis 11, Tenn.
MC KEWEN, G. E., & CO., 1-3 N. Carey St., Baltimore 23, Md.
MC LAUGHLIN GORMLY KING CO., 1715 S. E. 5th St., Minneapolis 14, Minn.
MC MURRAY DRUG CO., Abbeville, S.C.
MC MURTRY MFG. CO., 1533 Arapahoe, Denver, Colo.
MC NEIL DRUG CO., INC., 849 Florida Ave., Jacksonville 3, Fla.
MC PHAIL PRODUCTS CO., 2021 Kuhl Ave., Orlando 10, Fla.
MC QUADE DRUG STORE, 22 Clifton Ave., Ansonia, Conn.
MC QUADE, JOHN, & CO., 229 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.
MC VICKER, W. B., CO., 295 Douglas St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
MECHANICAL PROCESS CO., 388 Valley St., S. Orange, N.J.
MECO PRODUCTS CO., Chicago, Ill.
MEDICAL ARTS LABORATORIES, INC., P.O. Box 432, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
MEDICAL CHEMICALS CORP., 4122 W. Grand Ave., Chicago 51, Ill.
MEDICAL CHEMICALS, INC., 406 E. Water St., Baltimore 2, Md.
MEDICO CHEM. CORP. OF AMERICA, 15 E. 40th St., New York, 16, N.Y.
MEDICONE CO., 225 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.
MEDI-PED LABS., INC., P.O. Box 145, Westwood, N.J.
MEDIPHAR LABS., INC., 308 W. Lombard St., Baltimore 1, Md.
MEHRON, INC., 150 W. 46th St., New York 19, N.Y.
MEL-O-WAX PRODUCTS, INC., 331 E. Lancaster Ave., Wynnewood, Pa.
MELVIN CO., 1608 Mission St., South Pasadena, Calif.
MEM CO., 67 Irving Pl., New York 3, N.Y.
MENLEY & JAMES, LTD., 91-27 138th Pl., Jamaica 35, L. I., N.Y.
MENNEN CO., 345 Central Ave., Newark 4, N.J.
MENTHOLATUM CO., 1360 Niagara St., Buffalo 13, N.Y.
MENTHO-LISTINE CHEM. CO., 1211 Willard St., Houston 6, Tex.
MENTOS PRODUCTS CO., INC., 6010 Haverford Ave., Philadelphia 31, Pa.
MEN-ZO-LIN PRODUCTS CO., INC., P.O. Box 153, Fredonia, N.Y.
M. E. PHARMACAL CO., 4420 Old York Rd., Philadelphia 40, Pa.
MERCHANT BROS., 14 East St., Danvers, Mass.; 30 E. Main St., Gloucester, Mass.
MERCHANTS & MFRS. PAINT CO., 108 S. 2nd St., Louisville, Ky.
MERCIREX CO., Milford, Del.
MERCK & CO., INC., Rahway, N.J.
MERIX CHEMICAL CO., 1021 E. 55th St., Chicago 15, Ill.
MERKIN, M. J., PAINT CO., 1441 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
MERLEE, INC., 300 Roanoke Bldg., Minneapolis 2, Minn.
MERRELL, WM. S., CO., Lockland Station, Cincinnati 15, Ohio.
MERRICK MEDICINE CO., 501 S. 8th St., Waco, Tex.
MERRY MFG. CO., 952 Gest St., Cincinnati 3, Ohio.
MERSON PRODUCTS CO., 67 Essex St., Jersey City, N.J.
MERTENS & SON, 2000 Terrace Pl., Nashville 3, Tenn.
METAL TRIMS, INC., 2857 Wilson Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.
METROPOLITAN REFINING CO., INC., 50 23rd St., Long Island City 1, L. I., N.Y.
MEYER & CO., 16361 Mack Ave., Detroit 24, Mich.
MEYER BROS. DRUG CO., 217 S. 4th St., St. Louis 2, Mo.
MEYER, CHAS., 11 E. 12th St., New York 3, N.Y.
MEYER, THEODORE, EST., 213 S. 10th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.
MEZZACON PRODUCTS CO., 17510 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland 10, Ohio.
M & H LABS., 2705 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MIAHATI, INC., 381 4th Ave., New York 16, N.Y.
MIAMI PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CO., 530 Lonoke St., Dayton, Ohio.
MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORP., St. Louis, Mich.
MIDCONTINENT PAINT & LACQUER CO., 1921 Central St., Kansas City, Mo.
MIDDLETON, BASIL, Culver, Ind.
MIDLAND COLOR & CHEMICAL CO., 15 Greene St., Jersey City, N.J.
MIDLAND LABS., Dubuque, Iowa.
MIDWEST MFG. CO., 17126 Schaeffer Hgwy., Detroit 35, Mich.
MIGHTY MENDER CO., 103 S. Jefferson St., Kittanning, Pa.
MILBER DRUG PRODUCTS, 2669 N. 76th St., Milwaukee 10, Wis.
MILBURN CO., 3246 E. Woodbridge Ave., Detroit 7, Mich.
MILES LABS., INC., Elkhart, Ind
MILEX PRODUCTS, 3935 Irving Park Rd., Chicago 18, Ill.
MILLER CHEMICAL & FERTILIZER CORP., 2226 N. Howard St., Baltimore 18, Md.
MILLER CHEMICAL CO., 527 N. 15th St., Omaha 2, Nebr.
MILLER, NEIL C., Layton's Lake, Pennsgrove, N.J.
MILLER PAINT & WALL PAPER CO., 317 S.E. Grand St., Portland, Ore.
MILLER PRODUCTS CO., Ft. of S.W. Caruthers, Portland, Oreg.
MILLER PROTECTO PRODUCTS CO., 536 E. Michigan Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
MILLIGAN BROS. SYSTEM, 117 S. Wilson Ave., Jefferson, Iowa.
MILLOT, F., 683 5th Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
MILNER PRODUCTS CO., P.O. Box 4465, Fondren Sta., Jackson, Miss.
MILROSE PRODUCTS CO., 306 W. 117th St., New York 26, N.Y.
MINE SAFETY APPLIANCES CO., 201 N. Braddock Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MINER-HILLARD MILLING CO., 1426 W. 3rd St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
MINER'S, INC., 36 E. 12th St., New York 3, N.Y.
MINNESOTA CHEMICAL CO., 2885 Hampden Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
MIRACLE ADHESIVES CORP., 214 E. 53rd St., New York 22, N.Y.
MIRRORLIKE MFG. CO., Queens Blvd., Long Island City, L. I., N.Y.
MISCIBLE PRODUCTS, INC., Belmar, N.J.
MISSION PHARMACAL CO., P.O. Box 1676, San Antonio 6, Tex.
MISSOURI PAINT & VARNISH CO., 5125 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.
MITCHELL SEED & GRAIN CO., 601 N. Virginia, Roswell, N. Mex.
MODART, INC., 520 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis 2, Minn.

DERN CHEMICAL SPECIALITIES ORP., 86 Industrial St., Rochester, Y
DERN METAL PRODUCTS CO., Ames, Cambridge 42, Mass.
DDERN PRODUCTS INC., 1428 N. 4th St., Milwaukee 5, Wis.
DDERN SUPPLY CO., 837 W. North ve., Pittsburgh 33, Pa.
FFETT, C. J., MEDICINE CO., olumbus, Ga.
NROE CHEMICAL CO., 301 Oak t., Quincy, Ill.
ONROE CO., INC., 10700 Quebec ve., Cleveland, Ohio.
ONROE SANDER CORP., 10-20 46th ve., Long Island City, L. I., N.Y.
ONSANTO CHEMICAL CO., 445 ark Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
ONTE CHRISTO COSMETIC CO., 2 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N.Y.
ONTEIL MFG. CORP., 36-14 30th t., Long Island City 1, L. I., N.Y.
ONTENIER, JULES, INC., 440 W. uperior St., Chicago 10, Ill.
ONTGOMERY WARD, New York, Y.
ONTICELLO DRUG CO., 45 Broad t., Viaduct, Jacksonville 4, Fla.
OORE, BENJAMIN & CO., 511 anal St., New York, N.Y.
OORE, JOHN HUDSON, CO., ivision of Lambert Co., 681 5th ve., New York 22, N.Y.
OORE-LELAND PAINT & OIL CO., harleston, S.C.
OORE MFG. CO., 128 Mt. Vernon t., Springfield, Vt.
OORE, SAMUEL, CHEMICAL CO., NC., Mantua, Ohio.
ORETEX CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, 14 W. Henry St., Spartanburg, S.C.
ORGAN, HARRY D., LABS., 707 N. ine St., Los Angeles 38, Calif.
ORGAN PRODUCTS CORP., 160 E. 27th St., New York 35, N.Y.
ORRIS DRUG CO., 7 E. Market St., ork, Pa.
ORRIS PAINT & VARNISH CO., . St. Louis, Ill.
ORTELL, J.W., CO., 550 N. Hobbie, ankakee, Ill.
ORTON PAINT MFG. CORP., anesville, Ohio.
ORTON PHARMACEUTICALS, 1625 . Highland St., Memphis 8, Tenn.
OSS CO., 183 St. Paul St., ochester 4, N.Y.
OSSO, C. A., CO., 215 S. Leavitt t., Chicago 12, Ill.
OTH KING CORP., Detroit, Mich.
OTHER'S REMEDIES CORP., 567 E. llinois, Chicago, Ill.
OTOMCO, INC., 10 Murray St., ew York 7, N.Y.
OUND CITY PAINT & COLOR CO., 02 S. 9th St., St.Louis, Mo.
OYER, J. BIRD, CO., INC., 117 N. th St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.
J-COL CO., INC., 156 E. Tupper St., uffalo 3, N.Y.
UNSCH & CO., 2815 Decatur Ave., ew York 58, N.Y.
URALO CO., INC., Haskell, N.J.
URD CO., 37 N. Mascher St., hiladelphia 6, Pa.

MURINE CO., INC., 660 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.
MURPHY, GEORGE, INC., 57 E. 9th St., New York 3, N.Y.
MURPHY LABS., INC., 6908 Market St., Upper Darby, Pa.
MURPHY PAINT DIVISION, Interchemical Corp., Wooster, Ohio.
MURPHY-PHOENIX CO., 9505 Cassius Ave., Cleveland 5, Ohio.
MURRAY, EDGAR A., CO., Division of Fairfax Bio. Labs., Willow Brook Rd., Clinton Corners, N.Y.
MURRAY-WILLIAMS COLOR & CHEMICAL CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N.J.
MURRELL LABS., INC., P.O. Box 28, Norman, Okla.
MUSKEGON PAINT & VARNISH CO., Muskegon, Mich.
MUSTEROLE CO., 1748 E. 27th St., Cleveland 14, Ohio.
MY-ALGINE LABS., 897-899 Tonawanda St., Buffalo 7, N.Y.
MYERS LABORATORIES, INC., Warren, Pa.
MYERS, LOUIS H. 802 Martin Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa.
MY-KO CHEMICAL CORP., 312 N. Water St., Milwaukee 2, Wis.
MYSTIC FOAM CORP., 2003 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio.

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"NA-CHURS" PLANT FOOD CO., 421 Monroe St., Marion, Ohio.
NACOR MED. CO., 15 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.
NACTO CLEANER CORP., 1200 E. 156th St., New York 59, N.Y.
NAPCO CHEMICAL CO., INC., Lewis & Carter Sts., Harrison, N.J.
NASH, C. A., & SON, INC., Norfolk, Va.
NASH KELVINATOR CORP., Detroit, Mich.
NASON CO., Kendall Sq. Station, Boston, Mass.
NATIONAL BEAUTY SUPPLY CO., 52 W. 125th St., New York 27, N.Y.
NATIONAL BIRD CONTROL LABS., 5315 W. Touhy Ave., Skokie, Ill.
NATIONAL BROOM MFG. CO., Pueblo, Colo.
NATIONAL CANINE PRODUCTS, INC., 1133 McDonald Ave., Brooklyn 30, N.Y.
NATIONAL CARBON CO., See Carbide & Carbon.
NATIONAL CHEMICAL CO., 1516 Industrial St., Los Angeles 21, Calif.
NATIONAL CHEMICAL LABS., INC., West Palm Beach, Fla.
NATIONAL CHEMICAL & MANUFACTURING CO., 3617 S. May St., Chicago 9, Ill.
NATIONAL CRAYON CO., Easton, Pa.
NATIONAL DENTAL CO., Convent, N.J.
NATIONAL DRUG CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
NATIONAL GYPSUM CO., INC., 192 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.
NATIONAL JAYGOL DISTRIBUTORS, INC., 293 24th St., Brooklyn 32, N.Y.
NATIONAL LAB., INC., 4934 Lewis Ave., Toledo 12, Ohio.
NATIONAL MFG. CORP., 3343 Flanagan St., Tonawanda, N.Y.
NATIONAL MILLING & CHEMICAL CO., 4601 Nixon St., Philadelphia 27, Pa.
NATIONAL PACKAGE DRUGS, INC., St. Louis, Mo.
NATIONAL PAINT PRODUCTS, INC., 498 Chancellor Ave., Irvington, N.J.
NATIONAL POLISH CO., Van Wert, Ohio.
NATIONAL PRODUCTS CO., 409 Main St., Eau Claire, Wis.
NATIONAL REMEDY CO., 82 Lake Ave., Tuckahoe, N.Y.
NATIONAL RODENTICIDE CO., 285 Van Brunt St., Brooklyn 31, N.Y.
NATIONAL SANITARY PRODUCTS, INC., 3411 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.
NATIONAL SOAP CO., 9867 Chalmers Ave., Detroit, Mich.
NATIONAL TOILET CO., Paris, Tenn.
NATIONAL VULCANIZED FIBRE CO., Wilmington 99, Del.
NATIONAL WAX CO., 1300 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.
NATRIPHENE CO., 424 Book Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich.
NAUGATUCK CHEMICAL, Division of U. S. Rubber Co., Naugatuck, Conn.
NAVAL STORES RESEARCH SECTION, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Naval Stores Station, Olustee, Fla.
NAYLOR, H. W., CO., Morris, N.Y.
NELSON BAKER & CO., 503 E. 72nd St., New York 21, N.Y.
NELSON, DETROIT, INC., see Nelson, Baker.
NEMOW CO., 505 Court St., Brooklyn 31, N.Y.
NEOCO CO., 1001 N. McCadden Pl., Los Angeles, Calif.
NEPHRON CO., 1005 South K St., Tacoma 3, Wash.
NESTLE CO., INC., 2 William St., White Plains, N.Y.
NESTLE-LE MUR CO., 902 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.
NEUHAUS PRODS. CO., 824 S. Kingsley Dr., Los Angeles 5, Calif.
NEUSHAFER, HELEN, INC., 14th Ave. & 111th St., College Point, L. I., N.Y.
NEVASCO LAB., 2671 Flower St., Huntington Park, Calif.
NEVIN, T. H., CORP., Island-Preble at Morehouse, Pittsburgh, Pa.
NEWBRO MFG. CO., 199 Walker St., S.W., Atlanta 55, Ga.
NEWCOMB LABS., 385 Harrison Ave., Boston 18, Mass.
NEW ENGLAND LACQUER CO., 10 King Philip Rd., East Providence, R.I.
NEW ENGLAND PHARMACEUTICAL CO., 130 Ward St., New Haven, Conn.
NEW IDEA CHEMICAL CO., 24 Frost Ave., Boston 22, Mass.
NEW JERSEY ZINC CO., 160 Front St., New York 38, N.Y.; San Francisco, Calif.

NEW METHOD VARNISH CO., Elmira, N.Y.
NEW ORLEANS PAINT & COLOR CO., 700 Barrone, New Orleans, La.
NEWPORT SOAP CO., 1100 78th Ave., Oakland 21, Calif.
NEWSKIN CO., 882 3rd Ave., Brooklyn 32, N.Y.
NEWTON CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO., Bridgeville, Del.
NEWTON HORSE MED. CO., 13976 St. Marys Ave., Detroit 4, Mich.
NEWTON, PAUL D. & CO., INC., Newark, N.J.
NEW YORK PHARMACEUTICAL CO., Bedford Springs, Bedford, Mass.
NEW YORK VON CO., 82 Lake Ave., Tuckahoe, N.Y.
NIAGARA CHEM. DIV., Food Machinery Corp., Middleport, N.Y.
NIAGARA HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada.
NICHOLSON CHEMICAL CO., INC., 2024 W. 6th St., Los Angeles 5, Calif.
NICHOLSON DRUG CO., 849 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago 8, Ill.
NICO-STOP LABS., Modesto, Calif.
NI-LATE MFG. CO., 342 Marietta St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.
NISSY PARFUMS, INC., 56 16th St., New York 3, N.Y.
NIX CO., 46 N. 3rd St., Memphis 1, Tenn.
NIXON, STUART & BARKER, INC., 329 Fulton St., Peoria, Ill.
NOBEMA PRODUCTS CORP., 141 Greene St., New York 12, N.Y.
NOBLE PINE PRODUCTS CO., 12 Chapel St., Newark 5, N.J.
NOBLESSE COSMETICS, 35 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.
NO-DUST MFG. CO., Marietta, Ohio.
NOGRAY HAIR REMEDY CO., 516 5th Ave., New York 18, N.Y.
NOONAN, T., SONS CO., 38 Portland St., Boston 14, Mass.
NOPCO CHEMICAL CO., Harrison, N.J.
NORAMEX CO., INC., 125 E. 46th St., New York 17, N.Y.
NORCRAFT-WESTWARE, INC., 4411 Appleton St., Cincinnati 9, Ohio.
NORDICSON ENTERPRISES, LTD., Toronto, Canada.
NOREEN, INC., 450 Lincoln St., Denver 9, Colo.
NOREX LABS., INC., 350 5th Ave., New York 1, N.Y.
NORFOLK PAINT & VARNISH CO., Quincy, Mass.
NO-RINSE LABS., 455 Livingston Ave., Dayton 10, Ohio.
NORITO CO., 225 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.
NORTH AMERICAN DYE CORP., 22 North St., Danbury, Conn.
NORTH & JUDD MFG. CO., 498 E. Main St., New Britain, Conn.
NORTHAM WARREN CORP., Stamford, Conn.
NORTHRUP, KING & CO., 1500 Jackson St., N.E., Minneapolis, Minn.
NORTON PRODUCTS CO., 2333 Enterprise St., Los Angeles 21, Calif.
NORWICH PHARM. CO., 17 Eaton Ave., Norwich, N.Y.
NOTT MFG. CO., 14 N. 2nd Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
NOURISHINE SALES CO., 4863 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles 16, Calif.
NOURSE OIL CO., Kansas City 8, Mo.
NOVA LABS., 511 W. Houston St., San Antonio 7, Tex.
NOXACORN CO., INC., 75 Varick, New York 13, N.Y.
NOXEM PRODUCTS CO., 101 W. Mitchell St., Milwaukee 4, Wis.
NOXON INC., 812 Jersey Ave., Jersey City 2, N.J.
NOX-RUST CORP., 2425 S. Halstead St., Chicago 8, Ill.
NOXZEMA CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore 11, Md.
NU-AGE PRODUCTS, INC., Brooklyn, Mich.
NUMOTIZINE, INC., 900 N. Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.
NU PRODUCTS CO., 700 S. Flower, Burbank, Calif.
NURLBURT, W. B., 3434 Wabash Ave., Cincinnati 7, Ohio.
NU STEEL CO., 1714 S. Ashland Ave., Chicago 8, Ill.
NU-TONE PRODUCTS CORP., 26 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N.Y.
NYCOL PRODUCTS, INC., 721 W. Washington St., Ionia, Mich.

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OAKES SEED & FEED STORE, Rio Hondo, Tex.
OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., 22 Thames St., New York 6, N.Y.
OAKLEY PAINT MFG. CO., 727 Antonio Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
O'BRIEN CORP., 101 N. Johnson St., South Bend 21, Ind.
O'BRIEN, FREDERICK, CO., Huntington Park, Calif.
OCCASION COSMETIC CO., 1100 Isabel St., Burbank, Calif.
O-CEDAR CORP., 2246 W. 49th St., Chicago 9, Ill.
OCTOGEN PHARMACAL CO., 1928 Storrs Ave., Utica, N.Y.
OCULINE CO., 9538 Brighton Way, Beverly Hills, Calif.
ODELL CO., INC., 230 Wright St., Newark 5, N.J.
ODOL CHEMICAL CORP., 90 W. Broadway, New York 17, N.Y.
ODOR-NEVER CO., 94 Ash St., Nashua, N.H.
OELWEIN CHEMICAL CO., INC., Oelwein, Iowa.
OGILVIE SISTERS, 227 E. 45th St., New York 17, N.Y.
OHIO LABS., INC., 1266 Goodale Blvd., Columbus 8, Ohio.
OHIO PHARMACAL CO., 1291 W. 6th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
OHIO SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS CO., 3470 W. 140th St., Cleveland 11, Ohio.
OHIO VALLEY DRUG CO., 1305 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.
OIL-DRI CORP. OF AMERICA, 520 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
OIL OF INDIA CO., 116 W. Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.
OLD COLONY PAINT & CHEMICAL CO., 620 Lamar, Los Angeles, Calif.
OLD DUTCH INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS CO., INC., Harrison, N.J.
OLD HICKORY MED. CO., 406 Guild Dr., Chattanooga 4, Tenn.
OLD 97 CO., 2306 35th St., Tampa 5, Fla.
O'LEARY, LYDIA, INC., 41 E. 57th St., New York 22, N.Y.
OLEIDE PRODUCTS CO., 147-20 75th Ave., Flushing 67, L. I., N.Y.
OLEUM PRODUCTS CO., 1129 Capouse Ave., Scranton 9, Pa.
OLIN INDUSTRIES, INC., New Haven 4, Conn.
OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORP., Mathieson Bldg., Baltimore 3, Md.
OLIVE TABLET CO., 29 E. 5th Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
OLIVER CHEMICAL CO., 1918 Freeman Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
OLIVER'S S-O DRUG CO., 219 S. 1st, Union City 1, Tenn.
OLIVO CO., Philadelphia 34, Pa.
OLLIFFE, W. M., 6 Bowery, New York 13, N.Y.
OLO PAINT CORP., 9810 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
OLSON CO., Box 2430, Sarasota, Fla.
OLSON PRODUCTS CORP., 620 S. Broadway, Albert Lea, Minn.
OMAR PRODUCTS CO., 1770 Genesse, Columbus, Ohio.
OMEGA CHEMICAL CO., 76 Mill Rd., Jersey City, N.J.
OMNI PRODUCTS, INC., Queens Village, L. I., N.Y.
ONALIM CO., INC., 2295 2nd Ave., New York 35, N.Y.
O'NEIL DURO CO., Becher & 4th Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.
ONE-SPOT CO., Jessup, Md.
ONOX, INC., 121 2nd St., San Francisco 5, Calif.
ONTARIO CHEMICAL CO., 4119 N. Tryon, Charlotte, N.C.
ONTHANK, G. W., CO., 11 Cherry, Des Moines, Iowa.
ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO., Industrial Division, Warren & Morris Sts., Jersey City 2, N.J.
OPITZ, JOHN, INC., 50 39th St., Long Island City 4, L. I., N.Y.
OPTIMUS PHARM. CO., INC., P.O. Box 444, Taylors, S.C.
ORBIS PRODUCTS CORP., 215 Pearl St., New York, N.Y.
OR-BLOS-CO., INC., 1763 Geraldine Dr., Jacksonville 5, Fla.
ORBOLENE CO., 325 Olive St., St. Louis 2, Mo.
ORJENE CO., INC., 395 Broadway, New York 13, N.Y.
ORTHO PHARMACEUTICAL CORP., Raritan, N.J.
OSGOOD PRODUCTS CO., 42 Eden Ave., West Newton 65, Mass.
OSMIC CHEMICAL CO., 18 Court St., Brockton 17, Mass.
OSSAR & SHAPIRO, 402 Long Lane, Stonehurst Hills, Upper Darby, Pa.

OSTREX CO., New York, N.Y.
OTALGAN CORP., Somerset, Mass.
OTHINE CORP., 775 Main St., Buffalo 3, N.Y.
OTLEY PAINT MFG. CO., 1742 N. Winchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.
OUR HUSBANDS CO., 825 Exchange Ave., Lyndon, Vt.
OUTERS LABS., Onalaska, Wis.
OVERTON HYGIENIC MFG. CO., 3653 S. State St., Chicago 9, Ill.
OWASSO PRODUCTS, Owasso, Mich.
OWEN DRUG CO., 1015 S. Fulton St., Salisbury, N.C.
OWENS, MINOR & BODEKER, INC., 1000 East Cary St., Richmond, Va.
OWL DRUG CO., 1101 Sherman St., Decatur, Ala.
OXFORD LABORATORIES, INC., Dayton, Va.
OXIDERMO PRODUCTS, INC., Springport, Mich.
OZANE CO., 555 W. 22nd St., New York 11, N.Y.
OZARK CO., 940 Fatherland St., Nashville 6, Tenn.

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PABCO PRODUCTS, INC., 4th & Brannan Sts., San Francisco, Calif.
PACIFIC CHEMICAL CO., See: WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORP.
PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO., 100 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
PACIFIC GRAPHITE COMPANY, INC., 40th & Linden St., Oakland 8, Calif.
PACIFIC GUANO CO., 2nd St. & Hearst Ave., Berkeley 2, Calif.
PACIFIC PAINT & VARNISH CO., 4th & Cedar St., Berkeley, Calif.
PACIFIC SUPPLY COOPERATIVE, Chemicals Division, P.O. Box 3819, Portland 8, Oreg.
PACKAGE PRODUCTS, INC., 1928 Camden Rd., Charlotte, N.C.
PACKARD DRESSING CO., Stoughton, Mass.
PACKARD PAINT & VARNISH CO., 99 Potter St., Boston, Mass.
PACKERS TAR SOAP, INC., Mystic, Conn.
PACKWOOD, G. H., MFG. CO., 1545 Tower Grove Ave., St. Louis 10, Mo.
PACQUIN, INC., 155 E. 44th St., New York 17, N.Y.
PAGE BARKER DIST. OF AMERICA, 911 Western Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.
PAGE, E. R., CO., INC., 117 S. Jefferson St., Marshall, Mich.
PAGLO LABS., 78 5th Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
PAINTCRAFT CO., Galesburg, Ill.
PAISLEY PRODUCTS, INC., 1770 Canalport Ave., Chicago 16, Ill.
PALMER PAINT SALES, 21600 Wyoming Ave., Oak Park 37, Mich.
PALMER SHOW CARD PAINT CO., INC., 21650 Wyoming Ave., Detroit 20, Mich.
PALMER, SOLON, 39 Division St., Newark 2, N.J.
PAN DERMA LABS., 272 Saratoga Ave., Brooklyn 33, N.Y.
PANOGEN, INC. (Research Dept.), Woodstock, Ill.
Panther Oil & Grease Mfg. Co., 840 N. Main, Fort Worth, Tex.
PAPER PRODUCTS, INC., 4423 Fruitland Ave., Los Angeles 58, Calif.
PAPSOMAX CO., 27 Railroad Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.
PARADERM LABS., INC., 79 Sudbury St., Boston 14, Mass.
PARADISE CHEMICAL CO., 43 W. Barkley St., Hicksville, N.Y.
PARADIZE PRODUCTS CORP., 480 Henderson, Jersey City, N.J.
PARAEUSAL CO., 4498 Lahm, Akron 19, Ohio.
PARAFFINE COMPANIES INC., 4th & Brannan Sts., San Francisco, Calif.
PARAGON DISTRIBUTING CORP., 1841 Park Ave., New York 35, N.Y.
PARAGON PAINT & VARNISH CORP., 5-59 46th Ave., Long Island City, L. I., N.Y.
PARAMOUNT PAINT & VARNISH CO., 141 League St., Philadelphia, Pa.
PARFUM L'ORLE, INC., 6 E. 39th St., New York 16, N.Y.
PARFUMS ANJOU, Batavia, Ill.
PARFUMS CHARBERT, INC., 630 5th Ave., New York 20, N.Y.
PARFUMS CIRO, INC., 693 5th Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
PARFUMS CORDAY, INC., 730 5th Ave., New York 19, N.Y.
PARFUMS DE RENEL, INC., 224 Central Pkwy., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
PARFUMS PECHEUR, 208 W. 23rd St., New York 11, N.Y.
PARIS COSMETICS, INC., Roosevelt Ave. & 99th St., Corona 68, L. I., N.Y.
PARK-ADAMS, INC., 40 Somerset St., Plainfield, N.J.
PARK CHEMICAL CO., 8074 Military Ave., Detroit 4, Mich.
PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Jos. Campau Ave. at the River, Detroit 23, Mich.
PARKER BROS, INC., Salem, Mass.
PARKER, C. W., CO., INC., 1415 2nd St., Des Moines, Iowa
PARKER HERBEX CORP., 167 Brown Ave., Stamford, Conn.
PARKER, IRA, & SONS CO., Oshkosh, Wis.
PARKER PAINT & VARNISH MFG. CORP., Crowley Ave., Valparaiso, Ind.
PARKER PEN CO., Court & Division Sts., Janesville, Wis.
PARKER, W. J., CO., 2329 Harford Rd., Baltimore 18, Md.
PARK PHARMACY, 533 Rutledge Ave., Charleston 20, S.C.
PARKS-BARNES, INC., 530 6th St., Hermosa Beach, Calif.
PARK & TILFORD, 485 5th Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
PARR PAINT & COLOR CO., Syracuse & Brussells Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.
PARROT CHEMICAL CO., Stamford, Conn.
PARSONS AMMONIA CO., 19 Rector St., New York 6, N.Y.
PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS, 226 N. Bridge St., Grand Ledge, Mich.
PARTOLA PRODUCTS CO., 2020 Montrose Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.
PASSAIC ANALYTICAL LABS., INC., Passaic Ave., Caldwell, N.J.
PASSONNO-HUTCHEON CO., 9808 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
PASTOL LAB., 1044 Gerard Ave., New York, N.Y.
PATAKY, MADAME OLGA, P.O. Box 7406, Philadelphia 4, Pa.
PATCH, E. L., CO., Stoneham 80, Mass.
PATEK & CO., 1900 16th St., San Francisco, Calif.
PATENT CEREALS CO., Geneva, N.Y.
PATRICK'S INDUSTRIES, 1507 Saratoga Ave., W., Ferndale 20, Mich.
PATRON CHEM. CORP., 1145 Clover Ave., Los Angeles 34, Calif.
PATTERSON LABS., INC., 11930 Pleasant Ave., Detroit 17, Mich.
PATTERSON-SARGENT CO., St. Clair, Kopp & 38th, Cleveland, Ohio.
PATTY REMOVER & CHEMICAL CORP., 19 Gay St., New York, N.Y.
PAUL, J. C., & CO., 8140 N. Ridgeway Ave., Skokie, Ill.
PAUL LABS., 2018 E. 177th St., New York 61, N.Y.
PAULEN CHEMICAL CO., 54th Ave. & Berwyn Rd., Berwyn, Md.
PAWNEE CO., P.O. Box 228, Austin, Tex.
PAXTON, F. H., & SONS, INC. 469 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
PAYSON CORP., 418 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.
PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK CO., Northampton, Mass.
PEARL POLISHES, INC., 85 Leroy Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.
PEARL PRODUCTS CO., Buffalo, N.Y.
PEARSON & CO., 103 N. Water St., Mobile 3, Ala.
PEARSON PHARMACAL CO., INC., 33-00 Northern Blvd., Long Island, City 1, L. I., N.Y.
PEAU D'OR SALES CORP., (see Lanotan Inc.)
PEAU SECHE, INC., 24 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 2, Ill.
PECK & STERBA, INC., 80 Main St., W., Rochester 14, N.Y.
PECK'S PRODUCTS CO., St. Louis, Mo.
PECORA PAINT CO., 3501 N. 4th St., Philadelphia 40, Pa.
PECOS VALLEY FERTILIZER & CHEMICAL CO., Division of Southwest Fertilizer & Chemical Co., Clint, Tex.
PED-EX CO., Covington, Ky.
PEDINOL LABS., 152 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N.Y.
PED-I-RUB CO., 1700 Exchange St., Oklahoma City 8, Okla.
PEDRICK, V. O. PHM., P.O. Box 4139, Miami 25, Fla.
PEELE, W. R., CO., INC., Clayton, N.C.

PEERLESS BARBER & BEAUTY SUPPLY CO., 432 S. State St., Salt Lake City 1, Utah.
PEERLESS CHEMICAL CO., 3856-60 Oakman Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
PEERLESS CO., P.O. Box 216, Jourdanton, Tex.
PEERLESS PAINT MFG. CO., Appleton, Wis.
PEKTAMOL LABS., 505 Court St., Brooklyn 31, N.Y.
PEMCO CORP., Eastern & Pemco Aves., Baltimore, Md.
PENICK, S. B., & CO., 50 Church St., New York 8, N.Y.
PENN-CHAMP OIL CORP., 808 Butler Savings & Trust Bldg., Butler, Pa.
PENN CO., Boston, Mass.
PENN CRETE PRODUCTS CO., 20th & Lippincott Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
PENNEX PRODUCTS CO., INC., 3941 Sennott St., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.
PENNSYLVANIA ENGINEERING CO., 1119 N. Howard St., Philadelphia 23, Pa.
PENNSYLVANIA LACQUER WORKS, 145 N. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
PENNSYLVANIA REFINING CO., 104 S. Main St., Butler Pa.
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO., 3 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia 2, Pa.
PENOLA OIL CO., 15 W. 51st St., New York 19, N.Y.
PENSLAR CO., INC., 503 E. 72nd St., New York 21, N.Y.
PEOPLES DRUG STORES, INC., 61 P St., N. E., Washington 2, D.C.
PEPSINIC SELTZER CORP., 58 Front St., Worcester 8, Mass.
PEPSODENT DIVISION, Lever Bros. Co., 390 Park Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
PERDUE, P. K., PHARMACAL CO., 2356 Minto St., Augusta, Ga.
PERES, FREDERICK, & CO., INC., 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.
PERFECTION MODEL PRODUCTS, 4145 W. Kinzie, Chicago 24, Ill.
PERFECTION PAINT & COLOR CO., 715 E. Maryland, Indianapolis, Ind.
PERKINS, DOROTHY, CO., 5114 Southwest Ave., St. Louis 10, Mo.
PERMA-NAIL CO., 1100 Isabel St., Burbank, Calif.
PERMANENT WAVE PROCESS CO., 22 Kenwood St., Brookline 46, Mass.
PERMA PRODUCTS CO., 699 Morgan Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
PERMA-STRATE, 271 Vance Ave., Memphis 2, Tenn.
PERMATEX COMPANY, INC., 1702 Ave. Y, Brooklyn 35, N.Y.
PER-MO PRODUCTS CO., 3604 Woodland Ave., Kansas City 3, Mo.
PERMUTIT CO., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N.Y.
PEROLIN CO., INC., 10 E. 40th St., New York 16, N.Y.
PERRIGO, L., CO., Allegan, Mich.
PERRY & DERRICK CO., 109 Corwine, Cincinnati, Ohio.
PESSL, HELENE, INC., 785 5th Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
PEST CONTROL EQUIPMENT CO., 24 N. Bond St., Mount Vernon, N.Y.
PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS CO., 6144 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles 38, Calif.
PETERS CO., 101 Francis St., Steven Point, Wis.
PETERSON OINTMENT CO., INC., 257 Franklin St., Buffalo 2, N.Y.
PETROLEUM SOLVENTS CORP., 331 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
PETROZOIN PRODUCTS CO., P.O. Box 2051 D, Pasadena, Calif.
PETTEL, R. S., & CO., 601 N. 63rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
PETTIT PAINT CO., 507-519 Main St., Belleville, N.J.
PFANTSTIEHL DETERGENT CHEMICALS, INC., 2843 W. 19th St., Chicago 23, Ill.
PFEIFFER, S., MFG. 3965 Laclede Ave., St. Louis 8, Mo.
PFIZER, CHARLES, & CO., Terre Haute, Ind.
PFIZER LABS., Brooklyn 6, N.Y.
PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., 278 Jeliff Ave., Newark 1, N.J.
PHARMACIA LABS., INC., 270 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
PHARMACO, INC., Galloping Hill Rd., Kenilworth, N.J.
PHARMA-CRAFT CORP., INC., 116 No. Island Ave., Batavia, Ill.
PHARMART DRUG PRODUCTS, 121 Liberty Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I., N.Y.
PHARMASEAL LABS., 1015 Grandview Ave., Glendale, Calif.
PHARMEX, INC., DISTRIBUTORS, 296 Andrews St., Rochester 5, N.Y.
PHELAN-FAUST PAINT MFG. CO., 932 Loughborough Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORP., 40 Wall St., New York 5, N.Y.
PHENACEDOL CO., 2536 S. Galvez St., New Orleans 25, La.
PHENOPLAST CORP., 115 E. 23rd St., New York 17, N.Y.
PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE DRUG CO., 10th & Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.
PHILLIPS, CHARLES H., CO., Division of Sterling Drug Co., Inc., 1450 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
PHILLIPS MFG. CO., 3406 W. Touhy Ave., Chicago, Ill.
PHOENIX CHEMICAL CO., P.O. Box 1232, Phoenix, Ariz.
PHYSICIANS & HOSPITAL SUPPLY CO., INC., 1400 Harmon Pl., Minneapolis, Minn.
PHYSICIANS PHARMACY, 30 Douglas St., Hammond, Ind.
PHYSICIANS PRODUCTS CO., INC., Petersburg, Va.
PICKARD, A. E., Mt. Vernon, Ill.
PIEDMONT PAINT MFG. CO., Greenville, S.C.
PIED PIPER PRODUCTS, LTD., 3129 Kingsway, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
PIERCE & STEVENS, INC., 710 Ohio St., Buffalo 3, N.Y.
PIERCE, F. O., CO., 2-33 50th Ave., Long Island City, L. I., N.Y.
PIERCE, S. S., CO., 133 Brookline Ave., Boston 17, Mass.
PIERCE'S PROPRIETARIES, INC., Buffalo, N.Y.; Toronto, Ont., Can.
PIERPONT PRODUCTS CO., 312 Stuart St., Boston 16, Mass.
PIERRE, DR., CHEMICAL CO., 2020 Montrose Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.
PIKE, J. J., & CO., R.D. No. 1, P.O. Box 74, Glen Rd., Sparta, N.J.
PINAUD, ED., INC., 902 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
PINE, MORTON S., CO., 406 Caxton Bldg., Cleveland 15, Ohio.
PINE-OX-GEN MFG. CO., 31 Lynn St., Malden 48, Mass.
PINETRINE CO., INC., 131 Rivington, New York, N.Y.
PINEX CO., 123 W. Columbia St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
PINGO CO., 79 Sudbury St., Boston 14, Mass.
PINKHAM, LYDIA E., MED. CO., 271 Western Ave., Lynn, Mass.
PINKY PRODUCTS, INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
PINO PRODS. CO., Deland, Fla.
PINOL MFG. CO., INC., Hancock & Berks, Philadelphia, Pa.
PINOLATOR, INC., 1809 Minnehaha Ave., Minneapolis 4, Minn.
PIONEER MANUFACTURING CO., 3053 E. 87th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
PISO CO., 211 Market St., Warren, Pa.
PITMAN-MOORE CO., Division of Allied Labs., Inc., 1220 Madison Ave., Indianapolis 6, Ind.
PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO., Agricultural Chemicals Division, Neville Island, Pa.
PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO., Paint Division, 420 DuQuesne Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
PLANETARY CHEMICAL CO., Ballas Rd., Creve Coeur, Mo.
PLANTABBS CORP., 1101 Maryland Ave., Baltimore 1, Md.
PLANTERS CHEMICAL CORP., 3111 Broad Creek Rd., Norfolk 12, Va.
PLANT PRODUCTS CORP., Kennedy Ave., Blue Point, L. I., N.Y.
PLANT SHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
PLASTEX CO., 446 Arsenal, Watertown 72, Mass.
PLASTICLEAR CO., 814 Elm St., Manchester, N.H.
PLASTI-GLAZE CO., IND., Ventura, Calif.
PLASTI-KOTE, INC., 400 Lakeside Ave., N.W., Cleveland 13, Ohio.
PLOUGH, INC., 3022 Jackson Ave., Memphis 1, Tenn.
PLUNKETT CHEMICAL CO., 3500 S. Morgan St., Chicago 9, Ill.
PLUTO CORP., French Lick, Ind.
PLYMOUTH MFG. CO., Plymouth, Mass.
POLANA SOAP WKS., Anniston, Ala.
POLINEL CO., P.O. Box 848, Hollywood, Fla.
POLK, CHAS. F., CO., P.O. Box 212, Troy, N.Y.

OLK MILLER PRODUCTS CORP., 2007 N. Hamilton St., Richmond 20, Va.
OLORIS CO., INC., 12 High St., Jersey City, N.J.
OND PHARMACAL CO., INC., DISTRIBUTORS, 50-19 47th Ave., Woodside, L. I., N.Y.
OND'S EXTRACT CO., 380 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
OPE LABS., Hallowell, Maine.
ORT FERTILIZER & CHEM. CO., Los Fresnos, Tex.
ORTER CHEMICAL CO., Hagerstown, Md.
ORTER MFG. & SUPPLY CO., 2836 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles 26, Calif.
ORTER PAINT CO., 419 S. 14th St., Louisville, Ky.
OSNER, I., INC., 111 W. 128th St., New York 7, N.Y.
OTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORP., 123 Medford St., Malden 48, Mass.
OWERS, E. C., CO., P.O. Box E., Dorchester Center Sta., Boston 24, Mass.
RATT, B. G., CO., 204 21st Ave., Paterson 3, N.J.
RATT FOOD CO., Hammond, Ind.
RATT & LAMBERT, INC., 92 Tonawanda, Buffalo, N.Y.
RATT PAINT & VARNISH CO., P.O. Box 1134, Dallas, Tex.
REACHERS, INC., Parsons, Tenn.
RECISION-COSMET CO., INC., 529 S. 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
REFERRED UTILITIES MFG. CORP., 1862 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
REMIER LABS., Birmingham, Ala.
REMO PHARMACEUTICAL LABS., INC., 3 Leuning St., S. Hackensack, N.J.
RENTIL CORP., 20 Bonnie Brae, Utica 3, N.Y.
RENTISS DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., INC., 110 William St., New York 38, N.Y.
RESCOTT, J. L., CO., 27 8th St., Passaic, N.J.
RESCRIPTION LAB., 1629 College Ave., Lubbock, Tex.
RESCRIPTION PHARMACY, 723 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, L. I., N.Y.
RESCRIPTION SPECIALTIES CO., 317 Main Ave., N. San Antonio 5, Tex.
RESERVATIVE PAINT CO., 5410 Airport Way, Seattle, Wash.
RESTO MANGE REMEDY CO., P.O. Box 604, Oklahoma City, Okla.
RESTON DRUG CO., Superior, Nebr.
RESTON LABS., INC., 814 W. North Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.
RETONE CO., Camden, N.J.
RICELESS PRODUCTS CO., 3115 S. Dixie Hgwy., W. Palm Beach, Fla.
RINCE MATCHABELLI, 60 West St., Bloomfield, N.J.
RINCESS PAT, LTD., 2709 S. Wells St., Chicago 16, Ill.
RIVATE BRANDS, INC., 300 S. 3rd St., Kansas City 18, Kans.
RO-ACET INC., 2830 Seminary Ave., Oakland 5, Calif.
ROCTER & GAMBLE CO., Gwynne Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
PRODUCTS, INC., 7 W. 22nd St., New York, N.Y.
PRODUCTS SALES, INC., 6400 Herman Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
PROFANT, O. F., 746 Lyman Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
PROFESSIONAL PRODUCTS, P.O. Box 409, Shawnee, Okla.
PROM COSMETICS, Division of Gillette Co., Chicago 54, Ill.
PROOF PRODUCTS CORP., 118 Meadow Land, Grosse Pointe 30, Mich.
PROTECTION PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING CO., Kalamazoo 99, Mich.
PROTECTIVE COATINGS, INC., P.O. Box 3985, Detroit 27, Mich.
PROT-EGG PRODS., 136-30 41st Ave., L. I., N.Y.
PRO-TEX-ALL CO., INC., 205 Court, Evansville, Ind.
PRUCIDE LABORATORIES, INC., 5824 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn 27, N.Y.
PUHL, JOHN, PRODUCTS CO., 5900 W. 51st St., Chicago, Ill.
PURDUE FREDERICK CO., 135 Christopher St., New York 14, N.Y.
PURDUM CO., Danville, Va.
PURE DRUG & CHEMICAL CORP., Ft. of Lamokin St., Chester, Pa.
PUREPAC CORP., 511 E. 72nd St., New York 21, N.Y.
PUREX CORPORATION, LTD., 9300 Rayo Ave., South Gate, Calif.
PUREX PRODUCTS, INC., Ridgely, Carey, & Scott Sts., Baltimore, Md.
PURITAN CHEMICAL CO., 926 Ashby St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.
PURITAN SALES CO., 916 Ashby St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.
PURITY CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1005 Cleveland Ave., Santa Rosa, Calif.
PURO CHEM., INC., 2600 W. Madison, Cleveland, Ohio.
PUROSEAL PRODUCTS CO., New Market, N.J.
PYCOPÉ, INC., 392 Wayne St., Jersey City 2, N.J.
PYRENE MFG. CO., 540 Belmont Ave., Newark, N.J.
PYRO-SANA LAB., 1503 Chestnut St., St. Louis 3, Mo.
PYROIL COMPANY, INC., LaCrosse, Wis.
PYSOL PAINT MFG. CORP., East Paterson, N.J.
PYXOLA LABS., Main St., Yazoo City, Miss.

Q

QUAKER HAIR GOODS CO., 1920 South St., Philadelphia 46, Pa.
QUALITY CHEMISTS, INC., 2646 Arthur Ave., St. Louis 17, Mo.
QUALITY COSMETICS CORP., 316 Dean St., Brooklyn 17, N.Y.
QUALITY DISTRIBUTING CO., Orange City, Fla.
QUEEN LABS., P.O. Box 1294, South Side Sta., Springfield, Mo.
QUEL PRODUCTS, INC., 3304 E. 87th St., Cleveland 4, Ohio.
QUICKEE PRODUCTS, INC., 141 Woodworth Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.
QUINN, K. J. & CO., INC., 209 Canal St., Malden 48, Mass.
QURET MFG. CO., 908 Sanford St., Muskegon Heights, Mich.

R

RABIN CO., 4800 DeKalb Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
RADIANT COLOR CO., Oakland, Calif.
RADIANT FINISH CO., 612 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
RADIATOR SPECIALTY CO., 1700 Dowd Rd., Charlotte 1, N.C.
RADIN, THEODORE INC., 299 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
RAE CHEMICAL CO., P.O. Box 137, Cincinnati 33, Ohio.
RAE, J. H. OIL CO., 10 Ambrose St., Rochester, N.Y.
RAFEA PHARMACAL CO., 141 E. 44th St., New York 17, N.Y.
RAINBOW RUBBER CO., Butler, Pa.
RALSTON PURINA CO., 835 8th St., St. Louis 2, Mo.
RAMEAU, PAUL & GREGORY, 475 5th Ave., New York 16, N.Y.
RANDALL PRODUCTS MFG. CO., 2095 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
RANDALL-THOMSON CORP., Royal Center, Ind.
RANDOLPH LABS., P.O. Box 63, Wellesley Branch, Boston 81, Mass.
RANDOLPH-TENNY, INC., 27 E. Monroe St., Chicago 3, Ill.
RANGER PRODUCTS CO., INC., 735 Dixwell Ave., New Haven 11, Conn.
RANSOM, D., SON & CO., Buffalo, N.Y.
RA-PID-GRO CORP., Dansville, N.Y.
RAPIDOL DISTRIBUTING CORP., 1750 Plaza Ave., New Hyde Park, N.Y.
RAT BISCUIT CO., Division of KRO Co., 19 N. Limestone St., Springfield, Ohio.
RATHGEBER LABS., New Haven, Conn.
RAT LUNCHES CO., 1497 Ogden St., Denver, Colo.
RAWLEIGH, W. T., CO., S. Liberty Ave., Freeport, Ill.
RAY-CLAW LABS., INC., Orlando, Fla.
RAY DRUG CO., P.O. Box 855, Oakland 18, Calif.
RAYMOND, CHAS., & CO., INC., 381 4th Ave., New York 16, N.Y.
RAYMOND, M. E., INC., 56 E. High St., Ballston Spa, N.Y.
R-B LABS., 1911 Waverly St., Palo Alto, Calif.
REARDEN CO., 473 Broadway, Bayonne, N.J.
REARDON CO., 7501 Page St., St. Louis, Mo.
REARDON, W. G., LABS., INC., 330 Main St., Port Chester, N.Y.
REASOR-HILL CORP., Jacksonville, Ark.
RECREO MFG. CO., INC., 804 Chestnut St., Utica 4, N.Y.
RECSEI LABS., 47 Tabor Lane, Santa Barbara, Calif.
RED CIRCLE PRODUCTS CO., 1309 St. Emanuel St., Houston 3, Tex.

REDDI-LITE CO., Elmira, N.Y.
RED FEATHER PRODUCTS, P.O. Box 52, Melrose, Fla.
RED HAND COMPOSITION CO., 1 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
RED JACKET MFG. CO., 1051 S. Rolff St., Davenport, Iowa.
REDOLENT PRODUCTS CO., 3115 S. Dixie Hgwy., West Palm Beach, Fla.
RED SPOT PAINT & VARNISH CO., 110 Main St., Evansville, Ind.
REDUCINE CO., INC., Otsego 1, Mich.
REDWOOD ZONE INHALANT CO., 317 Neondocino Ave., Santa Rosa, Calif.
REEDER, OLIVER & SONS., INC., 501 Key Hgwy., Baltimore, Md.
REED LABS., 2163 Palm Ave., San Mateo, Calif.
REED, L. L., 31 Chenango St., Cazenovia, N.Y.
REEFER-GALLER, INC., 225 5th Ave., New York 10, N.Y.
REESE CHEMICAL CO., 10617 Frank Ave., Cleveland 6, Ohio.
REEVES, J. R., CO., INC., 126 W. Court St., Anderson, Ind.
REGAL METAL CO., 83 Woodbine St., Hartford, Conn.
REGULIN DIVISION, S. F. Durst & Co., Inc., 5317 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia 20, Pa.
REID'S LAB., 419 Laurel St., Modesto, Calif.
REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORP., 1615 Merchants Bank Bldg., 11 South Meridian St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.
RELIABLE CHEMICAL CO., 10 N. Ball Terr., Passaic, N.J.
RELIABLE PASTE & CHEMICAL CO., 3560 Shields Ave., Chicago 9, Ill.
RELIANCE PENCIL CORP., 6th Ave. & Vine St., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
RELIANCE VARNISH CO., 4730 Crittenden Dr., Louisville, Ky.
RELIANCE WHITING CO., Alton, Ill.
REL-KA-SOL CHEM. CO., 303 Runnymede Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.
REMEDOL CO., 4108 Moss Rose Dr., Nashville 2, Tenn.
REMPEL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., P.O. Box 1185, Fresno, Calif.
RENOFAB PRODS. CO., 755 E. 134th St., New York 54, N.Y.
RE-NU HOME TINT PRODUCTS, 729 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 3, Wis.
RENU PRODUCTS INC., 1846 Park Ave., New York 35, N.Y.
RENUZIT HOME PRODS. CO., 1724 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.
REPUBLIC PAINT & VARNISH CO., 1330 S. Kilbourn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
REQUA MFG. CO., INC., 1193 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn 16, N.Y.
RESEARCH DES-TEX, INC., 2884 Bird Ave., Miami 33, Fla.
RESEARCH PRODUCTS CORP., 1015 E. Washington Ave., Madison 10, Wis.
RESEARCH SPECIALTIES CO., P.O. Box 1129, Santa Monica, Calif.
RESIDEX CORP., 1500 W. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N.J.
RESINOL CHEM CO., 517 W. Lombard St., Baltimore 1, Md.
RESISTALL PAINT MFG. CO., 34 Park Row, New York, N.Y.
RETORT PHARMACEUTICAL CO., INC., 42-25 9th St., Long Island City 1, L. I., N.Y.
REVLON PRODUCTS CORP., 745 5th Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
REXAIR DIVISION, Martin-Parry Corp., 1455 W. Alexis Road, Toledo 1, Ohio.
REXALL DRUG CO., Rexall Sq., Beverly at La Cienga, Los Angeles 54, Calif.
REX BITTERS CO., 3321 W. Armitage Ave., Chicago 47, Ill.
REX-CLEANWALL CORP., Brazil, Ind.
REXCLIF PRODUCTS CO., 1718 S.E. 47th Ave., Portland 15, Oreg.
REX HOME SUPPLY CO., 181 Ferndale Rd., Scarsdale, N.Y.
REX HUNTERS PRODS., Rockport, Mass.
REXINE CO., P.O. Box 186, Sheboygan, Wis.
REX OIL & CHEMICAL CO., 9100 Loren Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
REX RESEARCH CORP., 600 Montrose Ave., Toledo 7, Ohio.
REZILITE MFG. CO., 2436 Greenleaf Ave., Chicago, Ill.
RHEUMANON CO., 8847 Gratiot Ave., Detroit 13, Mich.
RHODES, A., CO., INC., 95 Bridge St., Lowell, Mass.
RHODES PHARM. CO., INC., 1814 E. 40th St., Cleveland 3, Ohio.
RHODES, PRESTON T., 520 N. 61st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
RICE CHEMICAL CO., 125 W. Main St., Ardmore, Okla.
RICHARD DRUG LAB., P.O. Box 203, Burlington, Vt.
RICHARDS BROS., 104 Front St., Marietta, Ohio.
RICHARDS, CARYL, INC., 10 Box St., Brooklyn 22, N.Y.
RICHARDS PHARMACEUTICAL CO., Santa Monica, Calif.
RICHELIEU, MARIE, 45 W. 45th St., New York 36, N.Y.
RICHFIELD OIL CORP., 555 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif.
RICHMAN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 2632 W. 19th St., Chicago 8, Ill.
RICHTER, F. AD., & CO., INC., P.O. Box 351, Staten Island 7, N.Y.
RID CO., Corpus Christi, Tex.
RIDD LAB., P.O. Box 266, Edmonds, Wash.
RIEGER, PAUL, & CO., 220 Commercial St., San Francisco, Calif.
RIES HAMLY, INC., 14579 Longacre Rd., Detroit 27, Mich.
RIGIDTEST PRODUCTS, INC., 4744 N. Western, Chicago, Ill.
RIGO MFG. CO., P.O. Box 1188, Nashville 2, Tenn.
RIG PRODUCTS CO., Oregon, Ill.
RIKER, CLARK, CO., 144 E. Kelso Rd., Columbus 2, Ohio.
RIMMEL, INC., 565 5th Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
RING PRODUCTS CO., 536 Clifford Ave., Rochester 21, N.Y.
RING-ROUT, INC., P.O. Box 208, New Orleans 3, La.
RINGWOOD CHEMICAL CORP., 120 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
RINSHED-MASON CO., Milford & Epworth Sts., Detroit, Mich.
RITCHIE, HAROLD F., INC., 65 Industrial So., Clifton, N.J.
RITCHIE & JANVIER, INC., 60 Orange St., Bloomfield, N.J.
RITEPOINTE CO., 4350 S. Kingshighway Blvd., St. Louis 9, Mo.
RITE-WAY PRODUCTS CO., 1241 Belmont Ave., Chicago 13, Ill.
RITORNELLE, INC., 520 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.
RIT PRODS. CORP., 1437 W. Morris St., Indianapolis, Ind.
RIVERSIDE MFG. CO., 4919 Connecticut Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
ROACH TRAP CO., 1932 N. 11th St., Fort Smith, Ark.
ROBBINS, ANATOLE, INC., 5533 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles 28, Calif.
ROBBINS CORP., 505 Savings & Loan Bldg., Middletown, Ohio.
ROBBINS ETHOL CORP., 19 W. S. Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.
ROBBINS, GEO. B., DISINFECTANT CO., 42 Carleton St., Cambridge 42, Mass.
ROBEN PRODUCTS, INC., 1011 6th Ave., Des Moines 14, Iowa.
ROBERTS CO., 1049 Broadway, Burlingame, Calif.
ROBERTS, DR. DAVID, VET. CO., 728 N. Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.
ROBERTS LABS., 1427 16th St., Denver 2, Colo.
ROBERTSON, THEO. B., PRODUCTS CO., INC., 700 W. Division St., Chicago 10, Ill.
ROBERTS PAINT CORP., 515 Bryant Ave., New York, N.Y.
ROBESON PRESERVO CO., Port Huron, Mich.
ROBINSON BROS. CHEMICALS, INC., 255 Randolph St., Brooklyn 37, N.Y.
ROCHAS, MARCEL, PARFUMS, INC., 1 E. 57th St., New York 22, N.Y.
ROCHESTER BEST WASHING FLUID CO., 133 Hartford St., Rochester 5, N.Y.
ROCHESTER GERMICIDE CO., 333 Hollenbeck St., Rochester 21, N.Y.
ROCHESTER LABS., 16 6th St., S.W., Rochester, Minn.
ROCKFORD PAINT MFG. CO., 200 Sayre St., Rockford, Ill.
ROCKLAND CHEMICAL CO., 839 N. 6th St., Newark 7, N.J.
ROCK-TRED CORP., 7444 N. St. Louis Ave., Stokie, Ill.
ROCKWELL LABS., INC., 300 S. 3rd St., Kansas City 18, Kans.
ROEMER DRUG CO., 606 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 2, Wis.
ROGERS CHEMICAL CORP., 9727 Conan Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
ROGERS & HUBBARD CO., Portland, Conn.

ERS PAINT, INC., 8250 Auburn ve., Detroit, Mich.
CERS PARK DRUG CO., 4504 rson Blvd., Baltimore 15, Md.
M & HAAS CO., Washington Sq., elphia 5, Pa.
LEY, INC., 182 Geary St., San isco, Calif.
LINS, F. E., CO., 41 Hanover Boston 13, Mass.
MAN CLEANSER CO., 2700 E. Nichols Rd., Detroit 12, Mich.
MERO DRUG CO., 912 W. Russell ., San Antonio 1, Tex.
NSON CORP., 31 Fulton St., ark 2, N.J.
OTO CORP., 17319 Wyoming Ave., etroit 21, Mich.
RER, WILLIAM H., INC., Pharmaeutical Chemicals, 5th & Chestnut s., Philadelphia 6, Pa.
SCO LABS., 367 Hudson Ave., ooklyn 1, N.Y.
E DEW PRODUCTS, 2416 S. Harvey Blvd., Alhambra, Calif.
SE, E. W., CO., 1750 E. 27th St., Cleveland 14, Ohio.
SE EXTERMINATOR CO., 1809 . North Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.
SE MFG. CO., 6 Main St., Beacon, N.Y.
SENFELD, HENRY, COSMETICS CO., INC., 498 7th Ave., New York 18, N.Y.
SEWELL, ELIZABETH, COSMETICS, 545 5th Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
SS CHEMICAL & MFG. CO., 8459 Melville St., Detroit 17, Mich.
SS, SYDNEY, CO., 1450 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y.
SSIE IRON ORE PAINT CO., Ogdensburg, N.Y.
SSMAR LABS., 1806-8 E. Venango St., Philadelphia 34, Pa.
STENONE PRODS., CO., INC., 110 Eaton Pl., East Orange, N.J.
THENBERGER, C. B., PHARMACIST, West Leesport, Pa.
OUX DISTRIBUTING CO., INC., 1841 Park Ave., New York 35, N.Y.
OWE PAINT & VARNISH CO., INC., College & Crowell Sts., Niagara Falls, N.Y.
OWLAND, WEIL & CO., P.O. Box 398, Madison, N.J.
OYAL GLUE CO., 709 S. Caton Ave., Baltimore, Md.
OYAL MFG. CO., (see Royal Pharm. Corp.)
OYAL PALM PRODUCTS, INC., 9 Eliot St., Somerville 43, Mass.
OYAL PHARM. CORP., 12 N. 1st St., Duquesne, Pa.
OYAL RINSE CO., P.O. Box 4515, West Park Sta., Philadelphia 31, Pa.
OYAL WORCESTER CO., 12 Alden St., Boston 14, Mass.
OYCE CHEMICAL CO., Herrick & Carlton Aves., Carlton Hill, N.J.
UBBERCRAFT CORP. OF CALIF., LTD., 1800 W. 220th St., Torrance, Calif.
UBEROID CO., 502 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.

RUBINSTEIN, HELENA, INC., 655 5th Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
RU BON CHEMICAL CO., INC., 3610 Woodland Ave., Kansas City 3, Mo.
RUBY CHEMICAL CO., Glenn & McDowell St., Columbus, Ohio.
RUDD PAINT & VARNISH CO., 1608 15th, W., Seattle, Wash.
RU-EX CO., 2459 University Ave., St. Paul 4, Minn.
RUKO CHEMICAL CO., 84 Talbot St., Kew Gardens 15, L. I., N.Y.
RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, 12 Newman Ave., Rumford, R.I.
RUNDLE, GEORGE H., CO., 419 Caldwell St., Piqua, Ohio.
RUSCOL MFG. CO., 3196 3rd Ave., New York 56, N.Y.
RUSSELL, A. F., & CO., 2 Depot Plaza, Tuckahoe 7, N.Y.
RUSSELL, I. D., CO., LABS., 2463 Harrison St., Kansas City, 10, Mo.
RUSTAIN PRODUCTS, INC., 240 E. 152nd St., New York 51, N.Y.
RUSTICIDE PRODUCTS CO., 3125 Perkins Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio.
RUST MASTER CHEMICAL CO., 56 Creighton St., Boston, Mass.
RUST-OLEUM CORP., Evanston, Ill.
RUST SOL, P.O. Box 671, Hagerstown, Md.
RUTLAND FIRE CLAY CO., Rutland, Vt.
RU-TEL CO., 2459 University Ave., St. Paul 4, Minn.
RUXTON PRODUCTS, INC., 6315 Warrick St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
RYSTAN CO., INC., 7 N. MacQuesten Pkwy., Mount Vernon, N.Y.

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SABIA PRODUCTS CO., 2202 N. 29th St., Philadelphia 32, Pa.
SACHS MFG. CO., 1639 Forbes St., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.
SACHS, W. D., 878 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn 25, N.Y.
SACRAMENTO PHARMACAL CO., 3900 Broadway, Sacramento, Calif.
SAFE-GARD MFG. CO., 1285 W. 6th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
SAFETY GLOBE & MFG. CO., Columbus, Ohio.
SAFETY REMEDY CO., 1215 22nd St., N.W., Canton 9, Ohio.
SAFEWAY CHEMICAL CO., 5709 Walworth Ave., Cleveland 2, Ohio.
SAF-KIL CO., 347 Pipestone St., Benton Harbor, Mich.
SAGE LABS., INC., 53 W. 36th St., New York 18, N.Y.
SAGE, PEGGY, 50 E. 57th St., New York 22, N.Y.
SAGER BROS., 42 W. 15th St., New York 11, N.Y.
SAGINAW PAINT MFG. CO., Saginaw, Mich.
ST. LAWRENCE CHEMICAL CO., Harmon, N.Y.
ST. LOUIS RUBBER CEMENT CO., St. Louis, Mo.
ST. LOUIS SURFACER & PAINT CO., 4210 Arlington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
SALAC FOOT COMFORT CO., 532 Cottage Grove, S.E., Grand Rapids 2, Mich.

SALES AFFILIATES, INC., 801 2nd Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
SAL-FAYNE CORP., 801 S. Patterson Blvd., Dayton 2, Ohio.
SALINITRO LABS., 237 E. 116th St., New York 29, N.Y
SALSBURY'S, DR., LABS., Charles City, Iowa.
SAN-A-LIZER CORP., 3051 Rosslyn St., Los Angeles 41, Calif.
SANABALM CO., 3257 Friendship St., Philadelphia 49, Pa.
SANASCENT CO., 15 Courtney Ave., Newburgh, N.Y.
SANDERS LABS., INC., 402 W. Highland St., Tecumseh, Okla.
SAN-EQUIP. INC., see Vega Ind.
SANFORD & SON, 6332 Warner Dr., Los Angeles 48, Calif.
SANFORD INK CO., 2740 Washington Blvd., Bellwood, Ill.
SANI-PINE CORP., 1285 McDonald Ave., Brooklyn 30, N.Y.
SANIS CHEMICAL CO., 325 Broadway, Chico, Calif.
SANITARY SOAP CO., Paterson, N.J.
SANITE CHEMICAL CO., 813 Roseneath Rd., Richmond 21, Va.
SANI-WAX CO., Dallas, Tex.
SAN JOAQUIN SULPHUR CO., P.O. Box 127, Lodi, Calif.
SAN-O-TABS CO., 8516 Walnut Dr., Los Angeles 46, Calif.
SANOZONE CO., 1127 Roy St., Philadelphia, Pa.
SAN PEDRO LABS., 110 Produce Row, San Antonio 7, Tex.
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER, Court House, Santa Barbara, Calif.
SANTA CLARA COUNTY AGRIC. COMMISSIONER, Hall of Justice, San Jose, Calif.
SANTEE ENAMELING CO., Santee & E. 14th Sts., Los Angeles, Calif.
SANTISEPTIC CO., 2829 N.E. Glisan Ave., Portland 12, Oreg.
SAPO ELIXIR CHEMICAL CO., 800 E. Big Bend Rd., Kirkwood 22, Mo.
SAPOLIN PAINTS, INC., 229 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.
SAPOLIO PRODUCTS CO., 439 West St., New York 14, N.Y.
SARAVIL DRUGS, 132 2nd Ave., New York 3, N.Y.
SARDEAU, INC., 522 5th Ave., New York 36, N.Y.
SARGEANT ACNOID PHARM. CO., INC., Highland Mills, N.Y.
SARGENT-GERKE CO., 323 W. 15th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
SARTORIUS, A., & CO., 80 5th Ave., College Point, L. I., N.Y.
SATIN GLOSS POLISH CO., 10 Alden St., Boston 14, Mass.
SAVAGE ARMS CORP., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
SAVOGRAN CO., 25 Huntington Ave., Boston 16, Mass.
SAVOL BLEACH CO., East Hartford, Conn.
SAWYER CRYSTAL BLUE CO., 13 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.
SAYMAN PRODUCTS CO., 2101 Locust St., St. Louis 3, Mo.

SAYWELL LABS., 2004 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio.
SCANDIA COSMETIC CORP., 44 E. 52nd St., New York 22, N.Y.
SCAT, DR., CHEMICAL CO., Chicago, Ill.
SCHAEFER VARNISH CO., 15th & Magnolia Sts., Louisville, Ky.
SCHAEFFER MFG. CO., Baston & Kosciusko Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
SCHAFFER LABS., 3512 Ocean View Blvd., Glendale 8, Calif.
SCHAFFNER, GUS J., CO., Herron Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
SCHALK CHEMICAL CO., 351 E. 2nd St., Los Angeles 12, Calif.
SCHECHTER & CO., 3213 Snyder Ave., Brooklyn 26, N.Y.
SCHENCK, J. H., & SON, Memphis, Tenn.
SCHERING CORP., 2 Broad St., Bloomfield, N.J.
SCHERK CORP., 143 W. 20th St., New York 11, N.Y.
SCHIEFFELIN & CO., 16 Cooper Sq., New York 3, N.Y.
SCHIFF BIO-FOOD PRODUCTS, INC., 80 Montgomery St., Jersey City 3, N.J.
SCHIFFMANN, R. CO., 1734 N. Main, Los Angeles 31, Calif.
SCHLOTTERBECK & FOSS CO., 117 Preble St., Portland 3, Maine.
SCHMIDT, A. O., CO., 2100 Bryant St., San Francisco 10, Calif.
SCHMUTZLER MFG. CO., 1123 S. 16th St., Quincy, Ill.
SCHOLL MFG. CO., INC., 213 W. Schiller St., Chicago 10, Ill.
SCHOONMAKER LABS., 556 39th St., Union City, N.J.
SCHRAM PRODUCT CO., 1522 2nd Ave., San Mateo, Calif.
SCHUEMANN-JONES CO., 2134 E. 9th St., Cleveland 15, Ohio.
SCHWARTZ CHEMICAL CO., INC., 326 W. 70th St., New York, N.Y.
SCIENCE PRODUCTS CO., 1230 E. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill.
SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRIES INC., 132 Front St., New York 5, N.Y.
SCOTT JAY CO., 2750 N. Wolcott Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.
SCOTT, L. E., CO., 277 Water St., Warren, R.I.
SCOTT, O. M. & SONS CO., Marysville, Ohio.
SCRIPTEX PRODUCTS CO., 523 S. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
SCRIPTO, INC., P.O. Box 4847, Atlanta 2, Ga.
SEABOARD SUPPLY CO., 830 Clinton Ave., Newark, N.J.
SEA BREEZE LABS., INC., 122 Meyran Ave., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.
SEACOAST LABORATORIES, INC., 156 Perry St., New York 14, N.Y.
SEAGER, HELAINE, INC., 355 S. Robertson Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif.
SEAL RITE CAULKING CO., INC., 17300 Wyoming Ave., Detroit 21, Mich.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago 7, Ill.
SEC MFG. CO., 59 N.E. 26th St., Miami, Fla.
SECURITY SEAL CO., 144 W. 27th St., New York 1, N.Y.
SEDAREX CO., INC., 1010 St. Paul St., Baltimore 2, Md.
SEECK & KADE, INC., 440 Washington St., New York 13, N.Y.
SEED-TREET LABS., see Pearson & Co.
SEELY MFG. CO., 1900 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 7, Mich.
SEEMAN BROS., see Airkem, Inc.
SEIBERLING LATEX CO., 1945 Barberton St., Akron, Ohio.
SEIBERT CORP., 10 Market St., Camden 2, N.J.
SEIDLITZ PAINT & VARNISH CO., 18th & Garfield Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
SELECTED PRODUCTS, INC., 308 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
SELIG CO., 336 Marietta St., N.W. Atlanta 1, Ga.
SEMLER, R. B., INC., New Canaan, Conn.
SENDOL CO., 6040 Truman Rd., Kansas City 26, Mo.
SENN, GEORGE, INC., 2200 E. Westmoreland St., Philadelphia 34, Pa.
SENORET CHEMICAL CO., 610 Gratiot St., St. Louis 2, Mo.
SENTINEL CHEMICAL CO., P.O. Box 853, Oakland 4, Calif.
SENTINEL LAB., 213 E. Jefferson St., Springfield, Ill.
SENTRY PRODUCTS CO., 70 Locust St., Boston 25, Mass.
SENZODOR, INC., 2180 Monroe Ave., Rochester 18, N.Y.
SEPTIGYN CO., 2821 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex.
SERIVER & QUINN, 1336 Willow St., Los Angeles, Calif.
SERUTAN CO., 290 Jelliff Ave., Newark 8, N.J.
SERVEX, INC., 5107 N. Figueroa St., Los Angeles 42, Calif.
SERVICE DRUG INC., 101 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio.
SEVENTEEN COSMETICS, Milton Rd., Rye, N.Y.
SEVRAN RESEARCH, INC., Box 4104, Miami Beach, Fla.
SEWALL PAINT & VARNISH CO., 1009 W. 8th St., Kansas City, Mo.
SEWERAGE COMMISSION, P.O. Box 2097, Milwaukee, Wis.
SEXAUER, J. A. MFG. CO., 2503 3rd Ave., New York 51, N.Y.
SEXTON, JOHN, & CO., Chicago, Ill.
SEYMOUR PRODUCTS CO., INC., 2416 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Ill.
SHACKELTON INHALER CO., INC., 44 Ionia, S.W., Grand Rapids 2, Mich.
SHAFFER LABS., INC., 10259 Helendale Ave., Tulunga, Calif.
SHANNON LUMINOUS MATERIALS CO., 7356 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles 46, Calif.
SHAPIRO, IRA J., CO., INC., 45 E. 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.
SHARP & DOHME, INC., 640 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 1, Pa.
SHARP, J. C., PRODUCTS, Chattanooga, Tenn.
SHAVING POWDER CO., P.O. Box 1164, Savannah, Ga.
SHAW, JOHN, DRUG CO., Blooming Prairie, Minn.
SHEAFFER, W. A., PEN CO., Fort Madison, Iowa.
SHEERAN DRUG CO., 106 N. Main St., New Lexington, Ohio.
SHEFFIELD BRONZE PAINT CORP., 17814 Waterloo Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.
SHEFFIELD CO., 3850 Congress Expressway, Broadview, Ill.; 500 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.; New London, Conn.
SHELL CHEMICAL CORP., 50 W. 50th St.; New York 20, N.Y.
SHELL CHEMICAL CORP., Agricultural Division, 460 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.
SHELL OIL CO., 50 W. 50th St., New York, N.Y.
SHERRY, INC., 11671 N.W. 7th Ave., Miami 38, Fla.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., 101 Prospect Ave., N.W., Cleveland 1, Ohio.
SHIELD-ALL CO., Middle Country Rd., Coram, L. I., N.Y.
SHIELD COATINGS CORP., Verona, N.J.
SHIELD LABS., 12850 Manafield Ave., Detroit, Mich.
SHIFFER'S, DR., LABS., 203 Colonial Arcade, Cleveland 15, Ohio.
SHINE MAGIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.
SHORE CHEMICAL CO., INC., Boston Post Rd., Madison, Conn.
SHREVES, DR., MEDICINE CO., P.O. Box 382, Newton, Iowa.
SHULTON, INC., Route U. S. 46, Clifton, N.J.
SHULTS' OINTMENT CO., Box 243, Newtown Square, Pa.
SHUPTRINE CO., P.O. Box 644, Savannah, Ga.
SHY PRODUCTS CO., 180 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago 6, Ill.
SIGMA CHEMICAL CO., 4648 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
SILA-FLEX, 1919 Placentia, Costa Mesa, Calif.
SILICOTE CORP., P.O. Box 359, Oshkosh, Wis.
SILLERS PAINT & VARNISH CO., INC., 3325 S. Garfield Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
SILLS CO., 223 E. Illinois St., Vinita, Okla.
SILVER SUDS CO., 829 N. 19th St., Philadelphia 30, Pa.
SIMONIZ CO., 2100 Indiana Ave., Chicago 16, Ill.
SINCLAIR PHARMACAL CO., INC., Fishers Island, N.Y.
SINCLAIR REFINING CO., 600 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.
SINCLAIR & VALENTINE CO., 611 W. 129th St., New York, N.Y.
SINGLETARY, F. B., JR., & CO., 208 S. Washington St., Rocky Mount, N.C.

INTOS CO., 220 E. 21st St., New York 10, N.Y.
IPS, JAMES B., & CO., 115 Vanadium Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
IROIL LABS., INC., Santa Monica, Calif.
ISSON DRUG CO., 729 Main St., Hartford 2, Conn.
ISSON, P. H. MFG. CO., 294 N. Main St., Canandaigua, N.Y.
ISSON'S DRUG STORE, 73 Oak St., Decker, Ind.
KAN LABORATORIES, INC., 1312 N. Fair Oaks, Pasadena 3, Calif.
KAT CO., Hartford 6, Conn.
KIN-A-FIRE CORP., 5259 W. Fullerton Ave., Chicago 39, Ill.
SKOUR-NU, INC., 42 W. 15th St., New York, N.Y.
SKYBRITE CO., 3215 Perkins Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
SLAYER PRODUCTS CO., 3410 Broadway, New York 31, N.Y.
SLEEP-EZE CO., INC., 1067 E. Anaheim St., Long Beach 13, Calif.
SLICK SHINE CO., 207 Astor St., Newark 5, N.J.
SLIPIT PRODUCTS, INC., 169 Water St., New York, N.Y.
SLOMONS LABS., INC., 31-27 Thomson Ave., Long Island City 1, L. I., N.Y.
S. M. LABS. CO., 2013 4th Ave., Seattle 1, Wash.
SMICO PRODUCTS, 1123 Draper St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
SMITH-ALSOP PAINT & VARNISH CO., INC., Terre Haute, Ind.
SMITH BROTHERS, INC., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
SMITH, CARROLL DUNHAM, PHARMACAL CO., New Brunswick, N.J.
SMITH, C. D., CHEMICAL DIV., Grand Junction, Colo.
SMITH-CORWIN, INC., Irvington, N.J.
SMITH, H. V., & CO., 1910 University Ave., St. Paul 4, Minn.
SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH LABS., 1530 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia 1, Pa.
SMITH LAB., INC., 718 Baltimore St., Kansas City 6, Mo.
SMITH, UPSHER, CO., 529 S. 7th St., Minneapolis 15, Minn.
SMITHER AND HILL DRUG CO., 2339 Main St., Buffalo 14, N.Y.
SNO-BOL CO., Pontiac, Mich.
SNOW WHITE PRODUCTS CO., 2101 Hudson, Lynchburg, Va.
SNOWWHITE CHEMICAL CO., Toledo, Ohio.
SNYDER, M. L., & SON, INC., Boston Ave. & Jaspar St., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOCONY MOBIL OIL COMPANY, INC., 26 Broadway, New York 4, N.Y.
SODIBOR LABS., 173 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N.Y.
SODIPHENE CO., 2555 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City 8, Mo.
SOFSKIN, Division of Vick Chemical Co., 60 West St., Bloomfield, N.J.
SOIL BLDG. SERVICE, Ithaca, N.Y.
SOIL-OFF MFG. CO., 628 Vine St., Glendale 4, Calif.
SOLAR PRODUCTS CO., 2258 S. Drake Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
SOLARINE CO., 4201 Pulaski Highway, Baltimore, Md.
SO-LO MARX RUBBER CO., Cincy Ave., Loveland, Ohio.
SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., P.O. Box 271, Syracuse 1, N.Y.
SOLVENT MFG. CO., 388 Race St., Holyoke, Mass.
SOLVENTOL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., 15841 2nd Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
SOLVIT CHEMICAL CO., INC., 3734 Speedway Rd., Madison 5, Wis.
SOLWAY-ANNAN CO., 6400 Rhode Island Ave., Riverdale, Md.
SOMNYL PHARMACAL CORP. OF AMERICA, 475 5th Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
SONNEBORN, L., Bldg. Products Division, 410 4th Ave., New York, N.Y.
SONOMA COUNTRY AGR. COMM., Santa Rosa, Calif.
SOOT CLEAN CO., Sanford, N.C.
SOOVAIN CO., 522 Market, San Diego, Calif.
SORBOL CO., 28 S. Main St., Mechanicsburg, Ohio.
SO-SHUR OINTMENT CO., 733 W. Commerce St., Oklahoma City 9, Okla.
SOS PRODUCTS, 282 Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
SOUTH BEND BAIT CO., South Bend 23, Ind.
SOUTH PORT PAINT CO., 555 Lathrop Ave., Savannah, Ga.
SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS, INC., Box 191, Kingtree, S.C.
SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, INC., Box 1130, Hendersonville, N.C.
SOUTHERN CHEMICAL SALES & SERVICE CO., see Diamond Black Leaf Co.
SOUTHERN COATINGS & CHEMICAL CO., Sumter, S.C.
SOUTHERN LABS., INC., P.O. Box 1204, Macon, Ga.
SOUTHERN LACQUER CO., 1426 Philpot, Baltimore, Md.
SOUTHERN PHARM. CO., INC., 8901 W. Lawn Ave., Brentwood 17, Mo.
SOUTHERN PINE CHEMICAL, Division of Glidden Co., P.O. Box 389, Jacksonville 1, Fla.
SOUTHERN PINE EXTRACTS CO., Tallahasse, Fla.
SOUTHERN RESEARCH LABS., Starkville, Miss.
SOUTHLAND PRODUCTS CO., P.O. Box 455, Lake Worth, Fla.
SOUTHWEST AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO., Waco, Tex.
SOUTHWEST CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE, 1821 E. Jackson St., Phoenix, Ariz.
SOUTHWEST DISTRIBUTING CO., See Lien Chem.
SOUTHWEST FERTILIZER & CHEMICAL CO., Clint, Tex.
SOUTHWEST SPRAYER & CHEMICAL CO., P.O. Box 487, Waco, Tex.
SPEARHEAD BOILER PLUG & SPECIALTY CO., 704 Woodland Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio.
SPECIAL FORMULA CORP., 445 Park Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
SPECIALISTS FORMULARY, 907 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.
SPECIALTY PRODUCTS CO., 433 Bourbon St., New Orleans 16, La.
SPECO, INC., 7308 Associate Ave., Cleveland 9, Ohio.
SPEEKMAN, F. M., CO., 241 Quint St., San Francisco 24, Calif.
SPENCE-MC CORD DRUG CO., LaCrosse, Wis.
SPERRY, J., CO., 210 E. 10th St., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
S.P.F. WOOD PRESERVING CO., Division of James Huggins & Son, Inc., Malden 48, Mass.
SPICER, CHAS. R., CO., INC., 357 N. Main St., Memphis 3, Tenn.
SPINOL CO., 213 Mahantongo St., Pottsville, Pa.
SPIRO POWDER CO., 290 Larkin St., Buffalo, N.Y.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., 202 N. Main St., Goshen, Ind.
SPORODYNE CO., 201 Cincinnati St., Dayton 8, Ohio.
SPRATTS AMERICA, LTD., 18 Congress St., Newark 5, N.J.
SPRAY TAN, INC., 2 Sherwood Ave., Baltimore 8, Md.
SPRINGFIELD PRODUCTS CO., Springfield, Ohio.
SQUIBB, E. R., & SONS, Div. of Olin Mathiesin Chem. Corp., 745 5th Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
S & S CO., INC., Albany, Ga.
S.S.S. CO., P.O. Box 4447, Atlanta 2, Ga.
STACOAT PAINT & VARNISH CO., 1821 Daly St., Los Angeles, Calif.
STADLER FERTILIZER CO., 1010 Denison Ave., Cleveland 9, Ohio.
STAFFORD, S. S., INC., 609 Washington St., New York, N.Y.
STALEY, A. E., MFG. CO., Decatur, Ill.
STAMINITE CORP., 109 Water St., New Haven 11, Conn.
STANBACK CO., LTD., Salisbury, N.C.
STANDARD AG. CHEMICALS, INC., 429 Forum Bldg., Sacramento 14, Calif.; Hoboken, N.J.
STANDARD CHEMICAL CO., 236 2nd St., Oakland 7, Calif.
STANDARD CHLORINE CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC., Jacobus Ave., South Kearny, N.J.
STANDARD DRUG CO., 408 W. St. Clair Ave., Cleveland 13, Ohio.
STANDARD DRY WALL PRODUCTS INC., New Eagle, Penn.
STANDARD INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS, INC., 1500 Park, Evansville, Ind.
STANDARD LABORATORIES, INC., 113 W. 18th St., New York 11, N.Y.
STANDARD MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., 735 N. High St., Columbus 8, Ohio.

STANDARD MEDICINES CO., see Standard Medical.
STANDARD OIL CO., (Indiana), 910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.
STANDARD PASTE & GLUE CO., 3622 W. 38th St., Chicago, Ill.
STANDARD-TOCH CHEMICAL INC., Port Richmond, S. I., N.Y.
STANDARD WOOD PRESERVER CO., 4624 D'Hemecourt St., New Orleans 19, La.
STANHOPE MFG. CO., 1628 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles 6, Calif.
STANIS, Z. G., CO., 2822 Archer Ave., Chicago 8, Ill.
STANLEY HOME PRODUCTS, INC., Easthampton, Mass.
STANLEY INDUSTRIES, 13415 24th Ave., S., Seattle 88, Wash.
STANLEY, JOHN T., CO., 642 W. 30th St., New York, N.Y.
STANSBURY CHEMICAL CO., 1929 Aurora Ave., Seattle 9, Wash.
STAPLES, H. F., & CO., INC., 33 Ship Ave., Medford, Mass.
STARKE, LEWIS E., PHARMACAL CO., 4910 Delor St., St. Louis 9, Mo.
STAR SHEEN COSMETIC CO., 4602 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles 27, Calif.
STAT LABS., 123 McTyere St., Jackson, Miss.
STATLER PHARMACY, Statler Hotel, Buffalo 2, N.Y.
STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO., Chauncey, N.Y.
STA-WAKE CORP. OF AMERICA, 127 S. San Vicente St., Los Angeles 48, Calif.
STAYNER CORP., 2100 Ward St., Berkeley 5, Calif.
STAZE, INC., 375 Fairfield Ave., Stamford, Conn.
STEARNS ELECTRIC PASTE CO., 111 W. Washington St., Chicago 2, Ill.
STEELCOTE MFG. CO., Theresa Ave. & Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.
STEEL TREATING EQUIPMENT CO., Dearborn Mich.
STEIN, M., COSMETIC CO., 430 Broome St., New York, N.Y.
STEINMANN PHARMACAL LAB., 14 Rossmore Ave., Bronxville, N.Y.
STELWAGON MFG. CO., 19th St. & Washington Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
STEMPEL FIRE EXTINGUISHER MFG. CO., Boston Ave. & Jasper St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STENTON LABS., INC., P.O. Box 575, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
STERIPHONE CO., INC., 103 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
STERLING PAINT & VARNISH CO., Malden, Mass.
STERLING PRODUCTS DIVISION, Sterling Drug, Inc., Monticello, Ill.
STERLING PRODUCTS, INC., Distributors, Wheeling, W. Va.
STERLING PRODUCTS INTERNATIONAL, INC., 1450 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y.
STERLING VARNISH CO., 1953 Zenderoll Ave., Sewickley, Pa.
STERNO, INC., 9 E. 37th St., New York 16, N.Y.
STETSON, M. D., CO., c/o Boston Chemical Industries, Inc., 64 E. Brookline St., Boston, Mass.
STEVENS CHEMICAL CO., 2240 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore 23, Md
STEVENS INDUSTRIES, INC., N. Main St., Dawson, Ga.
STEVENS, WM. H. & SONS, 2621 Arnold Rd., Des Moines 10, Iowa.
STEWART BROTHERS PAINT CO., Alliance, Ohio.
STEWART-LUNHAL CO., 7349 Coldwater Canyon Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
STEWART PAINT MFG. CO., 1730 Washington Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
STEWART-SIMMONS, INC., P.O. Box 459, Mason City, Iowa.
STEWART-WARNER CORP., 1826 Diversey Pkwy., Chicago, Ill.
STIEH, WILLIAM M., & CO., INC., 20 Vesey St., New York 7, N.Y.
STILLE-YOUNG CORP., 2639 W. Grand, Chicago, Ill.
STILLMAN CO., 323 Main St., Aurora, Ill.
STIM-U-PLANT LABS., INC., 2077 Parkwood, Columbus 16, Ohio.
STODDARD, G. S., & CO., INC., 121 E. 24th St., New York 10, N.Y.
STOKER, H. L., CO., P.O. Box 112, Claremont, Calif.
STOM ASEPTINE CORP., 150 W. 28th St., New York 1, N.Y.
STONHARD CO., 501 Stonhard Bldg., 1306 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STRAIT-LINE PRODUCTS, Santa Ana, Calif.
STRAND PRODUCTS CO., 118 S. Clinton St., Chicago 6, Ill.
STRASENBURGH, R. J., 195 Exchange St., Rochester, N.Y.
STRATFORD-COOKSON CO., 261 South 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STRIBLING, JOHN B., & SON, LTD., 1507 S. Oakes St., San Angelo, Tex.
STRICKLAND, J.R., CO., 1400 Ragan St., Memphis, Tenn.
STRONG, COBB & CO., INC., 2654 Lisbon Rd., Cleveland 4, Ohio.
STUART, INC., Rossmor Bldg., St. Paul 1, Minn.
STUCCO PRODUCT CO. OF FLORIDA, INC., 2592 Priscilla, Jacksonville, Fla.
STUDEBAKER CHEMICAL CO., Elyria, Ohio.
STUDIO GIRL - HOLLYWOOD, INC., Glendale, Calif.
STULL, A. J., & CO., 5821 Tacony St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STULL'S CHEMICALS, INC., 109 S. Flores St., San Antonio 5, Tex.
STUMPF'S, JOHN, SONS, 614 1st St., Gretna 1, La.
STURTEVANT, F. C., CO.,21-23 Mechanic St., Hartford 5, Conn.
SUBOX, INC., 5 Fairmount Park, Hackensack, N.J.
SUCCESS CHEMICAL CO., 2145 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn 7, N.Y.
SUDBURY LAB., Dutton Rd., South Sudbury, Mass.
S. U. G. CHEMICAL CO., 121 W Packer Ave., Sayre, Pa.
SUGAR BEET PRODUCTS CO., Saginaw, W.S., Mich.
SULFUR-8 CHEMICAL CO., 41 Albany Ave., Brooklyn 13, N.Y.
SULLIVAN & CO., 212 E. Trigg Ave., Memphis 2, Tenn.
SULPHO-NAPTHOL CO., 131 Milk St., Boston 9, Mass.
SUMLAK CO., 3562 Vine St., Cincinnati 20, Ohio.
SUMLAR CO., 3120 Tilden Ave., Brooklyn 26, N.Y.
SUMMERS FERTILIZER CO., INC., & KELLY AGRIC. PRODS. CO., Mc Keesport, Pa.
SUNDURE PAINT CORP., Sundure Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y.
SUNLAND INDUSTRIES, INC., P.O. Box 1669, Fresno, Calif.
SUN OIL CO., 1608 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.
SUN RAY HAIR PREPARATION CO., 2404 Fuller St., New York 61, N.Y.
SUNNYSIDE OIL CO., 5530 N. Wolcott Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.
SUNSET SALES CORP., 1660 N. Hobart Blvd., Los Angeles 27, Calif.
SUNSHINE, JOHN, CHEMICAL CO., INC., 600 W. Lake St., Chicago 6, Ill.
SUPER-TOMIC PRODUCTS CO., 6411 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles 28, Calif.
SUPERIOR CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., 47 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.
SUPERIOR FERTILIZER CO., P.O. Box 1021, Tampa, Fla.
SUPERIOR LABS., Grand Rapids, Mich.
SUPERIOR PAINT & LACQUER WORKS, 6231 Maywood Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.
SUPERIOR PHARMACAL CO., 823 E. 5th St., Dayton 2, Ohio.
SUPREME PHARMACEUTICAL CO., 354 Mercer St., Jersey City 2, N.J.
SURBIN LABS., 1350 New York Ave., Brooklyn 3, N.Y.
SURETOX CO., P.O. Box 704, New Brunswick, N.J.
SURETY MFG. CO., 215 W. Illinois St., Chicago 10, Ill.
SURF LAB., 2 N. Vermont Ave., Atlantic City, N.J.
SUTLIFF & CASE CO., INC., Peoria, Ill.
SUTTON COSMETICS, INC., 385 5th Ave., New York 16, N.Y.
SUTTON LABORATORIES, Chapel Hill, N.C.
SUWANEE DRUG CO., Newberry, Fla.
SWAMP & DIXIE LABS., INC., 1622 N. Lewis St., Tulsa, Okla.
SWANSON CO., 68 E. Locust St., Newark, Ohio.
SWEDISH SHAMPOO LABS., 880 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.
SWEENEY, W. H., & CO., 43 E. Water St., St. Paul, Minn.
SWEENEY, W. R., Salisbury, Mo.
SWIFT & CO., Plant Food Division, Chicago, Ill.
SYMOLYN PAINT MAKERS, INC., 6316 Northwest Hgwy., Chicago, Ill.
SYNVAR CORP., Wilmington, Del.

M PRODUCTS CO., 6407 S. Park
, Chicago, Ill.
NE MEDICINE CO., 39 E. Court
[illegible]

T

AX CO., Union Sq., New York,

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO.,
, 203 E. 18th St., New York 3,

BY-NASON CO., 49 Amherst St.,
on 42, Mass.
BOT MFG. CO., 465 E. 31st St.,
Angeles 11, Calif.
MS INDUSTRIES, INC., Builders
., Dept. T, 228 N. LaSalle St.,
cago, Ill.
PA DRUG CO., Florida Ave. &
shington St., Tampa 2, Fla.
ILEFOOT CO., 314 Straight Ave.,
., Grand Rapids 4, Mich.
ER EYE WATER CO., Douglas,

BOX, L. B., CO., Batavia, N.Y.
AN PHARMACAL CO.,
benville, Ohio.
E-LAX MEDICINE CO., Rt. 9,
440, Waco, Tex.
TOO, INC., 902 Broadway,
York, N.Y.
LOR CHEMICAL CO., P.O. Box
, Aberdeen, N.C.
LOR-REED CORP., Glenbrook,
n.
SIN, INC., 1636-38 Silverlake
d., Los Angeles 26, Calif.
HNICAL COLOR & CHEM. WKS.,
C., 439 3rd Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
HNICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1395
in St., Walnut Creek 13, Calif.
HNICAL SUPPLY CO., 1911
iversity Ave., Palo Alto, Calif.
H-N-KAL, 12925 Auburn Ave.,
troit 23, Mich.
HNO-CHEMICAL LAB., 95
nhattan St., Rochester, N.Y.
NIQUE, INC., 520 Plymouth
dg., Minneapolis 2, Minn.
N LABS., P.O. Box 28, Arlington,
x.
EX LABS., INC., Cedar Rapids,
va.
NESSEE CORPORATION, 617
ant Building, Atlanta 1, Ga.
NESSEE EASTMAN CHEMICAL
ODUCTS, INC., Kingsport, Tenn.
NESSEE PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL
RP., 512 First American National
nk Bldg., Nashville 3, Tenn.
TOR CHEMICAL CO., 615 Buckbee
, Rockford, Ill.
RA "D" SALES CO., 715 Lincoln
, Brooklyn 16, N.Y.
VI PERFUME CO., 100-30 67th Dr.,
rest Hills, L. I., N.Y.
AS ACID & CHEMICAL CO.,
aumont, Tex.
AS CO., 135 E. 42nd St., New York
N.Y.
AS PHARM. CO., P.O. Box 1659,
Antonio 6, Tex.
AS PHENOTHIAZINE CO., 2021 N.
ove, Fort Worth 6, Tex.

TEXO CORP., 3710 Floral Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
TEXON INDUSTRIAL CORP., 5-50 49th Ave., Long Island City, L. I., N.Y.
TEX PRODUCTS, INC., Newark, N.J.
THAYER, HENRY, CO., 100 Inman St., Cambridge 39, Mass.
THEOBALD INDUSTRIES, Kearny, N.J.
THIBAULT & WALKER CO., 150 Rome St., Newark, New York
THOMAS CHEMICAL CO., INC Lynchburg, Va.
THOMAS CO., 1645 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis 3, Minn.
THOMAS, I. P., DIVISION, Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Paulsboro, N.J.
THOMAS PRODUCTS, INC., 45 N. Division St., Buffalo 3, N.Y.
THOMAS & THOMPSON CO., E. Baltimore St., Baltimore 2, Md.
THOMAS, W. G., PHM., Varina, N.C.
THOMPSON CHEMICALS CORP., 3600 Monon St., Los Angeles 27, Calif.
THOMPSON & CO., 1085 Edwards Blvd., Oakmont, Pa.
THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO., Thompson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
THOMPSON LABORATORIES, INC., Richmond, Indiana.
THOMPSON MEDICAL CO., INC., 224 W. 28th St., New York 1, N.Y.
THOMPSON, W. S., PRODUCTS CO., 77 P St., N.E., Washington, D.C.
THOMPSON, WM. T., CO., 2727 Hyperion Ave., Los Angeles 27, Calif.
THOMSON-PORCELITE PAINT CO., 330 Race St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.
THORNTON, L. M., MFG., INC., 2821 E. 18th St., Kansas City, Mo.
THORNTON, RENEE, COSMETICS, INC., 2 W. 47th St., New York 36, N.Y.
THORO PRODUCTS CO., 3240 Larimer St., Denver 5, Colo.
THOROUGHBRED REMEDY CO., Elmont, L. I., N.Y.
THORSON SOAP LAKE PRODUCTS CO., P.O. Box 98, Soap Lake, Wash.
THREE P PRODUCTS, P.O. Box 3291, Hill Sta., Augusta, Ga.
THRESHER PAINT & VARNISH DIVISION, 1100 E. Monument St., Dayton, Ohio.
THYMOLAC CO., 54 Gill Pl., Buffalo, N.Y.
THYOQUENT LABS., Division of Clark-Cleveland Inc., Binghamton, N.Y.
TIBBETS CORP., 1624 E. 14th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
TIDE WATER ASSOC. OIL CO., 79 New Montgomery St., San Francisco 20, Calif.
TIDY HOUSE PRODUCTS CO., 1400 Evans St., Omaha, Nebr.
TIDY WALL CO., Royal Oak, Mich.
TILDEN CO., New Lebanon, N.Y.
TILETTE CEMENT CO., INC., 401 Lafayette St., New York 3, N.Y.

TILTON PRODUCTS, 1100 Illinois Ave., Pittsburgh 16, Pa.
TIP TOP PRODUCTS CO., 1515 Cuming St., Omaha 2, Nebr.
TITANIME, INC., Elmwood & Morris Aves., Union, N.J.
T-LAX PRODUCTS CO., Birmingham, Ala.
TNEMEC CO., 121 W. 23rd St., Kansas City, Mo.
T-N-T DOGGIE REMEDIES, 18820 Eureka St., Detroit 12, Mich.
TOCH BROS. CO., Elm Park, S.I., N.Y.
TOGSTAD, C. D., CO., Kokomo, Ind.
TOLEDO PT. & CHEMICAL CO., 23 Blucher St., Toledo, Ohio.
TONE PROFESSIONAL PRODUCTS, 677 Amsterdam Ave., New York 25, N.Y.
TONGUE, R. E., & BROS. CO., INC., Allegheny Ave. & Ambler St., Philadelphia, Pa.
TONI CO., Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Ill.
TORCH LABS., INC., 110 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.
TOSAN DRUG CO., 3419 Broadway, New York 31, N.Y.
TOWER, Distributors for Sears Roebuck & Co., Photographic Materials Division, 925 S. Homan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
TOXITE LABORATORIES, INC., Cumberland, Ind.
TRACY CO., INC., New London, Conn.
TRAGER MFG. CO., 1015-1059 Price St., Scranton 4, Pa.
TRAINER, WALTER L., CO., Germantown & Rising Sun Aves., Philadelphia, Pa.
TRANSOGRAM CO., INC., Coudersport, Pa.
TRAVINE LAB., 395 W. Passaic Ave., Bloomfield, N.J.
TREDENNICK PAINT MFG. CO., 450 Pratt, Meriden, Conn.
TREMCO MFG. CO., 8701 Kinsman Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.
TRIANGLE CHEMICAL CO., 1115 Charlotte Ave., Nashville 4, Tenn.
TRICKER, WILLIAM, INC., Independence, Ohio.
TRICO PRODUCTS CORP., 817 Washington St., Buffalo 3, N.Y.
TRIMAL LABS., 7029 Willoughby Ave., Los Angeles 38, Calif.
TRIPLE AAA TABLETS, INC., 370 Genesee St., Buffalo 24, N.Y.
TRIPLE-X CHEMICAL LABS., INC., 2803 S. Calumet Ave., Chicago 16, Ill.
TRITOX CHEM. CO., Washington, Ind.
TROPICAL PAINT & OIL CO., 1210-52 W. 70th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
TROUT, FREDERICK, CO., 974 W. Peachtree St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.
TROY CHEMICAL CO., INC., 110 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.
TROY INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS, Division of Globe Sanitary Supply Co., 2249 E. 38th St., Los Angeles 58, Calif.
TRU-AID MEDICINE CO., 212 E. 13th St., Cincinnati 10, Ohio.
TRU-LEX MEDICINE CO., P.O. Box 632, Covington, Ky.

TRU-PINE CO., 7638 Vincennes Ave., Chicago 20, Ill.
TRUE, DR. J. F., & CO., INC., Lynn, Mass.
TRUSCON LABS., Carriff St., Detroit, Mich.
TRYLON PRODUCT CORP., 2750 N. Wolcott Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.
TUBED CHEMICALS CORP., 2 Pine St., Easthampton, Mass.
TUDOR CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES, INC., 141 Woodworth Ave., Yonkers 2, N.Y.
TUMBLER, J. A., LAB., INC., 423 S. Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.
TURCO PAINT & VARNISH CO., 315 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.
TURNER HALL CORP., 142 5th Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
TURNER'S PHARM., 2100 E. Main St., Richmond 23, Va.
TUTAG, S. J., & CO., 19180 Mt. Elliott Ave., Detroit 34, Mich.
TUTTLE ELIXER CO., 188 Hanover St., Boston 13, Mass.
TWIN CITY SHELLAC CO., INC., 334 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn 5, N.Y.
TWITTY BROS., 779 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
T-X PHARMACAL CO., Akron, Ohio.
TYLER, A.G., INC., 42-25 Ninth St., Long Island City 1, N.Y.
TYREE, J. S., CHEMISTS, INC., 743 15th St., N.E., Washington, D.C.
TYSON ORCHARD SERVICE, Flora Dale, Pa.

U

UDDO, F., & SONS, 200 Bienville, New Orleans, La.
UDGA, INC., 2459 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
UDYLITE CORP., 1653 Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
ULMER PHARMACAL CO., 1400 Harmon Pl., Minneapolis 3, Minn.
ULTRA CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., 2 Wood St., Paterson 4, N.J.
ULTRASOL SALES CORP., 140 Overlook Pl., Newburgh, N.Y.
ULTRA-VIOLET PRODUCT, INC., 5114 Walnut Grove Ave., San Gabriel, Calif.
UNCLE SAM CHEMICAL CO., INC., 575 W. 131st St., New York 27, N.Y.
UNDERTAKERS SUPPLY CO., 337 S. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.
U-NEEK MANUFACTURING CO., Newton, Iowa.
UNEXCELLED CHEMICAL CORP., 350 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.
UNION CARBIDE & CARBON CO., see Carbide & Carbon.
UNION OIL CO. OF CALIF., Los Angeles, Calif.
UNION PAINT & VARNISH CO., 1206 Shore Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
UNION PHARMACEUTICAL CO., INC., Bloomfield, N.J.
UNION RUBBER & ASBESTOS CO., Trenton 6, N.J.
UNITED CHEMICAL CO., 401 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo.
UNITED COOPERATIVES, INC., 450 W. Ely St., Alliance, Ohio.
UNITED CRAYON, 115 4th Ave., Brooklyn 17, N.Y.
UNITED FINISH CO., Peabody, Mass.
UNITED GILSONITE LABS., Scranton 1, Pa.
UNITED NATIONAL CO., 549 W. Randolph St., Chicago 6, Ill.
UNITED NAVAL STORES CO., 82 Blauer St., New York, N.Y.
UNITED SALES & MFG. CO., Division of Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
U. S. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., P.O. Box 212, Columbus, Ohio.
U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO., 41 Dudley St., Providence, R.I.
U. S. GYPSUM CO., 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
U. S. PACKAGING CORP., Bridgeport, Conn.
U. S. PLYWOOD CORP., 55 W. 44th St., New York 36, N.Y.
U. S. PHOSPHORIC PRODS. DIV., Tennesee Corp., Tampa, Fla.
U. S. REFINING CO., 2695 E. 55th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
U. S. RODENT DESTROYER CO., Los Gatos, Calif.
U. S. RUBBER CO., Naugatuck Chemical Division, Naugatuck, Conn.
U. S. SANITARY SPECIALTIES CORP., 1001 S. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.
U. S. SPECIALTY MFG. CO., West Somerville, Mass.
UNIVERSAL MEDICAL CO., 1400 S. Pulaski Rd., Chicago 23, Ill.
UNIVERSAL NUTRITIONS, INC., 16 Hudson St., New York 13, N.Y.
UNIVERSAL PAINT & VARNISH CORP., Bedford, Ohio.
UNIVERSAL REFINING PRODUCTS CO., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
UNIVERSAL WATER SOFTENER CO., 1005-1007 S. 5th Ave., Maywood, Ill.
UPCO CO., 4800 Lexington Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
UPJOHN CO., Kalamazoo 99, Mich.
URELL, INC., 2630 Humboldt St., Los Angeles 31, Calif.
URICHECK PHOTO CO., 951 Burton St., Freeland, Pa.
UTILITY CO., INC., 636 W. 44th St., New York 36, N.Y.
UTLEY PAINT CO., INC., Hardwick, Vt.

V

VAL-A CO., 700 W. Root St., Chicago 9, Ill.
VALBAR CHEMICAL CORP., 247 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
VALENTINE & CO., Jacobus Ave., South Kearny, N.J.
VALMAS DRUG CO., Lima, N.Y.
VAN BRODE MILLING CO., INC., Clinton, Mass.
VAN CLEEF BROS., INC., 7800 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago 19, Ill.
VANDERBILT, R. T., CO., 230 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
VAN DYKE SALES CO., Atlantic [illegible] N.J.
VANE-CALVERT PAINT CO., [illegible] Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
VANGUARD PAINTS & FINISHES, [illegible] Marietta, Ohio.
VAN PATTON PHARMACEUTICAL CO., 1104 W. Belmont, Chicago, Ill.
VAN SICKLE GLASS & PAINT CO., 143 S. 10th St., Lincoln, Nebr.
VAN-S LABS., 1681 8th St., Oakland, Calif.
VAN STAN, V. F., CO., 3844 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
VANTINES, INC., 34 W. 15th St., New York 11, N.Y.
VAN VOR CHEMICAL CO., Box 671, Hagerstown, Md.
VAPO-CRESOLINE CO., Division of Grandpa Brands Co., 912 Sycamore St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio.
VAPONEFRIN CO., 304 S. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
VAPORINE CO., 83 S. Water Market, Chicago 8, Ill.
VARCROFT WORKS, INC., Pottstown, Pa.
VAR-LAC-OID CHEMICAL CO., 116 Broad St., New York 4, N.Y.
VARLEY, JAMES, & SONS, INC., 120 Switzer Ave., St. Louis 15, Mo.
VARNITON CO., 416 N. Varney St., Burbank, Calif.
VARN-O WAX CO., Newburgh, N.Y.
VB LABS., 269 Monticello Ave., Jersey City 6, N.J.
VEGA INDUSTRIES, INC., San-Equip Div., Syracuse 5, N.Y.
VEGETRATES CO., 4361 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles 29, Calif.
VEITH CHEMICAL CO., INC., 2050 McKinley Ave., Fresno 3, Calif.
VELAND PRODS., INC., Cleveland, Ohio.
VELSICOL CORP., 330 E. Grand Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.
VELTEX CO., 1811 1st Ave., N., Birmingham 3, Ala.
VELVET PHARM. PRODUCTS CO., INC., 11 Park Pl., New York 7, N.Y.
VERITAS PRODUCTS CO., INC., 41 Union Sq., New York, N.Y.
VERMEX CO. OF AMERICA, 163a S. Glenwood Pl., Burbank, Calif.
VERNON DRUG CO., 129 Wickham Ave., Middletown, N.Y.
VESTAL INC., 4963 Manchester Ave., St. Louis 10, Mo.
VICK CHEMICAL CO., 60 West St., Bloomfield, N.J.
VICTORIA CHEMICAL CO., Newark, N.J.
VICTOR SALES CO., P.O. Box 1021, Petersburg, Va.
VICTORY CHEMICAL CO., 148 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia 23, Pa.
VICTORY SPRAY EMULSION CO., 18 Channing Rd., Burlingame, Calif.
VIENNA BEAUTY PRODUCTS, INC., 216 N. Clinton St., Chicago 6, Ill.
VI-GIEN LABS., 149 Collingwood Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.
VI-JON LABS., INC., St. Louis, Mo.
VIMASCO CORP., Charleston, W. Va.

INCO CO., INC., 305 E. 45th St., New York, N.Y.
INELAND POULTRY LABS., E. Landis Ave., Vineland, N.J.
INSON CHEM. PRODUCTS CO., INC., 4435 N.W. 2nd Ave., Miami 37, Fla.
IRGINIA SMELTING CO., West Norfolk, Va.
IS-KO INC., Sumner, Wash.
ITAL DRUG PRODUCTS, 27 Tuckahoe Rd., Yonkers 2, N.Y.
ITA-VAR CORP., 48 Albert Ave., Newark, N.J.
ITEC CORP., 412 E. 10th St., Kansas City 6, Mo.
I-TOSIS LABS., 149 Collingwood Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.
IVAUDOU, JEAN, CO., INC., 10 W. 33rd St., New York 1, N.Y.
OGARELL PRODUCTS CO., 1212 W. Washington Blvd., Los Angeles 7, Calif.
OGEL LABS., Mohegan Lake, N.Y.
OLAY OF PARIS CO., P.O. Box 1097, Greenwich, Conn.
OLTAX CO., 3 Reservoir Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
ON SCHRADER MFG. CO., 16th St. & Junction Ave., Racine, Wis.
ORAC CO., Rutherford, N.J.
ORTEX MFG. CO., 1960 W. 77th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
ULCAN VARNISH CO., 1112 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky.

W

ADE, JIM, & CO., 1507 Marshall St., Shreveport 50, La.
ADSWORTH-HOWLAND & CO., 141 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
AGNER ELECTRIC CORP., St. Louis 4, Mo.
AILES-DOVE-HERMISTON CORP., 1941 Linden St., Westfield, N.J.
ALBUCK CRAYON CO., Andover, Mass.
ALDSTEIN CO., 2121 McCarter Hgwy., Newark, N.J.
ALKER, MADAM C. J., MFG. CO., 617 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis 2, Ind.
ALKER, CORP. & CO., INC., 406 Ash St., Syracuse 8, N.Y.
ALKER, NORRIS, PAINT MFG. CO., Salem, Oreg.
ALKER PHARMACAL CO., 4200 Laclede Ave., St. Louis 8, Mo.
ALKER REMEDY CO., 224 Commercial St., Waterloo, Iowa.
ALLACE LABS., INC., Division of Carter Products, Inc., New Brunswick, N.J.
ALTHAM CHEMICAL CO., 817 Moody St., Waltham 54, Mass.
AMBAUGH CHEMICAL CO., Goshen, Ind.
AMPOLE, HENRY K., & CO., INC., 440 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
ANDER CO., 105 W. Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill.
ARCIN CO., 53 W. Jackson, Chicago, Ill.
WARD'S, 52 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.
WARNER-CHILCOTT LABS., Division of Warner Hudnut, Inc., Morris Plains, N.J.
WARNER'S REMEDY CO., see Meyers Labs.
WARREN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 576 E. Market St., Warren, Ohio.
WARREN PAINT & COLOR CO., Nashville, Tenn.
WARREN REFINING & CHEMICAL CO., 5151 Denison Ave., Cleveland 2, Ohio.
WARREN-TEED PRODUCTS CO., Columbus 8, Ohio.
WASHBURN, W. O., & SONS, INC., 500 Robert St., St. Paul 1, Minn.
WASHINGTON BARBER & BEAUTY SUPPLY CO., Washington, Pa.
WASHINGTON HOMOEPATHIC PHARMACY, 724 11th St., N.W., Washington 1, D.C.
WASHINGTON LABS., North End Pier 66, Bell St. Terminal, Seattle 1, Wash.
WATE-ON CO., 230 N. Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
WATERALL, WM., & CO., 118 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.
WATERPROOF PAINT & VARNISH CO., Watertown, Mass.
WATERVLEIT PAPER CO., Watervleit, Mich.
WATKINS, J. R., CO., Winona, Minn.
WATKINS, R. L., CO., Division of Sterling Drug Co., Inc., New York 18, N.Y.
WATSON-STANDARD CO., Galveston & Steppler Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
WATTERS CO., 1106 S. Flower St., Burbank, Calif.
WAVAL-THERMAL 3333 N. San Fernando Blvd., Burbank, Calif.
WAYNE CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., Copeland & M.C.R.R., Detroit, Mich.
W. B. ASSOCIATES, 22 E. 49th St., New York, N.Y.
W.-B. CHEM. CO., INC., 15 Mac-Questen Pkwy., S., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
WEARTEST CHEMICAL CO., New York, N.Y.
WEATHERPROOF CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
WEAVER-WALL CO., 3700 Brookpark Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.
WEBB PRODUCTS CO., 214 G. St., San Bernardino, Calif.
WEBER COSTELLO CO., Chicago Heights, Ill.
WEBER DENTAL MANUFACTURING CO., 2206 13th St., N.E., Canton 5, Ohio.
WEBER, F., CO., 1220 Buttonwood St., Philadelphia 23, Pa.
WEBSTER, W. F., CEMENT CO., 224 Thorndike St., Cambridge 41, Mass.
WECKER PHARM., 3859 Broadway, New York 32, N.Y.
WELCH, W. C., M.D., & CO., 80 Maple Ave., White Plains, N.Y.
WELDONA, INC., Broadwalk Arcade, Atlantic City, N.J.
WELIN-SATER CO., 64 S. Lake Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
WELLESLEY SOAP & CHEMICAL CO., Wellesley, Mass.
WELLMAN CO., 127 Arch St., Sunbury 1, Pa.
WELLS, E. B., 340 W. Chicago St., Coldwater, Mich.
WELLS S. C. & CO. (Brown Manufacturing Co.), 1-3 Church St., Le Roy, N.Y.
WELMAID MFG. CORP., 41 Pineapple Ave., Sarasota, Fla.
WENZELMANN CHEMICAL WORKS, Galesburg, Ill.
WERNER DR., LABS., c/o Rainbow, Inc., 1354 Boston Rd., New York 56, N.Y.
WERNET DENTAL MFG. CO., INC., 105 Academy St., Jersey City 2, N.J.
WESTCHESTER VETERINARY PRODUCTS, 110 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N.Y.
WEST COAST SOAP CO., 2505 Poplar St., Oakland, Calif.
WEST DISINFECTING CO., 42-16 West St., Long Island City 1, L. I., N.Y.
WESTERN CHEMICAL & MFG. CO., 3270 E. Washington St., Los Angeles, Calif.
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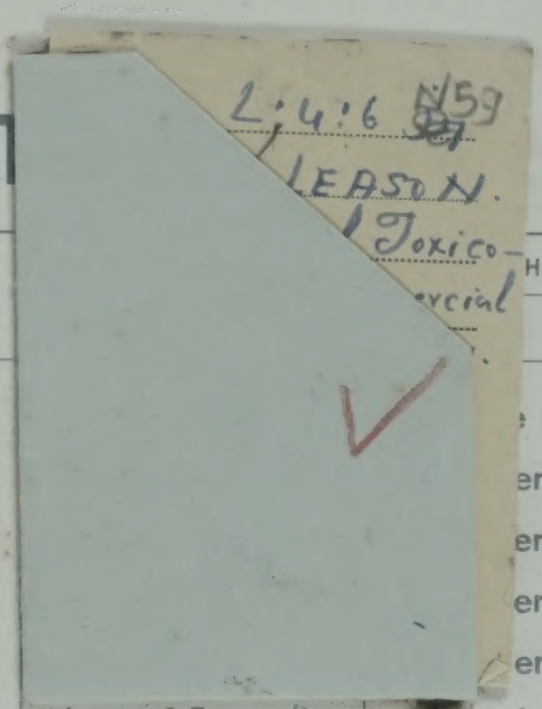
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	mg./kg.	for 70 kg. man (150 lbs.)
6 super toxic	less than 5	a taste (less than 7 drops)
5 extremely toxic	5–50	between 7 drops and 1 teaspoonful
4 very toxic	50–500	between 1 teaspoonful and one ounce
3 moderately toxic	500–5 gm./kg.	between 1 ounce and 1 pint (or 1 lb.)
2 slightly toxic	5–15 gm./kg.	between 1 pint and 1 quart
1 practically non-toxic	above 15 gm./kg.	more than 1 quart

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6 super toxic		(less than 7 drops)
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